

XVIIth YEAR.

THREE PARTS, WITH MAGAZINE SECTION.

LOS ANGELES

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1898.

FIVE CENTS

THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JUNE 4 and 5.
Grand Production of the Beautiful Opera, *Triumph of Love*
Merry Music, Magnificent Costumes, Charming Tableaux, Beautiful Fairy
Drills and Dances, Comical Demons in Fantomime, Gorgeous Scenic Effects.
Under the auspices of the Macabees for the benefit of Los Angeles Volunteers and
their Families. 150 Performers—150 Local Talent—150. Popular Prices—25c, 35c,
50c and 75c. Boxes and Loges \$1.00. Reserved seats on sale Thursday, June 2, at
Theater Box Office.

**The World-
Renowned**
John W.

Cephaum
Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater

**Engagem't
Extraor-
dinary**
Of the Wonderful
Young California
Violinist,

Week Beginning MONDAY, May 23—

**A Bombardment of
Startling Novelties.**

The Charming Comedienne,

**ISABELLE
URQUHART**

Supported by Messrs. Wilmer and Vincent
in the highly-successful Farce, *IN DURANCE VILE*.

HAYES & BANDY
The World's Greatest Dancing
Specialists.

Reno & Richards
High-class Gymnastic Comedy
Entertainers.

Lizzie B. Raymond
In an entire change of Songs and
Stories.

Smith O'Brien
The man that made famous
"The Band Played On"

Pietro

M

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Graduate of the Con-
servatory Brussels,
and favorite pupil of
the world-renowned
YSAIE.

Performance com-
mences at 8 sharp.

Prices never chang-
ing—Evening, re-
served seats 25c and
50c; gallery 10c. Regu-
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**Tony Wilson
and Clown**
Europe's Greatest Bar Performers.

WAR BULLETINS read from the stage.

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JOHN C. FISHER, Manager. Tel. Main 1270.
The Strongest Stock Company on the Coast. Presenting only the Best of Plays.
Last Performance Tonight of Mr. Nat "THE NOMINEE."
C. Goodwin's Charming Comedy

Next Week, Beginning Monday Night with Usual Matinee Saturday,
THE BELASCO-THALL STOCK CO.
Presenting the Great Naval, Romantic and Spectacular Production,
Elaborately Staged, Correct-
ly Costumed.
"THE WHITE SQUADRON."

The Congress of Navies!
The Riots in Rio de Janeiro!
The Attack on the Silver Train!
The Funeral March of the Monks!

Evening Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO SEE IT.
Matinee, 10c and 25c.

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM—
TOMORROW NIGHT AND TUESDAY NIGHT,
THE DISTINGUISHED

**Kneisel String
Quartette**
the four leading soloists of the

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Prices of seats, \$2.00 and \$1.50. General admission to top gallery, \$1.00.
RESERVABLE AT THE FITZGERALD MUSIC AND PIANO CO., 113-113 1/2
SOUTH SPRING STREET.

MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—
With Dates of Events.

AGRICULTURAL PARK— AGRICULTURAL PARK CLUB
E. C. DEAN, Manager.

.... Hares and Hounds
Continuous coursing Sunday, May 22 (rain or shine), commencing at 10:30 a.m.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION—Prof. Markberg, the world-renowned high-wire walker
in his great act, at 2:30 p.m. Admission 25c; ladies free (including grand stand)
Music by Seventh Regiment Band. Take Main-street cars.

OSTRICH FARM, South Pasadena— Largest in America.
Birds. Seven acres of beautiful shady grounds. Nests, chicks, yearlings and
old birds in their breeding corals. Boas, Capes, Tips and Plumes—appropriate
presents from California. Take Pasadena Electric or Terminal Railway. Fare 10c

WILSHIRE RICH FARM— 12th and Grand Avenue.
See Plumed Giants SITTING ON
THEIR NESTS

UPERB ROUTES OF RAVEL—

EXCURSIONS, MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—
\$2.50 From Los Angeles to all points on Mount Lowe Railway, and
return, Saturday and Sunday, May 21 and 22. Enjoy a day
in the mountains among the pines, and the grandest mountain railway ride in
existence. To make the trip complete remain over night at Ye Alpine Tavern,
\$2.50 and up per day. Tickets and full information, 214 South Spring Street,
Telephone Main 960.

RUMORED SINKING OF TWELVE SPANISH WARSHIPS.

ARMADA SUNK.

Rumored Naval Battle
Off Mole St. Nicholas.

Twelve Spanish Warships Sent
to the Bottom.

Two American Vessels Disabled
in the Engagement.

REPORT IS NOT VERIFIED.

Naval Officials Are Inclined
to Be Skeptical.

Credence Given to the Rumor in
Some Quarters.

At Any Rate the Combat Cannot
Be Long Delayed.

GREAT EVENTS ON THE TAPIS.

Sampson and Schley Supposed to Be
Approaching the Enemy from
Opposite Directions—Battle May
Take Place This Afternoon.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.]
CAPE HATTEN, May 21.—A pas-
senger from Port de Paix, who ar-
rived on the Haytian steamer today
brought a rumor that a fight had taken
place off Mole St. Nicholas, in which
twelve Spanish warships had been
sunk and two Americans were dis-
abled. The report, however, lacks con-
firmation.

It is reported here from a vague
source that cannonading was heard off
the mole to the northward, ceasing at
nightfall, and that the firing was re-
newed early today and continued un-
til noon.

NO CONFIRMATION.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, May 21.—No con-
firmation of the rumored engagement
off Mole St. Nicholas has been re-
ceived at the Navy Department up to
a late hour tonight. The naval offi-
cers are disinclined to believe that the
American fleet has encountered the
Spaniards. It was expressly denied at
the department that information even
giving an intimation of a fight had
been received, and further it was stated
that a meeting between the two fleets
was hardly to be looked for over tonight.
This statement is significant in that it
indicates that the opposing squadrons
are not so close together as to justify
an expectation of developments.

GREAT EVENTS EXPECTED.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Navy
Department gave out no news today
touching the movements of the Ameri-
can and Spanish squadrons in the
neighborhood of Cuba. It is plain to be
seen, however, that the officials are ex-
pecting great events to occur at any
moment. What they most fear is the
effect that might be produced upon our
people by greatly exaggerated and
misleading reports from Spanish
sources of some great naval engage-
ment, if the Spaniards should claim the
victory. It is realized that the first
news of an engagement in the neigh-
borhood of Cuba or to the eastward, may
reach the United States through the
Spanish cables via Madrid, and these
are almost certain, no matter what the
result may be, to make such a claim
of victory for the Spaniards. Obviously
the only manner now in which the truth
could be discovered would be through
our own officers.

RECEIVED WITH CREDENCE.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, May 22.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] A World special from
Washington, dated May 21, says:
"Secretary Long received a cable mes-
sage from Sampson this afternoon, in-
forming him the Spanish Cape Verde
fleet was still at Santiago, and that
he was sailing at full speed for that
point, and would arrive there tomor-
row. Secretary Long expects a battle
between Rear-Admiral Sampson's
squadron and Admiral Cervera's fleet
tomorrow afternoon."

"The strategy board figures thus:
Sampson is nearing Santiago, and will
probably reach there about daybreak
on Sunday. Admiral Sampson will ap-
pear off the harbor. If his scouts re-
port that the Spanish fleet is still
there, he will begin a bombardment,
expecting that Cervera will bring his
ships out to assist the shore batteries.
Then Admiral Sampson's attention will
be directed mainly to the fleet. The
batteries of his battleships will be
turned on the Spanish ships and, it is
confidently believed, in a few hours the
Cape Verde fleet will be sunk or will
have surrendered. Should Admiral Cer-
vera sail out of Santiago before Samp-
son's arrival, scouting ships will watch
his course and report it to Sampson.
Should the fleet proceed westerly Ad-
miral Sampson will follow on its heels.
Admiral Cervera cannot sail far to the
west without encountering Commode-
ore Schley with the flying squadron.
No matter what direction Cervera may
take, he will either meet Sampson or
Schley."

"So it looks as if the Cape Verde
fleet was caught in its own trap.
Schley is today west of Havana sailing
around the south coast of Cuba. He
will not permit the Spanish fleet to en-
ter another Cuban port. It is believed
that Cervera will either try to make
Cienfuegos or Havana; but so long as
his ships are above water, Sampson
and Schley will prevent him from doing
so."

SCHLEY TO MEET CERVERA.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, May 22.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] A Washington special to
the Sun says: "The Sun correspondent
was today told that Commodore Schley
would probably meet the Spanish
squadron. The man who made the re-
mark would not say any more. He is
in a position to know the plans of the
administration and is sufficiently
familiar with naval affairs not to con-
fuse Schley with Sampson. The convic-
tion is becoming fixed that all of the
formidable fighting craft of the Span-
ish American squadrons did not con-
centrate at Key West a few days ago,
and that a pretty good force was with
it on its way to Santiago, when the news
came that the Spanish ships had ar-
rived there."

DODGING THE AMERICANS.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, May 22.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] A World special from Port
au Prince, Hayti, says: "Capt. Neun-
man of the Dutch merchant steamship
Prinz Frederik Hendrik of Amsterdam,
arrived here today from Curacao. He
said that when the Danish auxiliary
squadron, which was composed of three
of the Dutch fleet, entered the harbor of
Willemstad at once, the other four
ships being compelled to remain in the
offing, the Spanish admiral was an-
gered and protested that his squadron
was only dodging the American fleet.
The Spanish squadron, Capt. Niemman
says, carries 2200 men."

BASE AT SAN JUAN.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
LONDON, May 21.—[Exclusive Dis-
patch.] There is a firm belief among na-
val experts in London that San Juan,
Porto Rico, is to be the Spanish admi-
ral Cervera's base of operations.

NO RESPONSE FROM SANTIAGO.
[A. P. DAY REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.]
KINGSTON (Jamaica), May 21, 10 a.
m.—Private telegraphic inquiries con-
cerning the Spanish squadron said to
be at Santiago de Cuba have failed to
bring any response, though the cable
is working order.

SPANISH FLEET AT CURACAO.
[A. P. NIGHT REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.]
PORT AU PRINCE (Hayti), May 21.—
The Dutch steamer Prinz Frederik
Hendrik, which has arrived here from
Curacao, confirms the report of the
presence there on May 15 of the
Spanish ships. Only two of the
Spanish ships were allowed to enter
the roads. These vessels secured pro-
visions, a quantity of coal and other
supplies, in all estimated at a value of
more than \$20,000. The fleet comprised
the cruisers Vizcaya, Infanta Maria
Teresa, Cristobol Colon, and Almirante
Oquendo and the torpedo-boat de-
stroyers Terror and Furor. The squad-
ron left Curacao in an easterly direc-
tion, but after proceeding several
miles turned and took a westerly
course.

LANDING NEAR MATANZAS.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, May 21.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] A Key West special to the
Brooklyn Eagle says a report is cur-
rent that a landing has been ef-
fected near Matanzas and a small fort
silenced. It is said the guns were
spiked and a large American flag planted
and left floating over the ruins.

NOT ALLOWED TO COAL.
[A. P. NIGHT REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.]
ST. PIERRE (Martinique), May 21.—
There is nothing to report as to the
movements of the Spanish torpedo-
boats.

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

FALSE HOPES.

Drowning Dons Grasping
Flimsy Straws.

Confidence Inspired by Slow
Progress of the War.

Delay in Following Up Dewey's
Victory Pleases Them.

They Think It Is Due to American
Inefficiency—Prospects of a Pro-
longed War Makes Spanish
Statesmen Feel Sick.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, May 21.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] The World's Madrid cable
says: "The Spaniards evidently are
gaining confidence on account of the
slow progress of the war, which they
attribute to the inefficiency of the
Navy Department and military or-
ganizations in the United States. They
are agreeably disappointed at the
tardy arrangements of the American
government for following up Dewey's
victory at Manila and doing some-
thing decisive."

"The arrival of Admiral Cervera's
squadron at Santiago de Cuba de-
lighted them, and they still hope that
their land forces will be in time repel
American invasion of Cuba and the
Philippines, with the help of the na-
tives. Yet Spanish naval men are un-
easy about the position of Admiral
Cervera's squadron. Whether he re-
mains at Santiago or gets inside Ha-
vana Harbor, they expect the whole
American navy will be concentrated
for an attack on his fleet the instant
his whereabouts become known."

"The prospect of a prolonged war
disturbs the Spanish government, how-
ever, and financiers on account of
the cost, which now exceeds 25,000,000
pesetas a month. It is most amusing
to note the perplexity of the diplo-
mats as they naively confess that they
can do nothing as long as there is no
decisive turn against Spain, which,

they say, would be seized upon by
Austria, France and Russia as a pre-
text to interpose. But the attitude
of the German Emperor and of Italy
does not respond to their respect of
Spain."

EXCHANGE OF AMENITIES.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
MADRID, May 21, 3 p.m.—There was
a scene in the Chamber of Deputies to-
day. Señor Bori, a nephew of Señor
Romero Robledo, branded a statement
of the Viscount Di Puente as baseless.
The latter requested Señor Bori to
leave the chamber and followed him into
the lobby, and told him to con-
sider his ears boxed. They have ap-
pointed seconds and expect to have a
meeting tomorrow.

Capt. Gen. Blanco cables from Ha-
vana that "in order to deceive the gar-
rison at Guantanamo, the American
warships hoisted Spanish flags, but
were immediately recognized and re-
pulsed."

The captain-general also reports
that insurgent bands have been defeated
in the provinces of Matanzas and Ha-
vana, and that several insurgents have
been killed.

Prices on the bourse today rose in
expectation of favorable news.

MADRID ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Pretense That Tranquillity Exists in
Spain, and Other Gossip.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MADRID, May 21.—It is announced
here today that perfect tranquillity pre-
vails throughout Spain, in spite of the
war, and the fact that famine is im-
minent, and that Spanish trade is
ruined.

An official dispatch from Havana to-
day says several American warships
have arrived in front of the block, it is
added that the vessels remain distant
from the port.

Another dispatch from Havana says
two American ships again shelled
Guantanamo yesterday without doing
any damage.

CAMARA RETURNS TO CADIZ.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MADRID, May 21.—Admiral Camara,
after having had several conferences
with the Minister of Marine, has re-
turned to Cadiz. The fleet commanded
by the admiral will, it is said, sail un-
der sealed orders.

"INEFFECTIVE" BLOCKADE.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MADRID, May 21.—The newspapers
here are using the assertion that the
Spanish auxiliary cruiser Montserrat
"three ran the blockade of the Cuban
coast," as the pretext of articles claim-
ing to point out that the blockade is
ineffective. It is asserted here that
the Montserrat landed 15,000,000 pesetas,
1000 soldiers, 100 guns, 15,000 rifles and
a quantity of ammunition in Cuba.

SAY THEY WILL GET EVEN.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MADRID, May 21.—The information
(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

ON THE MOVE.

Troops Still Traveling
Southward.

All Waiting for the Word
Advance on Cuba.

Press Censor Still Edits All the
News from the Camp.

Cubans Jubilant Over a Proclama-
tion Issued by President Maceo.
Military Train Wrecked—Volun-
teers Nearly All Mustered In.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
TAMPA (Fla.), May 22.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] The press censor still re-
fuses to permit any detailed news of
the army transports to go out. It is a
fact, however, that there is no more
apparent intention of an immediate
movement of either, than there was
yesterday.

Gen. Greely has instructed the man-
agers of the telegraph companies not
to transmit messages covering news of
army or naval movements to any ex-
cept to authorities.

William Astor Chandler, of New
York, has accepted a captaincy in the
volunteer army, and has abandoned his
Cuban regiment. He will be assistant
adjutant-general on Wheeler's staff.

The Cubans are jubilant here tonight
over the receipt of a proclamation is-
sued by President Maceo, calling upon
Cubans, Spaniards and guerrillas to join
forces. The news comes from Matanzas
via the City of Mexico, and states that
thousands of armed men are flocking to
the liberating armies of Garcia and
Gomez.

It is also intimated that as the Span-
ish government is ill averse for several
years wages, they welcome the chance
offered them and that as soon as our
army lands, Blanco will find desertions
of entire regiments under way.

MILITARY TRAIN WRECKED.
One Soldier Killed and Several
Badly Injured.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK
(Ga.), May 21.—A passenger train on
the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern
Railroad, which left Chattanooga at
8:30 o'clock this morning, ran into the
third section of the military train car-
rying the First Missouri Volunteers,
who arrived in Chattanooga last night,
near Rossville, Ga., killing Private
George M. Walker, Co. D, and pain-
fully injuring A. Maynard Lane, Co.
M, Howard Broilaski, Co. D, and
slightly injuring several other occu-
pants of both trains.

It appears that the passenger train
had orders to run through to Rossville,
and the second section of the military
train, with a portion of the First Mis-
souri, which was expected to run
through to Rossville, was delayed at a
switch a mile from Rossville on account
of the congested condition of the
tracks, just beyond the wooded curve.
The conductor of the military train
sent back a flagman to warn the pas-
senger train, but the flagman did not
go far enough, and the passenger
train came around the curve at the
rate of about twenty miles an hour.
The engineer did not see the danger
signal until within a short distance of
the military train. He reversed his en-
gine, and put on brakes, but did not
have time to stop his train, which
crashed into the rear of the military
train. The rear was a palace horse
car, in which Walker was riding, and
was completely demolished. Three of
the horses were also killed.

Next was a baggage car, in which
Broilaski and Lane were stationed.
This car was badly torn up, but none of
the occupants were seriously hurt. The
wreck was cleared by 1 o'clock and
trains were resumed.

Following are the killed and injured:
GEORGE M. WALKER, Co. D, killed.
HOWARD BROILASKI, Co. A, left
hip injured.

ED. TARANSBURY, Co. A, multiple
contusions, not serious.

A. M. LANE, Co. M, left hip dislo-
cated, not serious.

R. D. LEDIA, Co. H, back sprained
and leg bruised, not serious.

Dr. G. A. Baxter, surgeon of the
Southern Railway, was put in charge
of the wounded and had them taken to
St. Vincent's Infirmary of the Catho-
lic Sister of Charity, where all were
placed in pleasant surroundings.

Engineer Wheeler and Fireman
Hanby of the passenger train were ar-
rested by Lieut. Col. Covends and
taken under guard to the park. They
were afterwards turned over to the civil
authorities. A trial will be held and
a judicial investigation ordered.

Gen. Boynton, John Jacob Astor and
a number of other officers were on the
passenger train, but none of them were
hurt.

WAR SECRETARY'S TELEGRAM.
WASHINGTON, May 21.—Upon re-
ceiving news of the disaster resulting
in the death of and injury to a number
of Missouri volunteers, near Chat-
tanooga today, Secretary Alger sent the
following telegram to Maj. Gen.
Brooke, commanding at Chattanooga:
"WASHINGTON, May 21.—The As-

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, and a full commercial report; these together making about 19 columns. In addition is a day report, not so voluminous or fresh, of about 11 columns—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 30 columns. A large proportion of it relates to the existing war. A summary of both telegraphic and local news follows:]

The City—Page 16, Part 2; Page 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, Part 3.
Coroner's jury finds that Horace Hiller's death was due to carelessness of workmen.... Two belligerent attorneys fired by Judge Allen.... Sequel to the Pawkes rumpus at Burbank.... Progress of the Collins murder trial. Water company pays its taxes.... Great work of the San Gabriel Electric Company nearly completed.... Arrangements for observing Decoration day. Transportation of live stock by the railroads.... Electric power for Randsburg. The Valley road celebration.... Letters from festa subscribers.... Delegates to the State Convention of Republican Clubs.... Poker sharks acquitted.

Southern California—Page 15, Part 2.
Riverside Cadets and Home Guards are flourishing.... Pasadena is raising subscriptions for Co. 1—Court notes—Board of Trade committees appointed. Orange county preparing for Decoration day.... New steamship line from San Diego—Last big gun in place. Rain at San Pedro helped wheat.

Financial and Commercial—Page 14, Part 2.
Chicago wheat market neglected by everybody except Leiter, who advances prices several notches.... Corn closes fractionally lower.... Provisions barely steady, without much activity.... Scheme being negotiated in London for reconstruction of Brazilian finances.... Spanish is rise one point.... Stock Exchanges operators still waiting to hear the result of the battle in West Indian waters.... New York weekly bank statement.... Large volume of idle money, but loans are expanding.... General market reports and business topics.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Engineer Cooley talks of the Nicaragua Canal.... Mayor Van Wyck removes two Police Commissioners and tells why.... German arrested at Jaurez for shooting "Viva España".... Plaudits wins the Oakley Derby at Cincinnati.... Pennsylvania wins in the intercollegiate games with Cornell.... One fireman killed, two others injured at the Toledo fire.... Peace treaty considered by the Nicaragua Congress.... A Philadelphia woman charged with murdering her husband.... Death of Hon. R. P. Cannon.... Firemen injured seriously at two fires in Brooklyn.

Progress of the War—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4.
Unconfirmed report of a naval battle off Mole St. Nicholas, in which twelve Spanish ships were sunk and two Americans disabled.... Important message from Admiral Sampson received at the Navy Department.... Alleged landing of an American expedition near Matanzas.... Pithy cablegram from the captain of the Oregon.... Supply of smokeless powder ordered to Key West to be used in the bombardment of Havana.... Excitement at Key West over the impending naval battle.... More details of the bombardment of San Juan.... Sampson and Schley both said to be hot on the trail of Cervera's flying squadron.... Collies forbidden to leave Atlantic ports while Spanish warships are in American waters.... No more permits for vessels to pass through the blockade lines.... Señor Polo leaves Canada.... Neutrality enforced with a vengeance in Mexico.... Spain's endeavors to get Cuban insurgents to make common cause with Spaniards. Spanish court working for a continental alliance or intervention to stop the war.... Captain and crew of the Montserrat honorized at Corunna.... British Vice-Admiral Cuthbert thinks Cervera has made a mistake.... New Spanish Cabinet desirous of forcing the war to a speedy issue.... Spanish troops mobilizing at the Straits of Gibraltar. Spaniards still praise about the inefficiency of the Cuban blockade and tranquility in Spain.... Admiral Camara returns to Cadiz.... Contradictory information about the whereabouts of the Cape Verde fleet.... Sampson's plans for crushing the enemy said to be complete.... Late news about the situation at Manila.... Three thousand troops added to the military camp at San Francisco.

Pacific Coast—Page 5.
Five whalers wrecked off Point Barrow—Relief expedition gone to the crews.... Widber's case continued. More late rains fall in and about San Francisco.... Santa Rosa pioneer dies. Child drowned at Sacramento.... State Supreme Court decisions.... Prison directors' meeting.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.
Japanese will withdraw from Wei-Hai-Wei Monday.... German sentiment opposed to entering into alliance with England.

Associated Press reports disaster to First Missouri Volunteers this morning. The war camp, reporting death of five men and injury of several others. The Secretary of War directs that every care be taken of the wounded and that the dead be buried with all the honors of war, and immediate steps be taken to prosecute the railroad responsible for the disaster.

No advice concerning the accident have yet reached the department.

FLOWER OF ST. LOUIS YOUTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, whose train was wrecked near Chattanooga today, is composed of the flower of St. Louis youth, and to the number of 1,000 responded to the call of President McKinley. Thursday evening the regiment, under the command of Col. Edward B. Barker, left Jefferson Barracks, near this city, for the Illinois Central Railroad, in three sections for Chickamauga.

MEETING IN.

One Hundred and Three Thousand Volunteers Enrolled.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—One hundred and three thousand volunteers have been enrolled into the service of the United States, according to the reports which have reached Adj. Gen. Corbin, and by the end of next week, the officials hope every man of the 125,000 called for will have taken the oath to protect the United States government in its war with Spain.

The muster of the regular army branch with a view to increasing it to sixty thousand men, the war strength authorized by law, continuing in all directions, though the reports of the officers engaged in the work are not yet at hand to indicate the precise number of recruits which have been secured.

Arrangements are making for the recruiting of the "immune" regiments in the Gulf States. A circular is being sent to the military departments and the qualifications requisite for enlistment will be prepared and circulated freely in the South. Owing to the great rush of business the probability is that a week will elapse before anything final can be done in this direction.

Six colonels for these immune regiments were nominated by the President yesterday, and it would not be surprising if the remaining colonels were given to colored men. The President has pressed for appointment. Two of the appointments to colonels are now detailed for duty in the adjutant general's office in the War Department. Messrs. Sargeant and Pettit.

Adj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, who is to command the expedition to Manila, was at the War Department this morning completing arrangements and receiving final instructions prior to the departure for San Francisco. The general said that he would leave for the coast as soon as he finished the business which called him here, but whether this would be today or later, he could not say.

AT CAMP ALGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—With today's arrivals 851 volunteers are under canvas tonight at Camp Alger, the mobilization point near Falls Church. Those now in camp are: Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth and Eleventh regiments, Seventh and Eighth regiments and one battalion of colored troops from Ohio, Sixth Illinois, First New Jersey and Sixty-fifth New York.

The enthusiasm of the soldiers was dampened by the first death to occur in the camp, that of Private Bloodgood of Rock Island, Ill., who died of typhoid fever.

MOVING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—The Twenty-third and Eighteenth Infantry under command of Col. James H. Wade, which had been ordered to San Francisco to embark for the Philippines, have not yet struck their tents, and it is not expected that they will be able to leave the city before Monday.

The Fifth Cavalry is expected to get away for Manila tomorrow. The cavalry are the first to report is not yet prepared to receive them.

Adj. Gen. John Dupuy of the Twenty-third Infantry, who has served as brigade adjutant in the Philippines, is in the capacity of assistant adjutant of the First Corps. Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the Twenty-third Infantry and brigade quartermaster of the troops stationed here, has been ordered to report to Gen. Copinger at Manila.

SHAFTER ASSUMES COMMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

TAMPA (Fla.), May 21.—Maj. Gen. Shafter today assumed formal command of the Fifth Army Corps, composed of the regular and volunteer troops stationed at Tampa and vicinity. There were no formal ceremonies upon the transfer of the corps command from Gen. Wade to Gen. Shafter beyond a short formal order by the former giving notice of relinquishment of the command and a similar order by Gen. Shafter assuming command.

Gen. Wade and his staff leave for Chickamauga tonight.

Unusual activity again prevails in army circles here, and important developments are expected in the near future. It is impossible to speculate on their nature on account of the rigid censorship.

W. C. F. Fellers, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Tampa, was today sworn in as official censor by order of Gen. Shafter.

COWBOYS REACH CHICKAUGA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

CHICKAUGA, May 21.—Col. Grigsby's cowboy regiment arrived here from Sioux Falls today. Large crowds greeted the train, and the locomotive slowed up to allow the crowds to exchange compliments with the soldiers, who, leaning far out of the windows, cheered and waved flags and in other ways demonstrated their appreciation of the reception.

There were two companies, containing altogether 150 men. The men were dressed in regulation costume, broad sombreros, etc., with long pistols strapped to their sides. The troops left this afternoon on the Pennsylvania Railway for Chickamauga.

They were only the advance guard of Col. Grigsby's regiment. Three other companies of the regiment under Lieut. Col. Lloyd are now on the way from Fort Mead, S. D., for Chickamauga. The remaining five troops will follow in a few days. Four will come from Montana and one from Fargo, N. D.

AT CHICKAMAUGA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), May 21.—All the regiments in Camp Chickamauga have settled down to hard work, and are doing practical training in the art of war. The businesslike methods employed by Gen. Brooke will make the army available for active service much earlier than many army officers believed possible.

Supplies of every description continue to pour in. Carload after carload of provisions arrive, and a vast amount of clothing and equipment is also being received. The indications are that the entire army will be equipped during the next two weeks.

Capt. W. K. Wright, assistant quartermaster, received notice today that 4,500,000 rations in addition to the first order had been purchased and are now en route.

Prosper, Lazard & Co. have begun

CUBANS RESPECT MAJ.-GEN. SHAFTER.

They Think He Would Make an Ideal Military Governor.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Tampa special says: "The popularity of Gen. Shafter among the Cubans here and in the islands is increasing day by day. The junta has done much to bring about that result by writing to Gen. Gomez, President Maso and all the revolutionary chiefs, East and West, about the personal qualities of the man who, in their belief, will lead the American army of invasion. They now say that previous to any step for establishing a free government in Cuba of its own people, according to the resolution of Congress recognizing the independence of the island, a provincial government will exist under American martial law and be controlled by an American commander. They want that commander or the first governor of free Cuba to be Gen. Shafter."

"We have explained to our people in the field," said Cuban delegate Dr. Joaquin Costillo, a few days ago, "that Gen. Shafter is a man we may trust in these difficult moments. He is energetic and brave as a military man, but when the battle is over and the flags of Cuba and America wave over Moro Castle, he won't lack magnanimity, political farsightedness and the general ability needed in the great movement to conquer the hearts of all, and to establish not only material peace, but also to inspire everlasting love for the American flag."

"Answers to Dr. Costillo's letters have been received and confided to the correspondent during the doctor's absence from Tampa. The steamer Lafayette, which left Havana a few days ago for Mexico, brought news transmitted from Mexico here by way of New Orleans, of the growing popularity of Gen. Shafter."

work on an immense bakery in the park. This firm has a contract to supply the army with 7,000 loaves of bread daily.

The chaplains of the various regiments have started a fight against the liquor saloons scattered all over the camp. They have a strong backing, and the saloons will probably be abolished.

The pack army now numbers nearly 25,000 men, and each day adds a few thousand.

The formation of the First Army Corps has been completed, and today the formation of the first division of the Third Corps was begun. Gen. James H. Wade will command this division.

During the last few days a number of serious depredations have been committed by the worst elements of the liquor saloons scattered all over the camp. They have a strong backing, and the saloons will probably be abolished.

The Second New York Infantry, 1000 men, and the First Illinois Artillery, 125 men, and the First Missouri Infantry, 1026 men, arrived last night and went into camp in the park this morning.

The formation of the Third Army Corps was begun today, the Fourteenth New York, Col. Fred D. Grant, the Second New York, Col. Fred D. Grant, the First Illinois Artillery, 125 men, and the First Missouri Infantry, 1026 men, arrived last night and went into camp in the park this morning.

The commissary department announces its readiness to supply all uniforms and equipments.

ALL WANT TO GO.

Hoosier and Colorado Troops Eager

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Col. Russell B. Harrison has submitted a petition to the War Department asking that the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana be assigned to service in the Philippines.

Senator Teller has presented the request of the Colorado Infantry, to be sent with Gen. Merritt. He said it was a rugged body of men, and had seen rough service during the Leadville strike. It is commanded by Col. Irving Hall, who graduated from West Point in 1882.

It was at Gen. Merritt's own request during his former visit to Washington that the Minnesota regiment was assigned to his command.

ANOTHER FLAG PRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Another presentation of colors was made today at the Presidio. The Sixth Regiment from Stockton received the stand from Col. George E. Sperry, who presented the colors to Col. Johnson. A large delegation from the Slough City witnessed the ceremony. The usual patriotic speeches were made, the speakers being Orrin Henderson, Mayor William Ingalls, F. E. Dunlap and Col. Sperry. Col. Johnson accepted the colors, thanking the people of Stockton on behalf of his regiment.

CHARLESTON STARTS AGAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The cruiser Charleston left Mare Island navy yard at 11:30 this morning on her way to Manila. She will stop at Red Rock to confirm the adjustment of her compasses and then proceed on her journey.

TWO WEEKS TO START.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

CHICAGO, May 21.—A special to the News from Washington says: "It was said today that it will take at least two weeks before all the reinforcements for Admiral Dewey can start for Manila."

THE ALERT REACHES FRISCO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The U. S. Alert of the "old navy" now employed on the revenue service, ar-

rived today from Panama and San Diego. She is an ancient wooden vessel and carries four or five guns.

SPANIARD TURNED BACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

ADEN, May 21.—The Spanish steamer P. de Sastre, which arrived here May 4, bound from Barcelona for Manila, has been ordered to return to Suez.

THE INTREPID AUGUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, May 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Mail telegraph: "Gov. Gen. Augusti has reaffirmed that he will distribute every rifle and cartridge he possesses and defend Manila to the last."

SECRETARY SATO'S DENIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, May 21.—The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Special reports an interview with Secretary Sato of the Japanese Legation, in the course of which Secretary Sato declared that there was absolutely no foundation for the statement that Japan had protested against American occupation of the Philippines. The Japanese government, he said, after the Philippine war, signed a convention with Spain renouncing forever all territorial rights south of Formosa.

STILL IN THE BAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—At an early hour this morning the cruiser Charleston, under orders to proceed to Manila, is still in the stream.

When she came down from the Mare Island navy yard today, it was the intention of the command, Capt. Glass, to adjust the compasses and then to proceed on her long sea journey forthwith.

Owing to a heavy fog, however, the compasses could not be adjusted this afternoon, and it is now Capt. Glass's intention to perform this task at daybreak today, then to sail immediately for the Philippines.

SAFE AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

Suspicious Character Arrested—Tries to Lose Compromising Papers.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A man whose name the Army Department refuses to divulge, was taken to Governor's Island today, a prisoner. It is said that he is a deserter and a Spanish spy. The arrest was made on Broadway by two of the secret service detectives.

When half way across the water to Governor's Island the man suddenly leaped from between the detectives and threw a bundle of papers, which he had taken from his pocket, into the water. The boat was put back and the papers recovered. They were the detailed plans of all the forts in the harbor. It is said that they were addressed to the Spanish Consul in Montreal.

The prisoner deserted from the First Artillery some years ago. He came to the notice of the military authorities by conducting a recruiting office at No. 10 Second avenue, this city.

He claimed to be a colonel and wore a colonel's uniform. The recruiting office was a fake, according to army officers. When it was being investigated the man was identified as a deserter and ordered under arrest.

WISE PROVISIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has issued instructions to collectors of customs on the Atlantic seaboard to the effect that while the Spanish fleet is at large in the waters of this continent all applications for clearances for vessels laden with coal for West Indian, Mexican, Central American and South American ports must be referred to the Treasury department, with recommendations before the same is issued. This order, which is intended to prevent coal from being supplied to the Spanish fleet, will be revoked whenever the Spaniards leave American waters, or are destroyed by our squadrons.

NEWS SINCE MIDNIGHT.

[Under this heading are printed the very latest exclusive dispatches, being the cream of the war news in the New York morning newspapers of today, which is wired from that city about 5 a.m., reaching The Los Angeles Times about 2 a.m.]

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

DR. CAPOTE SAYS THERE MUST BE NO OUTSIDE CONTROL.

Modified Plans for Co-operation Sent to the United States for Approval. Definite Movement Expected Soon.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A cablegram to the Herald from Kingston, Jamaica, says: "A dispatch from Falmouth, dated Friday, says that Dr. Capote, Vice-President of the Cuban republic, who, with several aides, arrived there in an open boat, and who left for Kingston today on his way to Washington, said that it must be borne in mind that the purpose of Cubans was not merely freedom from the dominion of Spain, but independence from outside control, however beneficent that control might be, and absolute non-interference by others in the management of their affairs."

"Dr. Capote further says: 'As to the present military situation, we are awaiting the development of the American plans. Garcia is at Batamo, and can concentrate 10,000 to 12,000 troops to protect an American landing. Rodriguez, in the west, can throw 15,000 troops to assist in an assault on Havana. Lieuts. Fremont and Rowan have put plans of your War Department in Gomez's and Garcia's possession. These have been made known to the commanders and have gone back for acceptance and execution. I expect a definite movement very soon. Our spies in Spanish camps report great misery, starvation and discomfort among the troops. I cannot, of course, say what will be the result of what is the objective point, but I can say that a definite plan has been decided upon and only awaits the word to be set in motion.'"

"Dr. Capote has power to treat with the United States government."

SPANIARDS SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Herald cable from Port au Prince, Hayti, says: "It was learned when the Spanish fleet was at Curacao that the Spanish have little or no coal and scant supplies of provisions. The allowance to the men of the ships' crews for five days had been destroyed. The ships' crews are almost empty, and in such condition that they would be unable to do much damage. It is the general belief here that the battleship Oregon, by this time, has joined Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet, enabling him easily to be victorious over the Spanish fleet."

PAYING THEIR OWN WAY.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Times special from Washington says an unpleasant feature has developed in the government not paying the officers' salaries or living expenses on the Philippine expedition from San Francisco. All commission men, however, are required to pay their own way to the Pacific Mail and other companies while on board the steamers en route. No payment of salaries in advance had been provided for, and the army regulations do not allow half pay to be left for officers' families, as provided by the naval rules. The consequence is that the men have not received their money until their arrival at Manila. In the mean time their families are in want. To partly remedy this an association is in course of organization to take care of their families and relatives during the absence of the California contingent.

BISMARCK'S VIEWS.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A journal special from Hamburg, May 21, says: "Prince Bismarck said today: 'British policy is treacherous. English arrogance is proverbial. Great Britain's alliances are worthless, because she may at any time sacrifice a minister. Nor does modesty abound in America, which proclaims the Monroe doctrine not only in the Atlantic, but the Pacific, everywhere, without asking the opinion of Europe. The consequence will be a future increase in the American army and navy, which has been hitherto abhorred.'"

"The Sugar Trust's preponderance in American politics may decline if Germany abolishes the premium. Americans are too practical a nation for British alliance. Spain deserves her fate, like Portugal and Denmark."

THE MINNEAPOLIS ORDERED OUT.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A World cable from Charlotte, Amelia, Island of St. Thomas, May 21, says the Spanish Consul at St. Thomas is very active. He entered a protest after the cruiser Minneapolis had remained there longer than twenty-four hours. She was coal-laden. The Governor of the Danish West Indies, De Hedemann, thereupon requested the American Consul, Van Horne, to order the Minneapolis to sea. Consul Van Horne did so, and the cruiser sailed at midnight. She had taken on 700 tons of coal.

CHICAGO NAVAL RESERVES.

They Volunteer for Service on Sampson's Ships.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Chicago Naval Reserve has come to the aid of the Navy Department in a most gratifying manner. They have not insisted upon entering the navy as an organization, but have enlisted individually as volunteers to the number of 200. Commander Hawley, who is doing the work of recruiting for the department, telegraphed that they would be ready for service Monday; that they are splendid men, and in large proportion seamen.

RESERVES SWORN IN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

CHICAGO, May 21.—One hundred members of the Naval Reserve were sworn into service by Commander Hawley today. Monday 200 marines will leave for Key West, and from there

War Revenue Bill.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Senate Committee on Finance met at noon today and immediately entered upon the task of revising the War Revenue Bill in the particulars of which the amendments of the past week have shown it to be defective.

MINNEAPOLIS HELD FOR TRANSPORTATION CHARGES—TROOPS WHO HAD NEVER SEEN MOUNTAINS OR OCEAN. KANSAS AND THEIR CYCLONE CAPS.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Some amusing incidents occurred on the trip to this city of volunteers who arrived today. At Ogden the Minneapopolis were delayed by the agent of the railroad, who refused to send out their train until they had paid \$50 more a car, which the officer in charge refused to do. After some delay the men declared that they had an engineer and fireman among them, and would pull out the train themselves. The men, neither of whom had ever been on an engine before, were put in the cab, and one of them was about to pull open the throttle, when the railroad agent weakened and the train went on.

Quite an exciting scene occurred at the ferry when the Minneapopolis who had been detailed to look after the baggage, and the Colorado boys. There was a scarcity of trucks at the ferry, and strife ensued as to who was to have those that were there, each regiment being anxious to get settled at housekeeping as soon as possible.

There was danger of blows when the Colorado men and the Minneapopolis, who claimed priority, "Well, take your own truck." The Minneapopolis men proceeded to load without delay, and, after the truck had gone away and threatening skies foreboded a downpour at no distant date, they were chagrined to find they had loaded the truck with the Colorado men's tents.

It was a short time after the arrival of the Minneapopolis when the Third Kansas Battalion came in, and they were quickly fed. Many of these men from the prairie never saw a respectable mountain until they crossed the Rockies, and were never within sight of snow or small tide water before.

The belated Kansans slept at Sixteenth street, Oakland, Friday night. When they went to sleep the waters of the bay were lapping the rocks of the embankment. When they awoke the tide was high and there was a wide expanse of mud. The commanding officer called to a sentry:

"Hello, where's all that water that was out there last night?"

"Darned if I know," responded the equally puzzled sentry.

Another lad from the plains had never seen a horse until he received one at the ferry he declined to eat, and said he was "going to send it to the folks."

Every one noted that the Kansans had their hats fastened to their heads with elastics, having come from lands where strong winds blow. Several of the companies, lacking uniform, wear the homespun and overalls of the farm, and nondescript hats, and some of them are wearing Conemara caps pulled down over their ears in typical cyclone fashion.

All the while they were encamped at Topeka, the capricious Kansas skies rained and the wind blew, so that they were not able to drill. The Kansans have a large number of round Sibley tents, which are built like Indian wigwams with stoves in the center. Both Kansas and Nebraska had a record on the way out of looking everything that came their way. They played the grasshopper role they know so well, and ate up everything on the line of march. Finally guards were placed on the platforms, and the men were not allowed to leave the train, nor even to pass from one car to another.

ARMADA LOCATED.

Story That Sampson and Schley are Hot on the Trail.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

NEW YORK, May 21.—A Washington dispatch to the World says Secretary Long has received a cablegram from Rear-Admiral Sampson announcing that his scouts had located the Cape Verde fleet at Santiago de Cuba. The message was sent from a cable station in the West Indies, and indicated that the American commander was close on the heels of the Spaniards.

Secretary Long at once summoned the members of the strategy board. Knowing that Rear-Admiral Sampson could be depended upon to prevent Admiral Cervera from sailing north, orders were quickly dispatched to Commander Schley at Key West to put to sea. His instructions were to sail around to Cuba to the west and find Cervera's fleet and capture or destroy it.

"Commander Schley was instructed to use his utmost endeavors to prevent the Spanish fleet from entering the harbor of Cienfuegos or Havana. Rear-Admiral Sampson and Commander Schley were informed as to each other's movements. It is expected Rear-Admiral Sampson will come up with Admiral Cervera first. It is impossible to state with accuracy what ships Rear-Admiral Sampson and Commander Schley have in their respective squadrons."

Blockade Tightened.

No More Permits for Vessels to Enter Havana.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] News by cable from Hongkong was received today by Manager Harris of the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, saying that all business was suspended at Manila, banks closed and cable communication cut. This leads to the inference that the Spanish are much more closely pressed by the insurgents than the cables given out by the Madrid government would indicate, and that Dewey is unable to control the movement of the insurgents.

Probably there are enough foreign warships at Manila to land sufficient blue jackets to protect foreign property in case the rebels should storm and capture the city, but Mr. Harris regards the situation as very critical. No drafts on Manila will be honored here until better news comes from Hongkong.

The report that the coast-defense vessel Monterey has been ordered to Manila

SITUATION AT MANILA.

BANKS CLOSED AND ALL BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

City Supposed to Be Closely Pressed by the Insurgents—Admiral Dewey Unable to Control the Actions of the Rebels.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] News by cable from Hongkong was received today by Manager Harris of the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, saying that all business was suspended at Manila, banks closed and cable communication cut. This leads to the inference that the Spanish are much more closely pressed by the insurgents than the cables given out by the Madrid government would indicate, and that Dewey is unable to control the movement of the insurgents.

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The report that the coast-defense vessel Monterey has been ordered to Manila

excited much interest here. She is more than a match for the Pelayo or any two of Spain's armored cruisers, but colliers will have to go with her, or she will have to be towed by army transports.

A Soldier Arrested.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Eugene Harding, a private in Co. I, First New York Volunteer Infantry, was arrested at Camp Black today on the charge of embezzling \$2800 from his former employers, Snyder & Fancher, wholesale grocers at Middletown, N. J.

The Best Golf Links

On the Coast are at Hotel del Coronado. They are the only links in the State having Green's. Experienced Instructor in attendance.

Superior Fishing

Catch May 20, off hotel:

Barbacuda..... 470
Spanish Mackerel..... 5
Yellow Tail..... 13
Haddock

MARCHING TO WAR.

STEADY INFUX OF TROOPS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Three Thousand Soldiers Added to the Military Camp There Yesterday.

A WET BUT WARM RECEPTION.

FOOD AND FLOWERS PRESENTED TO THE NEWCOMERS.

Rain Makes Their First Night in Camp Uncomfortable—Transportation Nearly Ready to Start to the Philippines.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Ten thousand United States troops are tenting here tonight, 9000 of this number being volunteers. At Camp Richmond, located on the site of the old Bay District track, 4500 men, comprising the recent arrivals from the various States to the eastward, are comfortably ensconced, despite the drizzling rain which, it was feared, would soak everything. The soil of the camping ground is a dry sand, which easily absorbs moisture. Abundance of firewood has been provided; the men are now liberally supplied with blankets, and have no trouble either here or at the Presidio camp in keeping dry.

All the troops from Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Minnesota, which were ordered to San Francisco, are now here, but many more troops will arrive from other sections during the next few days. The Southern Pacific Company has been called upon to provide transportation facilities for a battalion of light artillery and cavalry from Utah, in addition to a lot of troops from Montana and Idaho, and a regiment from Pennsylvania.

The light artillery from Salt Lake will reach here tomorrow morning, and the Utah cavalry is due to arrive on Tuesday, at the same time as the Pennsylvania regiment. Seventy-five empty coaches were started back to Ogden in several special trains tonight, to accommodate troops now on their way here from eastern points.

In addition to the troops coming via Ogden, a trainload of volunteers from Idaho is coming here by way of Portland. The train left Portland Friday evening, and is expected to reach San Francisco tomorrow morning.

The Washington volunteers, quartered at Fontana Barracks, want to go to Manila. They want to fight—especially they desire a chance at the man who started the rumor that they were averse to foreign service and that they had asked to be retained for coast duty. Tonight Lieut. Col. Fife assembled the two Washington battalions in a hollow square and asked every man who did not want to go to Manila to hold up his hand. No hands were raised.

"Those who want to go to Manila at once," said he.

There was a reply that made the blood tingle. Growing darkness partly obscured the field of hands that shot into the air, but there was no mistaking the yell that made the room ring.

"Manila or bust," was the burden of their cry, and in their delight at the chance to show their feeling, they hugged each other and cheered the colonel, the flag, and the State of Washington.

It is talk among the volunteers that tomorrow night will be the last night of the First Regiment in camp at the Presidio. The First California, the Oregon regiment, and twenty-five men each from Co. A and D of the heavy artillery, under the command of Capt. Geary, may break camp Monday morning and sail from San Francisco Monday night on the City of Peking, the City of Sydney and the Australia, with the Monterey accompanying them as a convoy.

The two detachments from the heavy artillery and Col. Summers of the Oregon regiment, have been unofficially informed that they are expected to break camp Monday morning. The official orders will doubtless be received by Col. Summers and Capt. Geary tomorrow.

Col. Smith, while he has not been officially advised to do so, expects and is prepared to go aboard the City of Peking Monday. All day today he was busy seeing to the hauling of supplies to the vessel. All company property was taken from camp, and it is known that the field orders of the First have been called for.

Gen. Otis all along has been fighting to have the three transport vessels sail together, and it now looks as if he had carried his point and that the three commands named will sail Monday night.

THE DAY'S ARRIVALS.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Nearly 3000 more soldiers were added today to the number already encamped here, numbering over eight thousand. Today's arrivals represented the States of Colorado, Minnesota, Kansas and Wyoming.

Every ferryboat from the Oakland mole bore its load of soldiers. The men commenced arriving on this side of the bay about 7 o'clock this morning, and arrived in detachments of about 400. As they marched off the steamers, the aides of the Red Cross Society appointed themselves leaders, and headed the travel-weary soldiers to the headquarters of the society, where eatables and drinkables awaited them.

Not a man was allowed to go away hungry, and to say that the boys were pleased with their reception is putting it mildly, but to crown the evidences of good will displayed by the ladies of the Red Cross, each soldier was presented a small bouquet of California flowers. These tokens were placed in the barrels of their

MONITOR MONTEREY GOING TO MANILA.

Dewey to Be Reinforced by This Most Powerful Fighting Machine.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The news event of the day with the Navy Department was the dispatch of the order to the Monterey to proceed to Manila to reinforce Admiral Dewey's squadron. The Monterey is a tower of strength in herself, and her addition to Admiral Dewey's fleet, together with the dispatch of thousands of troops to Manila, is ample evidence that the administration has assumed no half-hearted attitude toward the Philippine question, and is determined to take no chance of dispossession until such time as the United States itself has arranged for the disposition of the islands.

The Monterey is probably the most formidable monitor in the world, yet she combines with the enormous offensive and defensive qualities of the monitor type a seaworthiness that is almost phenomenal. The Monterey is described technically as a barbette turret, low freeboard monitor of 4000 tons displacement. She is 256 feet long by 59 feet beam, and 14 feet 6 inches deep. She carries, in two turrets surrounded by barbettes, two 12-inch and two 10-inch guns, while in her superstructure between the turrets are mounted six 6-pounders, four 1-pounders and two Gatling guns. The turrets are 8½ inches thick, and the surrounding barbettes are 14 and 11½ inches of steel, and against this armor all the batteries in Manila might thunder away without effecting an entrance.

The Monterey's personnel is nineteen officers and 172 men, and once she is in the entrance to Manila Harbor, nothing in the shape of a navy would be likely to budge her from her position. Her dispatch may have an important bearing upon the Spanish government's published intention of sending reinforcements to Manila.

The only doubt as to the feasibility of sending the Monterey is her small coal-carrying capacity. She has bunker room for only 200 tons of coal, and though more might be stored on her decks, it is doubtful whether she could at the utmost carry more than enough coal to take her to Honolulu, one-third of the way to the Philippines. It is probable that the Monterey will be in convoy, and after exhausting the coal that she will take on in Honolulu, she must either be towed about 2000 miles of her trip or perform the difficult operation of coaling at sea.

rites, and as the men marched up Market street, the flower-tipped destroyers added greatly to the attractive appearance of the men. Troops marched through the city streets toward Camp Richmond all morning long, and every detachment was greeted with cheers and volleys of flowers. Today's arrivals marched in better order than most of their predecessors, and as every regiment had a band, there was plenty of martial music.

Minnesota turned out the finest body of men, as far as physique is concerned. Over a thousand men represented that State, and they were an exceedingly clean and orderly lot, and marched with the air and precision of regulars.

Colorado turned out the greatest number of men, and they were the best equipped. They lack nothing in the way of outfit, and their band is the best that State has ever had. The city of Colorado has arrived here with the eastern troops. Their soldierly bearing attracted great admiration, and mingled with the regimental cry of the Colorado boys were the cheers of thousands of interested spectators.

Kansas was represented by four companies, numbering about 500 men. The Kansans are mostly "raw" recruits, but have been drilled as often as possible since leaving their native State, and are now quite proficient in military tactics. The regiment is designated as the Twentieth Kansas, following the Nineteenth Kansas, which was the last regiment sent to the civil war by that State. Two other regiments from Kansas have been sent to Chickamauga Park.

Wyoming's 340 men represent four companies, and they are all well equipped and a very soldierly lot. The good people of the Red Cross Society took particular interest in them, and when they emerged from the rooms of the society they were literally covered with flowers of all kinds.

The troops from Utah will arrive some time tomorrow.

It is now definitely given out that the steamer City of Peking will sail for the Philippines on Tuesday next. The troops are ready for embarkation, and the last stores are being placed in the hold of the vessel. The First Regiment may possibly be taken on board the vessel puts to sea. The steamer will probably go into the stream and take on her armament.

Work on the steamer City of Sydney and the Australia is being rushed, and will be ready for the reception of the troops by Wednesday, and if the government can furnish supplies fast enough, the ships can leave here by the end of next week. It will not take more than forty-eight hours to put the Zealandia in condition for sailing. The monitor Monterey has been ordered to go to Manila, but when she will sail is not known. It is reported she will be towed to the islands by tug, which will probably go into commission June 1. It has been unofficially stated that she too will go to Manila, in which case this coast will be left without a warship.

The Wheeling has been ordered from Seattle, but will have to be overhauled before she can go into active service. The rain which began falling this morning continued, and showers are expected to continue through the afternoon, and this evening settled down to a steady downpour. The men who arrived from the East today will have a hard time tonight, as the camping arrangements are not complete, and the work of arranging the camp has been greatly retarded by the weather.

At the Presidio, the soldiers are rather enjoying the situation. Last Saturday they were thoroughly drenched, and few of them had a dry stitch on Sunday, but today the rain is different, and the men are well prepared to withstand the rain, and will get through the night pretty well, unless a strong wind springs up, in which case they may have their tents lifted from over their heads, and will be in a worse predicament than the boys camped at the old race tracks, now called Fort Richmond.

Late tonight Maj.-Gen. Otis said: "The First California Volunteers will be loaded on the City of Peking Monday morning." Further than this Gen. Otis declined to be quoted, but it is understood that the Oregon troops will also sail on the first expedition with the Sixth California and the Washington Volunteers are to remain here for Coast defense. The Fifteenth United States Infantry, ordered to this city, will join the expedition to the Philippines. The government will accept the eight companies of the Six California Volunteers as a regimental organization.

GEN. MERRITT STARTS WEST.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, May 21.—Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt at 2 o'clock this afternoon began his journey to San Francisco, whence he will take charge of the expedition to the Philippines. Up to tonight 10,000 men have been mustered into the volunteer army.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.
HAMMOND (Ind.) May 21.—Three thousand pounds of powder at the plant of the Economical Smokeless Powder Company, about three and a half miles from here, blew up this afternoon, killing one man and injuring three others, and demolishing the building in which was located the mixing rooms. The plant had been running three days only, and was about to begin work on a government order for 35,000,000 cartridges.

FATAL ARKANSAS TORNADO.
SPRINGDALE (Ark.) May 21.—A tornado passed just west of here last night, John Killington and wife were killed by falling timbers from their house, and two Italians were killed, and a number of others injured. About thirty houses were blown down.

A CASE OF THANKS.
I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction. We feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy, and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks. Respectfully Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Doty is the wife of Alfred E. Doty, collector for the United States Express Company, and one of their oldest and most trusted employees.—[Adv.]

FALSE HOPES.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

received here as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet. The government maintains absolute secrecy on the subject, but it is officially declared that if the Americans cut the Cuban cable, the Spaniards will retaliate by cutting the Galveston cable, so as to interrupt South American communication.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS.

Troops Arrive at San Roque and Algiers.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 21.—A dispatch to the World from Gibraltar says: "The Spanish towns nearest to this British possession are being strongly reinforced. One thousand troops arrived last night at San Roque, a town of 9000 inhabitants, largely smugglers, seven miles northwest of here on the edge of the neutral territory between the kingdom of Spain and this possession. More troops have also gone to Algiers, the dilapidated old town six miles west, straight across the bay from Gibraltar, and to newfa the southwest point of Spain, fifteen miles southwest from here."

COMBAT IMMINENT.

Battle May Be Forced That Intervention May Be Invoked.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, May 21.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Madrid correspondent of the Chronicle telegraphs: "It is believed here that a conflict between the American warships and Admiral Cervera's fleet cannot be far off. The Spanish Cabinet desires to force the war to an issue, it is said, with a view to invoking the intervention by the European powers as quickly as possible. The internal economic situation in Spain is known to be desperate."

"The British Foreign Office today received a report of the shooting of a British soldier by a Spanish sentry at night. The British soldier is admitted to have been in the wrong in attempting to land on forbidden ground. He was only slightly wounded."

CERVERA'S MISTAKE.

A British Vice-Admiral Criticizes the Spaniard's Strategy.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, May 21.—[By Atlantic Cable.] According to the best expert opinion in London if Admiral Cervera has gone to Santiago de Cuba he has made a fatal mistake. Vice-Admiral Philip Howard Colum, retired, the author of a number of naval works, including "The Naval War Game," writes that he is convinced the Spanish admiral is now unlikely to strike at all.

He adds that if he enters a South Cuban port it will scarcely affect the United States blockade, and that if he enters a North Cuban port he will have to fight a somewhat superior force of his heavier ships to cover Cervera's fleet, while a group of the lighter and swifter vessels would be watching to see that he did not move without being reported, and all the rest of Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet could devote themselves to the blockade of the other Cuban ports.

WON'T TELL ANYTHING.

Spaniards Think the Montserrat's Commander Deeply Strategic.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CORONA (Spain) May 21.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Montserrat arrived here unexpectedly last evening from Cienfuegos, having escaped the American blockading fleet. Large crowds of people thronged the quay, and the crew received an ovation when they went ashore. The people embraced the captain and officers of the steamer. Popular demonstrations followed throughout the city.

The commander of the Montserrat declared that he was not charged with any mission, and said he was not carrying dispatches, but the Spaniards claim that he is patriotically concealing the facts in the case.

ALLIANCE OR INTERVENTION.

Sagasta, Castillo and the Madrid Court All Working for It.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 21.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says a continental alliance for Spain or intervention to stop the war is now the joint aim of Premier Sagasta, of Ambassador Leon y Castillo at Paris, and of the court at Madrid. Events will soon be decided, and the new cabinet is regarded as a makeshift and only temporary. Only an alliance or intervention could firmly establish it.

The ministry undertakes, at the same time, to crush the rebellion in Cuba and the Philippines, "with the utmost severity, reserving for the day of pacification, the accomplishment of the promises of the crown and country."

As for the finances, the Cabinet expects to raise money through the assistance of the bankers of France and of Barcelona, and through railway concessions.

It will be almost impossible to raise a loan in Spain with the guarantee of the tobacco and salt monopolies, and the proposed increase in taxation had to be abandoned, because it was so unpopular.

Financiers would have preferred a military Cabinet to check the popular and revolutionary agitators, which defeat may at any moment make formidable, or a conservative cabinet with Sagasta and Canales to force the nation to accept the advice of Austria and the Pope to make peace by timely concessions in Cuba.

SPAIN'S LATEST DODGE.

Urging Cuban Insurgents to Make Common Cause With Spaniards.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, May 21.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A dispatch from Madrid to the Evening News says the Spanish ministers declare nothing is officially known of the result of the negotiations which have been going on with Cuban insurgents in order to induce them to make common cause with the Spaniards against the Americans, though some of the Ministers claim to believe negotiations will succeed.

Continuing the dispatch from Madrid says it is hinted that the negotiations of Señor Leon y Castillo, the Ambassador at Paris, to which much importance is attached, are with the Cuban representative at the French capital. It is maintained that the submission of the insurgents to Captain Gen. Eiza, would remove all pretext for American intervention.

CHASED WITH THE FLEET.

THE DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS FEELS HER IMPOTENCE.

Went With Sampson and His Ships on the Porto Rico Trip and Felt Superior to the Monitor "Crabs" That Had to Be Towed to Keep Up.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.]

ON BOARD ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, Key West, May 18.—The Dauntless was a member of Admiral Sampson's fleet during the latter's cruise to intercept the phantom Spanish squadron. The dispatch boat's voyage lasted fifteen days, and extended from Key West to St. Thomas and return, with two side trips to Cape Haytien, Hayti, the total distance traveled being about 2500 miles, as against 2000 miles by the fleet.

The Dauntless occupied a grandstand position at the battle of San Juan, and bore the first details of the engagement to the St. Thomas cable station. The Dauntless immediately on joining the fleet in the outer harbor at Key West, was ordered by the admiral to take a station within hailing distance of the New York, and to remain there.

When she was obliged to separate temporarily from the fleet she was provided with light signals and a sailing course, so that she readily overtook the fleet, and was never "held up" as suspicious.

When the cruise began it was believed that the Spanish squadron of cruisers, torpedo-boats, destroyers, and torpedo boats which had already sailed from the Cape Verde Islands, was bound for the West Indies.

It was Admiral Sampson's plans to put his fleet between the Spanish vessels and the port of San Juan de Porto Rico. Failing in this, to attack the fleet before it could leave San Juan, or, if too late, to engage the Spaniards anywhere on sight.

Leaving Key West on May 3, the fleet sailed in the direction of Havana, then turned eastward toward the lofty coast of Cuba. At night the beacons on the Cuban coast were lighted, as usual, but they gave guidance to few vessels besides the enemy's of Spain, for the war has driven ships from the seas.

At night the fleet carried no lights, but there was much signal practice with colored lamps. Early in the cruise the Terror and the Indiana became troublesome because of mishaps to their boilers.

The monitors were from the outset a drag on the progress of the fleet, and during most of the way to San Juan the New York towed the Terror, and the Iowa pulled the Amphitrite. Porter often hitching on behind the Terror. The officers of the fleet had many unkind things to say about the "crabs," as they called the monitors.

On May 7 the Montgomery went into Cape Haytien to send dispatches to Washington, and next morning the Dauntless entered the same port for a like purpose.

The Dauntless returned to the fleet on May 9 with dispatches, but she was sent in again for further news and in order that President Sam might not be excited, the Dauntless's captain stated that the steamer had returned for a bill of health.

On this visit the Dauntless obtained from the American Consul a circumstantial report that a fleet of thirteen Spanish warships had been seen heading for Porto Rico. In this report the

naval officers placed some credence and the bombardment of San Juan was planned in the hope that the Spanish fleet would be destroyed.

The fleet slowly moved onward on May 10 and 11, and in the afternoon of the latter day, the Dauntless was ordered to be ready to carry dispatches to St. Thomas. At daylight on May 12 the fleet bombarded San Juan, the seaport. The Dauntless lay six miles off Fort More and viewed the bombardment and the reply of the forts, a description of which event has already been called from St. Thomas and Key West.

After the battle, the Dauntless waited for an hour for Admiral Sampson's dispatches to the Navy Department, and immediately on receipt of them steamed for St. Thomas. Ten miles from that port the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale signaled the Dauntless, which ran a little out of her course to get within hailing distance. There was much cheering for Sampson, when the Dauntless gave the news of the attack on San Juan.

The Dauntless hoped to reach Charlotte, the port of the Danish island of St. Thomas, before dark, but darkness dropped down all of a sudden, and the steamer pushing on to the town lights, gave mortal offense to the Danish harbor master by failing to stop at his hall. He expostulated at once, and the steamer pushed on to the Associated Press in New York, a description of the battle furnished hours before.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

Journals Hitherto Indignant Now Extol American Cleverness.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, May 21.—A dispatch from Paris to the World says: There are remarkable indications in certain Paris journals hitherto inimical, of a complete reversal of the French disposition toward America. The Gaulois, for example, extols the cleverness with which Admiral Sampson has maneuvered, taking advantage of his opponent's slowness, to effect a junction with Schley, and thus enable him to divide the forces into two parts.

St. James's, the Petit Republicain, writes in the same strain of America's "admirable attack and defense, which have been directed with energy and skill." St. James's derides Spain for allowing herself to be made the sport of clericalism and militarism.

There is also a strong article in the Echo de Paris, signed by Henry Haure, calling French hostility to her ancient friends and clients beyond the Atlantic, foolish and illogical. "France," the writer says, "is naturally drawn to America as a republic, and should not give way to sudden tenderness for Spain."

CABINET CENSORSHIP.

Only Long and Alger Cognizant of War Secrets.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The President has established a "censorship" over the Cabinet. Hereafter only Secretaries Long and Alger are to be cognizant of war secrets. Other members of the Cabinet are to know only such war news as the President and his war aides may think advisable to tell them. The censorship is to mark time from today. The prime importance of keeping secret the actual plans of the administration has caused the new order of things.

France is Indignant.

BERLIN, May 21.—The German Foreign Office has received reports from

Paris, saying France is indignant at the American cable cuttings, considering such action to be contrary to international law, and that she intends to ask the powers to protect against it.

NEUTRALITY IN MEXICO.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S DECREE ENFORCED WITH A VENGEANCE.

American Saloon-keeper and His Bartender Arrested at Juarez Several German Beer-drinkers Hurrahed for Spain.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

EL PASO (Tex.) May 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Two Germans were discussing the war today in a beer hall in Juarez, Mex. One of them shouted: "Viva España!" and was overheard by a Mexican policeman standing outside.

The officer promptly arrested the proprietor of the house and his bartender, both Americans, and took them before a local judge, who informed the prisoners he had received instructions from President Diaz to imprison all proprietors of public houses permitting their guests to make demonstrations, either in favor of Spain or of the United States.

The prisoners pleaded ignorance of the law and were discharged, but warned not to repeat the offense.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Vandalia Special Runs into a Work-train Near St. Louis.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

TERRE HAUTE (Ind.) May 21.—At 12:10 o'clock this afternoon a Vandalia special bearing General Superintendent Miller and other officials of the road, ran into a "choozer" of a work train at Formosa, eleven miles east of East St. Louis, killing several and badly injuring several others.

The work train was repairing a washout, which had occurred, and the caboose was full at the time with men eating their dinners. Trains from St. Louis and this city have been sent out, bearing doctors, to the scene.

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We will thoroughly clean your Watch and guarantee the work for twelve months.

All other Watch repairs at proportionate prices. Send it by mail or bring it to us.

Geneva Watch and Optical Co., 353 South Spring St.

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320 - South - Spring - Street.

Mrs. Allen's Female Restorative

For the cure of all Female Diseases and Chronic Complaints of the Female Sex.

This remedy is the result of life-long research, and its combination of curative medicines have been brought to a point never before achieved by any other compound. For the overworked and run-down nursing mother and feeble woman this remedy is without a parallel, being without a rival as an appetizing and Restorative Tonic, giving new life, restored strength and enriched blood to the despondent female, making life once more a pleasure, not a burden.

\$1.00 size, 65 cents.

Hermitage Whisky.

Pure and Mellow, 75c Bottle; \$3 Bottle \$2.00.

Carter's Compound.

Nature's only true Laxative. Pleasant and Palatable.

Chloride of Lime.

One Pound Patent Cans 10c.

How's Your Liver?

For a torpid liver take Thompson's Little Purgative Pills. Most efficacious in relieving Constipation, Biliousness, and all Liver Complaints. 25c size, our price 15c box; 2 boxes 25c

NO DANGER

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A Remedy That is Non-Poisonous.

BUT IT KILLS

BED BUGS AT SIGHT.

If You Are Troubled With BED BUGS, Roaches or Ants, Try It.

25c Can.

How Is Your Tooth Brush?

Beautiful line Imported French Tooth Brushes that cannot be duplicated anywhere in the city for less than double our price.

25c Each.

Correspondingly good values at 10 and 15c.

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MRS. VAN MANCRAFT, PROP. OF THE Scotch Herb Pile Cure and Scotch Thistle Womb Cure. Free treatment every Saturday. 1001 N. KING ST., Los Angeles, Cal. Agents wanted. 22
LOCATOR OF OIL, WATER, GOLD AND mineral veins; takes contracts for digging wells, shafts and tunnels; also for removing obstructions. Write to Geo. Riedrich, P. O. Prospect Park. 22
NOTICE—ON ACCOUNT OF SYCAMORE Grove, 1000 ft. E. of Saddle for the Josh picnic, the engineers' picnic will take place next Sunday. All tickets will be good for the picnic. 22
ENGLISH STEAM DYER WORKS—LADIES' suits dry cleaned, \$1.50, and articles of every description dyed and cleaned. T. CAUNCE, Proprietor, 529 S. Spring st., bet. Eighth and Ninth sts. 22
THE AMERICAN STEAM CARPET-CLEANING Company will clean and lay all kinds of carpets, rugs, etc., at lowest prices. 121 1/2 N. BROADWAY, Tel. green 416.
REMEMBER THE MAIN OFFICE OF THE SALUBRITA PHARMACAL CO. is room 218, 1101 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal. sent with a box of Gerate this week. 22

WANTED—A1 COAT-MAKER; STEADY job all year round. Apply LONDON TAILORING PALACE, Bibo, Ariz. C3

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Help, Female.

WANTED—\$20 FIVE (ONE MONTH) TO every lady making a dress from instructions in the new book "Guide to Dressmaking," the first and only book enabling a novice to successfully make dresses from any style of price, (tel. 520) (to advertise book), a \$20 course of cutting lessons; this opportunity for becoming a dressmaker is not to be missed. I believe never before offered. F. J. KING & CO., room 8, Schunacher Block, 107 N. Spring at 1st. 22

WANTED—LADIES TO HAVE THEIR garments cleaned or dyed and renovated equal to new at the AMERICAN DRESSMAKING & REFINISHING CO. 20 S. Wacker. Tel. 520. Work called for and delivered to all parts of the city. Ostrich feathers cleaned, dyed and pressed. Fur coats, dresses, robes, furs or bags. Send us a postal and we will send you our new revised price list. Mail and express orders. 22

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WANTED—HAT TRIMMER. HOUSE-KEEPER. COOK. CHAMBERMAID. SEAM, second girl, retoucher, solicitor, housework. 310 S. Wacker. Tel. 520. 22

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WANTED — COMPETENT YOUNG LADY will work morning and evening for home, with or without references; good family in city. M. 612 S. BROADWAY. 22

WANTED — A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIENCED woman wishes care of a furnished room, and to attend to housework. Address: L. box 13, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED — BY A RELIABLE, CAPABLE woman, position as housekeeper or charge of household in hotel. Address: L. box 81, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED — YOUNG LADY WOULD ACT as companion to lady, or would take care of children for fare. Address J. box 93, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED — SITUATION BY FIRST-CLASS seamstress, dressmaker, milliner, SCOTLAND NAVIAN GERMAN EMPLOYMENT Agency, 231 S. Hill. 22

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WANTED - TO PURCHASE FOR SPOT cash, best business lot that \$1000 or less will buy. Address L, box 52, TIMES OFFICE. 22

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WANTED - TO PURCHASE A FIREPROOF safe; give make, size and price. Address M, box 21, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED - TO BUY SQUARE PIANO FOR cash; must be a bargain. Address L, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED SCRAP LEAD; QUOTE CASH for about 500 or 600 lbs. Address K, box 3, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED-CHEAP FOR CASH. A GOOD light turrey, or jump seat. Call or address 1029 YALE ST. 22

WANTED-FRUIT STAND; STATE LOCATION and price. F. HUNT, general delivery, city postoffice. 22

WANTED - BEEHIVE'S DIGESTS; also California Reports, cash. 22 WILCOX BLDG. 22

WANTED-CHEAP BUILDING LUMBER, any kind or quantity. DAVIS, 1129 Temple 22

WANTED-BIKES FOR A GOOD BOY AND girl, cash. 228 WILCOX BLOCK. 22

WANTED-A GOOD COOK STOVE, CHEAP. 1217 W. WASHINGTON. 22

ANTED -
Agents and Collectors

will take up, clean and lay all kinds of carpets at 4c per yard; all work guaranteed.

SPECIAL SALE, MONDAY ONLY. LOCAL
stuffs, hauled. 75c per 100 lbs. V. J. JAC-
QUES, 1001 E. 12th St. and food, 75c S. OIL-
CO. 1001 E. 12th St. 608.

BEAUTIFUL ORGANDIE MADE FROM
\$2.50 and up; plaque jacket suits for \$3,
at E. TAYLOR DRESSMAKING PAR-
LORS, 255 N. 10th St.

HYPNOTISM—JOIN CLASSES; SUCCESS
guaranteed; diseases cured; ladies' free
circle Tuesday evening. PROF. EARLEY,
415 E. 12th St. 506.

TILTON, OTT. ST. SPRING, PAYS CASH FOR
ladies' gents and children's new and second-
hand clothing, shoes, etc. Send postal.

COGNAC, MUCHA AND JAYA, 25c; FISH
roasted daily at our store. J. D. IEM &
CO. 150 W. 17th st. Hot Springs and Main.

FIRE INSURANCE—NOT IN THE COM-
MON. THE DANFORTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.
DANFORTH AGENCY, 206 Heune Bldg.

SEE JONES & BLAKEY FOR ALL KINDS
of janitor work, house-cleaning and win-
dow-washing. 126 S. BROADWAY. 23.

WENT'S SUITS DRY CLEANED; \$1.50; pants dry cleaned, 50c. W. N. HUNTER, 101 N. BOSTON DVE.
NEW ST. 2-2014.
\$1.50 PER DOZEN, CALIFORNIA VIEWS; new cameras, for plates and films. BEST 35 mm., 50% off. Spring st. 2-2014.
PIONEER STEAM CARPET-CLEANING works, office and 63 S. Broadway. ROBERT JORDAN, Tel. main 27.
RECORDED FILMS SUPPLIED AND work finished for amateurs, at BEST & CO., 50 1/2 S. Spring st. 2-2014.
SANDY DRESS, \$1.50. 204 E. SECOND, Tel. black 1487.
NOTICE: M. M. WALTERS WILL be at his office, 406 S. MAIN ST., Tel. main 536.
FOR SALE—SCREEN DOORS, 75c; WINDOW SHUTTERS, 20¢ E. SECOND ST., Tel. black 1487.
GASOLINE STOVES PROPERLY REPAIRED and guaranteed. 2-2014.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE HELP FURNISHED. GEO. LEMP, 204 E. 1st. Tel. G 43.
SCREEN DOORS, SEE W. SCRANS, 406 S. MAIN ST., Tel. black 1487.
ALFALFA FOR 12-1 ROOM, 21 HORSES included. WALTER, 627 S. Spring, Tel. black 1487.
LACE CURTAINS DONE BY HAND. SH

CHURCH NOTICES—

WANTED - MILKER. \$5; RANCH HAN-
dled; milker, \$5; shoe-maker, 60 per cent
and board; candy maker, \$15 per week.
Second class. **RENTAL AGENCY,** 126 W. First st.
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 126 W. First st.

WANTED - SALESMEN, TRAVELERS
man, assistant dental office, stableman, bar
cook, hotel, 46; milkier, hotel manager,
\$25; waiter, 25; clerk, 15; driver, 15.
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 242½ S. Broadway. 22

WANTED - 3 SALESMEN, SALARY
butler-maid; assistant, dental office; win-
dow-dresser, man and wife, cigar salesman,
waiter, 25; clerk, 15; driver, 15.
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 242½ S. Broadway. 22

WANTED TO THOSE LEARNING TELE-
graphy. If you will kindly call at our school
every day or evening we will give you a
(day or night) MORSE TELEGRAPH
SCHOOL. Currier Block. 20-21-22

WANTED - ONE FIRST MANAGER FOR
the city. One first manager for the city.
City. Own, 215 week salary and com-
mission; position permanent; stamped.
Circulars sent upon request. R. N. HUTT, O.
Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 22

WANTED—

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO IS A STAT
Normal graduate, with experience as teach
in, in exchange for private lessons in com
mon or high school branches; best of
references. Address K, box 62, TIMES OF
FICE. 22

WANTED — 2 SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS
from the East want position as waitresses
housemaids or second girls; good seam
stresses; can furnish the best references
from first-class social families. Call Mon
day and Tuesday 331 S. HILL ST. 22

WANTED — POSITION BY HEALTHY
educated eastern lady. 34. com

WANTED—STRONG, NEAT
character, will be given

WANTED — TO RENT FOR FAMILY OF adults, cottage 6 or 7 rooms, with yard, central location, best preferred, low rent for excellent care. Address L, box 43, TIMES OFFICE. 23

WANTED—TO RENT A SMALL STORE OR part of store, suitable for millinery; must be in good location. Address, state location and rent, K, box 93, TIMES OFFICE. 23

WANTED — A HOUSE OF 6 OR 7 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with barn, for adults; permanent tenants, south of 23d, as far as 28th, between Main and Figueroa. 23

WANTED—
Situations. Male.

panion, housekeeper in hotel or family
here or away; references. Address L, box
57, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS EASTERN COOK
wants position in city or country; beard
preferred; also first-class waitress; be-
willing to go together. 128 W. FIFTH ST.
room 16. 26

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WITH
some experience; position as stenograph-
er and typewriter; also understands book-
keeping. Address K, box 83, TIMES OF-
FICE. 28

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED, RE-
fined middle-aged woman a position to
take full charge of a child; good refer-

WANTED—A DESIRABLE
on, southwest; will give
horse and new trap and

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE
for family of 4; responsible; give
phone number and location; must be cheap. Address B,
box 11, TIMES OFFICE. 2

WANTED—SMALL COTTAGE OR TWO
3 rooms, ground floor, furnished for house-
keeping; state terms. Address M, box 4,
TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH RENT FOR
few acres, with improvements, in or near
the city. Address B, care CARRIERS 33.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE
summer for care of same; references given.
Address K, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 21

WANTED TO RENT A BEAUT RANCH OR

WANTED — AN ENGINEER Ac-
tomed to large power plants will be

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT AT BEACH by competent, trustworthy person, and daughter, 14; would take charge of children or housekeeper to elderly couple, or other. Address L, box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED — POSITION AS STENOGR. by young lady; would like seven hours' work each day; salary not considered. Address L, box 26, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED — POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER for small family, or nurse for invalid, by intelligent, middle-aged, experienced woman. Address L, box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED — GOOD SECC

WANTED—
Rooms.
WANTED—12 OR 15 NICE LIGHT ROOMS
unfurnished; must be money-making lo-
cation and cheap rent; location and price
given or no attention will be paid. Address
K, box 41, TIMES OFFICE. 23

WANTED—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR
light housekeeping, in business part of city
references exchanged. Address M, box 24

fee, sugar and other tropical products
sires engagement in Mexico or the Ha
lulanda. Address J. box 13. TIME

WANTED-WORK BY FIRST-CLASS
dressmaker: style, elegance, with perfect
fit and finish: \$1.25 a day; city reference
Address C, box 35, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED - A GERMAN WOMAN, LATIN
from the East, desires general housework
competent in every line; wages \$25. A
dress L, box 25, TIMES OFFICE.

south of Fifth St. A
 TIMES OFFICE.
 BOB GAST

WANTED—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, LIGHT housekeeping, private house, south of Broadway; man and wife. Address K, box 9, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BY JUNE 1, SMALL SUITE of unfurnished rooms, in vicinity of Tenth and Hope. Address L, box 70, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—

FOR SALE—WE HAVE
parts of the city, all s

sell on small payments down, balance 10
W. J. SCHERRER CO., 108 S. Broadway, 22

FOR SALE — A VERY HANDSOME NEW
10-room house, finished in pine, everything
new, oil heat, central air conditioning, and
southwest, this property can be had at a
bargain. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 22

FOR SALE—\$150 CASH WILL PURCHASE
one of the best properties in the city, located
opposite Westlake Park; handsomely fur-
nished and all improvements. Address, 22
S. 10TH ST. — LIMERICK OFFICE. 22

FOR SALE—NICE 9-ROOM HOUSE IN
Wishart tract, house is modern and com-
plete. Call 5242 or 5243. 22

FOR SALE—NICE 4-ROOM HOUSE WITH
part cash. AMERICAN BLDG. & MTG.
CO., 304 Hennet Bldg. 22

FOR SALE COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, HARD
WOOD FLOORING, 2 BATHS, KITCHEN, 22
Kitchen, Newly Improved, full-sized lot;
furnishings, \$1250 cash. Inquiry 22 22

FOR SALE NICE 5-ROOM COTTAGE,
large stable, and lot 56x124, near Main
and 10th St. Call 5242 or 5243. 22

FOR SALE—NICE 5-ROOM COTTAGE WITHIN
500 ft. of Washington st., corner, southwest;
56x90, on installment or any reasonable
terms. P. A. STANTON, 174 S. Broad-
way. 22

FOR SALE—\$1500 EQUITY IN 10-ROOM
house, always rented, within call, lot
near Westlake Park. Call 5242 or 5243
near Westlake district, 716 W. PACIFIC. 22

FOR SALE—\$1600 EQUITY FOR \$600 IN
modern 6-room colonial cottage; balance,
\$1000, payable \$21.33 monthly, including in-
terest. 217 ST. ST. 22

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, VERY HANDSOM

new modern 11-room house, situated on W. Adams, near 10th St. Call for something like this. TAYLOR, 101 Broadway.

FOR SALE—2-ROOM HOUSE ON WASHINGTON between Main and Grand ave.; will rent for \$100 per month; call for more. 97 ORANGE ST., Los Angeles. 22

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, INSTALLMENTS, lawn, sheds, lawn and shrubbery. Call for more. 101 SE west of Central ave. THIRD

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, LARGE LOT, 12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100-102-104-106-108-110-112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126-128-130-132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000-1002-1004-1006-1008-1010-1012-1014-1016-1018-1020-1022-1024-1026-1028-1030-1032-1034-1036-1038-1040-1042-1044-1046-1048-1050-1052-1054-1056-1058-1060-1062-1064-1066-1068-1070-1072-1074-1076-1078-1080-1082-1084-1086-1088-1090-1092-1094-1096-1098-1100-1102-1104-1106-1108-1110-1112-1114-1116-1118-1120-1122-1124-1126-1128-1130-1132-1134-1136-1138-1140-1142-1144-1146-1148-1150-1152-1154-1156-1158-1160-1162-1164-1166-1168-1170-1172-1174-1176-1178-1180-1182-1184-1186-1188-1190-1192-1194-1196-1198-1200-1202-1204-1206-1208-1210-1212-1214-1216-1218-1220-1222-1224-1226-1228-1230-1232-1234-1236-1238-1240-1242-1244-1246-1248-1250-1252-1254-1256-1258-1260-1262-1264-1266-1268-1270-1272-1274-1276-1278-1280-1282-1284-1286-1288-1290-1292-1294-1296-1298-1300-1302-1304-1306-1308-1310-1312-1314-1316-1318-1320-1322-1324-1326-1328-1330-1332-1334-1336-1338-1340-1342-1344-1346-1348-1350-1352-1354-1356-1358-1360-1362-1364-1366-1368-1370-1372-1374-1376-1378-1380-1382-1384-1386-1388-1390-1392-1394-1396-1398-1400-1402-1404-1406-1408-1410-1412-1414-1416-1418-1420-1422-1424-1426-1428-1430-1432-1434-1436-1438-1440-1442-1444-1446-1448-1450-1452-1454-1456-1458-1460-1462-1464-1466-1468-1470-1472-1474-1476-1478-1480-1482-1484-1486-1488-1490-1492-1494-1496-1498-1500-1502-1504-1506-1508-1510-1512-1514-1516-1518-1520-1522-1524-1526-1528-1530-1532-1534-1536-1538-1540-1542-1544-1546-1548-1550-1552-1554-1556-1558-1560-1562-1564-1566-1568-1570-1572-1574-1576-1578-1580-1582-1584-1586-1588-1590-1592-1594-1596-1598-1600-1602-1604-1606-1608-1610-1612-1614-1616-1618-1620-1622-1624-1626-1628-1630-1632-1634-1636-1638-1640-1642-1644-1646-1648-1650-1652-1654-1656-1658-1660-1662-1664-1666-1668-1670-1672-1674-1676-1678-1680-1682-1684-1686-1688-1690-1692-1694-1696-1698-1700-1702-1704-1706-1708-1710-1712-1714-1716-1718-1720-1722-1724-1726-1728-1730-1732-1734-1736-1738-1740-1742-1744-1746-1748-1750-1752-1754-1756-1758-1760-1762-1764-1766-1768-1770-1772-1774-1776-1778-1780-1782-1784-1786-1788-1790-1792-1794-1796-1798-1800-1802-1804-

FOR SALE - \$800. IF TAKEN AT ONCE, corner, NW1/2 Sect. on Central ave. small house. Address M, box 96, TIMES OFF-
FICE. 22

FOR SALE-A MODERN HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS and bath, close in, on any reasonable terms. Address K, box 11, TIMES OFFICE. 22

FOR SALE-WILL RUY LOT ANYWHERE IN THE CITY FOR \$1000.00. Call or write for buying. Address L, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 22

FOR SALE-COTTAGE AND BARN ON LOT 2014, good location in Redondo. \$600. CARTER & DAVIS 214 1/2 S. Broadway. 22

FOR SALE-1120. CLOSE-IN NEW-ROOM cottage and bath, etc.; will be sacrificed. \$300 cash. Call R, 80 TEMPLE BLVD. 22

FOR SALE-25 CASH, BALANCE \$6 A MONTH. 1200 S. Broadway. Call BEN WHITE, 255 W. First st. 22

FOR SALE-HOUSE 5 ROOMS, REDONDO BEACH. 1212 1/2 S. Broadway. Call J. C. WILLIAMS. 22

FOR SALE - NEW 4000 8-ROOM RESIDENCE, high near hill. For \$2200, 12 cash. W. 1212 1/2 S. Broadway. 22

FOR SALE - OR RENT - 14-ROOM NEATLY furnished house at Redondo. Inquire MRS. J. C. WILLIAMS. 22

FOR SALE-6-ROOM HOUSE BENVENISTA ST., Good location. Inquire 1114 BALJO ST., East Los Angeles. 22

FOR SALE-1200 5-ROOM, BALANCE LIKE RENT. 1200 S. Broadway. Call BEN WHITE, 255 W. First st. 22

FOR SALE - FINE HOME WITH LARGE PORCH. Inquire 652 1/2 W. 11th ST., corner Stanley ave. 22

FOR SALE-6-ROOM HOUSE CHEAP. 22

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12 rooms, nicely furnished, \$1800.
12 rooms, furniture, etc. \$600.
17 rooms, well furnished, \$600.
17 rooms, centrally located, \$1000.
12 rooms, nicely furnished, \$300.
And others at a bargain, for exchange.

FOR SALE — NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A LODGING-HOUSE. IS ROOMS, close to Court-house, best location in city. Only 10 rooms. Broadway. \$600. worth \$2000; rent only 675.

FOR SALE — 13 rooms, rent \$75; if you want to buy or trade for rooming-house, see our list. S. P. CRESINGER, 127 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — 25-ROOM ROOMING-HOUSE, close to City Hall, very nicely furnished, for sale at a bargain price.

FOR SALE — 12 ROOMING-HOUSE, 12 rooms, furnished two months' with barn, rent \$35, with water; price \$1000.

FOR SALE — Fine 9-room hotel, best in city.

22 MRS. HEADL, room 223 Byrne Block.

FOR SALE—A FORTY-ROOM LODGING-HOUSE. 40 rooms, centrally located and painted; centrally located; part cash, balance monthly payments or trade.

FOR SALE— 20 ROOMING-HOUSE, centrally located and private rooms; splendid location; centrally located on owner at 220 W. SEVENTH ST., city.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE— 16-room, 12 rooms, Broadway.

FOR SALE— 25 ROOMING-HOUSE, furniture; low rent, very central. RENT of 100 rooms.

FOR SALE — 25 ROOMING-HOUSE, TRANSIENT rooming-house, central, clearing \$75 a month; sickness case of selling. ERNST

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST ROOMING-HOUSES in the city; splendid locations; com-

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN IN CITY IN
lodging-house. If you want to buy, give
me a call. J. C. HOVIS, 136 S. Broadway.

TO LET—
FIVE

TO LET - FURNISHED.
Choice home of 19 rooms in best residence section, south-east, newly furnished and modern; all conveniences; this is a fine property and we will rent it for the summer at a very low price. Call for terms responsible family of adults.
WRIGHT & WILSON, Exclusive Agents.
22 TEL. MAIN 315. 235 W. THIRD ST.

TO LET - FURNISHED. A BEAUTIFUL suburban home, 20 minutes to the electric car, 10 to the beach. Large front porch, hot and cold water, barn, a acres of ground, swimming pool, 100 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, 10 ft. deep. Call for terms. 6 months in advance, half way in Pasadena. J. C. O'NEILL, 1808 N. GARDEN ST.

TO LET - IN LONG BEACH, 2-STORY, 4 room house; hot and cold water on both floors, tile floors, all conveniences, newly furnished; located opposite park on Cedar st., 1/2 block from ocean; terms \$60.00 per month, \$100.00 down. Call for terms. STAFFORD, 35 Euclid Bldg., Los Angeles 2.

TO LET - A ROOMS COMPLETELY FURNISHED, modern improvements, porcelain

Westlake Park
respect; four
neighborhood

RADIO ST. 22

TO LET - IN SAN FRANCISCO: FURNISHED 2 ROOMS suitable to rent for 4 or 5 months. Rent \$100. Fully equipped with kitchen, bath and bath, completely furnished, including piano; rent moderate. Address R. L. FLETCHER, 1000 Broadway, Room 1012, S. F. 22

TO LET - FURNISHED 3 ROOM, EAST ground floor flat, most complete for house keeping, every comfort, hot and cold water, wash, tub, toilet, bath, electric, closed room, quiet, respectable, references 11 E. THIRD ST. 22

TO LET - JUNE 1, FURNISHED HOUSE with many modern 4 rooms, bath, range, electric lights; \$35, including water and telephone. S. W. cor. FLOWER and TWENTY, to 1000 Broadway, Room 1012. 22

TO LET - OVERLOOKING WESTLAKE Park, 10 rooms modern, lawn, flowers, \$80 long term; \$15 a week. 7 rooms, first-class, lawn and flowers, \$40 a week. 1000 Broadway, Room 1012, S. F. 22

TO LET - MAY 25, MODERN 6 ROOM house; 5 rooms furnished, gas, hot water bath, large closets, lawn, flower, closed room, no children; \$25, water paid C. W. WISE, owner, 1953 Maple av. 22

TO LET-NICELY FURNISHED 6 ROOM house, suitable for two families, large, modern, hot and cold water, electric, lawn, Long Beach, Cal. or address A. W. SWAIN, owner, Long Beach, Cal. 22

TO LET FURNISHED 2 ROOM MODERN house, close in, for board of self and wife, to party without children; use of piano, telephone, etc. Address K. box 1000 Broadway, Room 1012. 22

TO LET-FURNISHED, FROM JUNE TO September 1, 5-room cottage, barn, lawn trees and flowers; to party of 4 or 5. 1000 Broadway, Room 1012, S. F. 22

TO LET-10 ROOM HOUSE, ELABORATE and delightfully decorated, with beautiful grounds, 1000 Broadway, Room 1012, S. F. 22

J. C. OLIVER, 214 S. Broadway. 22

TO LET-AT LONG BEACH, COMPLETED

FURNISHED 3-ROOMS, close to city, cheap
 LARD BLOCK, Los Angeles, Cal. 216 BUL
 TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, 3-
 story, 7-room house, with
 bath, without child, 1320 CAMBRIA
 near Seventh and Union.
 TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HO
 will give four months' lease rent
 well established; apply OWNER,
 El Henne Bldg., city.
 TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS
 good neighborhood, reasonable to respon
 for summer month or longer
 207 W. 18TH ST.
 TO LET—FOR 3 OR 4 MONTHS, NICOL
 furnished house, in good location and att
 1327 GEORGIA BELL ST.,
 Truettion line.
 TO LET—FURNISHED 3-ROOM MODER
 2-story residence
 West Westlake, Inquire 1104 S
 BROADWAY.
 TO LET—5 ROOM COTTAGE, COMPLETE
 furnished, in good
 EASY PASADENA AVE. AND PRIM
 ROSE.
 TO LET—SOUTH SANTA MONICA, 4-ROOM
 fully-furnished
 MISS HANNAY, 1124 S
 Spring.
 TO LET—2 BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
 close in. J. C. OLIVER, 214 S. Broadway.
 TO LET—7-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE
 plans & water included \$25 per mo
 1600 BROADWAY AVE. Boyle Heights.
 TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED
 room flat, close in, modern, nice
 SILENT & CO 272 W. Broadway.
 TO LET—3 ROOMS FURNISHED CO
 tage—modern conveniences; piano. Appl
 1025 E. 34TH after Tuesday next.
 TO LET—2-STORY HOUSE FURNISHED
 1100 W. 10TH ST. near 10TH ST.
 WILLIAM 1114 S. Broadway.
 TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED HOUS

close in, cheap for the summer, also
1000 1/2 S. 10TH ST. 2

TO LET—6-ROOM COTTAGE, COMPLETELY
furnished, good central, bath, gas; re-
s. 540 S. FIGUEROA. 2

TO LET—6-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE
with lawn, veranda; modern, close
OWNER, 911 S. HILL. 2

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED
house, with lawn, gas; close in
1230 S. MAIN. 2

TO LET—FURNISHED; SMALL, MODERN
cottage, 1621 W. 56TH ST., University in
front. Monday. 2

TO LET—CATALINA ISLAND A NEW
story cottage, furnished. Address A. J.
AVALLON. Pk. 2

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED 6-ROOM
house, with lawn, gas, central, bath
and Bensalia. 2

TO LET—6-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE
with lawn, E. C. CRIBB CO. 23
Broadway. 2

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED NICELY
house, gas, bath and piano; \$40. per
month. 1000 1/2 S. 10TH ST. 2

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, APT.
124 FIGUEROA ST. 2

To Let
Rooms and Board.

TO LET—SUITE WITH PRIVATE TOILET
room, hot and cold water, fireplace,
Westlake Park, 1200 1/2 S. 10TH ST. or suite
with 2 bedrooms, bath, 1200 1/2 S. 10TH ST.
lawn, flower box, veranda; near Tracton
North—rent \$10.00. 6000 1/2 S. 10TH ST.
TO LET—LOVELY, FURNISHED ROOM
with board, home cooking and comfortable
private bath, close in, \$4.00 per month.
Neighborhood, reasonable rates; street
fare will be deducted. 299 GRAND A. 2

WANTED—2 LADIES EMPLOYED DURING
day to take nice front room and board
private family close in, for \$12 per month.
Address: MRS. NEWMOMB, 343

FRONT AVENUE.

TO LET - WANTED - 2 LADIES HAVE cottage, furnished, block from Pasadenaside, who would like one or two lady boarders. Address Box 24, GARVANA.

TO LET - NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS for ladies, who can pay for first-class accommodations; private home; use of bath. 325 S. FIGUEROA.

TO LET - WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. Pleasant rooms in fine locality; large garden and good home. 1922 S. GRAND AVE.

TO LET - PLEASANT HOME FOR YOUNG gentlemen, private family, \$4 per week. Address L. box 43, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET - LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS for ladies, with bath, private home, suite without board. 802 S. HILL.

TO LET - LOVELY EAST-PONT-BAYVIEW room and other rooms, with first-class furniture. 827 S. GRAND AVE. 2-34.

TO LET - LARGE ROOM FOR 2, WITH excellent board, on CALIFORNIA STREET, blocks from Commercial.

TO LET - BRIGHT SUNNY ROOMS with excellent table board and reasonable rent at 635 S. HILL.

TO LET WITH GOOD FAMILY BOARD. Large room, ready of adults, K. FLOWER ST.

TO LET - ROOM AND BOARD; First-class board; small private family, block from Commercial.

TO LET - ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY FURNISHED rooms with board at 277 S. GRANT AVE.

SPORTING RECORD

PLAUDIT WINS AGAIN

CAPTURES THE TEN THOUSAND DERBY AT OAKLEY.

The Gallant Son of Himyar Easily Defeats Lieber Karl, Who Came in Second.

HELD BACK ALL THE WAY.

NO LONGER QUESTIONED WHICH IS THE BETTER HORSE.

Track at Oakland Closes Until Fall. Pennsylvania Men Break Records in the Intercollegiate Games—Baseball.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CINCINNATI, May 21.—Plaudit is a double derby winner. This afternoon he won new laurels by easily defeating Lieber Karl, who was the only starter against him in the great \$10,000 derby at Oakley.

There is no longer a question as to which is the better horse of the two. Plaudit is in a class by himself. This afternoon's big event was won without an effort by the gallant son of Himyar, after running under restraint the entire distance. Those who came to the track prepared to see a hard-fought contest were disappointed.

There was but little betting on the race. Plaudit's price never having been better than 3 to 10, while 8 to 5 was about the best obtainable on Lieber Karl. Result: Six furlongs, Inaugural Pay Handicap: Benares won, Abe Furst second, J. A. Grier third; time 1:30 1/4.

Five furlongs, selling: Parker Bruce won, Pat Garrett second, Finem Reap third; time 1:24 1/2.

Four and a half furlongs: Glasnevin won, Pansy H second, Orderette third; time 1:05 1/2.

Oakley Derby, mile and a quarter: Plaudit won, Lieber Karl second; time 2:05 1/2.

Six furlongs: Ollen won, Paret second, Sunell third; time 1:34.

One mile, selling: Four won, Henry Lamb second, Kitty B third; time 1:42.

ST. LOUIS RESULTS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The results were:

Five furlongs: Miss Marion won, Sir Blaz second, Stratus third; time 1:05 1/2.

Six furlongs, selling: Sweet William won, Whirlaway second, Hush third; time 1:17.

One mile, selling: Young won, Belle Ward second, Joe Shelby third; time 1:45 1/2.

One mile: Harry Duke won, The Elector second, David third; time 1:44 1/2.

Six furlongs: Ferver won, Silgo second, Nick Carter third; time 1:38.

Six furlongs, selling: Horse Shoe Tobacco won, Tom second, Chang third; time 1:37.

MORRIS EVENTS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, May 21.—Results at Morris Park:

Seven furlongs, selling: Ortoland won, Athanas second, Lydian third; time 1:38 1/2.

Five furlongs: Ethelbert won, Sacharine second, Mr. Clay third; time 1:09 1/2.

Five and a half furlongs, the Eclipse Stakes, value \$10,000: Jean Beraud won, Kingston second, Miller third; time 1:05.

One mile: Gelsa won, Moss Mirian second, Kennore Queen third; time 1:45.

One mile: Tilo won, Domitor second, Marsian third; time 1:43 1/2.

International steeplechase, two miles and a half: Spillath won, Marschan second, Wood Pigeon third; time 4:40 1/2.

OAKLAND SUMMARIES. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The weather at Oakland was cloudy, but the track was fair. Results:

Five and a half furlongs, selling: Amasa won, Saticoy second, Master Mariner third; time 1:06.

Four and a half furlongs, selling: Sir Brian won, Olaj second, Madalenes third; time 1:08 1/2.

One mile, selling: Mistletoe won, Elmore second, Los Prietos third; time 1:43.

Two miles, selling: Velox won, Argentina second, Wheel of Fortune third; time 3:05 1/2.

One and an half miles: Cromwell won, Imp. Mistral second, Candelaria third; time 1:55 1/2.

Six furlongs, selling: Hurly Bury won, Miss Rowena second, Bitter Root third; time 1:35 1/2.

One mile: Zarro won, Metale second, St. Distaff third; time 1:49.

RACING SEASON OVER.

Oakland Tracks Will Be Closed Until Next Fall.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—With the last race today at Oakland, the California racing season for 1898 terminated and the tracks will be closed until next fall. The season has been a profitable one and, although it was unusually long, the attending and betting has been very strong throughout.

Several world records were set, glimmering on the Oakland track, and between now and next fall that track will be made even faster, if possible.

Contrary to the usual customs the concluding days have brought forth few long shots, the horses running in excellent form. California horse have shown up particularly well throughout the season.

SPEEDY SCORCHERS.

Tom Butler Wins at the National Quill Club Meet.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, May 21.—The meet of the National Quill Club of America was held at Manhattan Beach this afternoon.

The mile national championship went to Tom Butler. Eddie Bald and other notables qualified for the heat, but were among the "also rans" at the finish.

A multicycle race, something new, quite an attraction. Three tandems, a triplet, a quad and a single participated. The latter was won by Fred J. Titus, who was within ten feet of winning from the quad.

One mile, national championship: Butler won; time 2:11 1/2.

Paced exhibition by E. Taylor, France, one kilometer, 1:09 1/2 yards; time 1:05 1/2.

Two-mile multicycle race: O. Wheeler, Blanchard, Caldwell and Fulford on a quad, first; time 5:11.

Two miles, championship of the

8-4 Hemmed White Sheets	\$1 fine Japan Oolong Tea	75c English Breakfast Tea	15c Misses Black Taffeta Gowns	Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves, all shades	Patriotic Stationery 8 sheets	5c Scratch Tablets	24 Sheets Writing Paper and Envelopes	3 Quart Fountain Syringe Warranted	Combination Fountain Syringe and water bottle	2 Quart Fountain Syringe Warranted	10c Bar. Castile Soap	6 1/2 Embroideries assorted patterns	50c Ladies' Jeweled Belts
29c	56c	39c	5c	65c	5c	2c	3c	53c	79c	44c	5c	3c	25c

42x86 Hemmed Pillowcase
6c

6 1/2c Honeycomb Towels
34c

Turkish Wash Cloths
1c

5c Apron Gingham
3c

20c French Organdies
12c

15c Fancy Organdies
10c

12 1/2c Lappet Lawns
8 1/2c

6 1/2c Shelf Oilcloth
3c

White Dress Duck
8c

35c Linen Table Damask
21c

Great Sale of Muslin Underwear.

Monday we start a big sale of Choice Muslin Underwear. Every article a bargain.

12 1/2c Ladies' Muslin Corset Covers, high or low neck; sale price..... 6 1/2c
25c Corset Cover, embroidered neck, fine quality muslin, low or high neck; sale price..... 16 1/2c
28c Muslin Chemise, made from good muslin, full size; sale price..... 19c
65c Chemise, daintily trimmed with neat Torchon Lace, bodice with cluster of tucks; embroidery insertion; sale price..... 43c
80c Muslin Skirt, hemmed and cluster of tucks; sale price..... 19c
68c Fine Muslin Skirt, large full sweep, outside dust ruffle; sale price..... 49c
25c Ladies' Muslin Drawers, hemmed and cluster of tucks; sale price..... 12c
50c Muslin Drawers, very fine, with dainty lace insertions; sale price..... 24c
50c Ladies' Gowns, good Muslin both plain and fancy, yoke trimmed neck and sleeves; sale price..... 36c
75c Ladies' Gown, trimmed with lace and embroidery, full size; a great bargain..... 49c

Infants' Hoods and Bonnets

20c Baby Barred Hamburg Lawn Bonnet; sale price..... 8c
80c Baby's fine Bonnets, tucked mull and lace insertion, full ruche, wide lawn, hemstitched ties..... 19c
50c Child's Fine Mull Hood, deep ruffles, edged with lace and full ruche lawn ties; sale price..... 25c

Ladies' Skirts and Capes.

Ladies' assorted novelty separate Skirt, made full five gore, bound and lined throughout; a skirt usually sold for \$2; sale price..... 98c
Ladies' Silk Striped Linen Separate Skirt, made 6 gore, full sweep, finished with deep hem; a bargain at..... 98c
Ladies' \$2.50 Tan Covert Cloth Cape, new styles, all sizes..... \$1.10

Millinery.

We pride ourselves on the choice, select styles shown. No other store in town can combine Style, Taste and Workmanship with the Small Prices we ask. Children's Tuxedo Braids in fancy 2-tone color and shades; 12 different styles..... 23c

Don't Worry

About where you can buy goods the cheapest. It's a settled fact

The Broadway Department Store

Always Sell at the Lowest Prices.

They make it a study to have prices below every competitor; their goods are reliable, their method of business is strictly in favor of the customer. Then, why worry? Rest your nerves; attend this

BARGAIN SALE.

A wonderful collection of choice goods that will be sold Monday at prices that somehow or other never seem to occur elsewhere.

Bargains in Dress

Goods and Linings.

15c fancy Manhattan Checks and Plaids, 36 in. wide, suitable for Skirts or Dresses; sale price..... 10c
30c Brocade Brilliantines, 40 in. wide, many patterns, the very latest shade; will make fine dresses..... 25c
39c fine French Soieils, strictly fast black, 38 inches wide; sale price..... 29c
35c English Cashmeres, 38 inches wide, in every shade, a fine cloth and cheap at..... 25c
15c Roman Stripe Lining, suitable for underskirts and ruffles, fast color; Sale price..... 9c
6 1/2c Victoria Taffeta Interlining for lawns and dimities; all colors..... 3 1/2c
75c Silk Velvet, 20 inches wide, fine quality and all colors..... 58c
25c Moreen Skirting in Fancy Stripes, extra heavy..... 19c
A large stock of Lawns, Dimities, Lappets, Organdies and Figured Wash Goods, in new tints and figures beautifully blended; dainty, rich and cool. Our prices are away below regular—See our Linen Crash Suitings at..... 8c

Great Bargains in Shoes.

75c Infants' Kid Button Shoes in chocolate or black, coin and square toes, hand turned; sale price..... 49c
\$1.25 Misses' Fine Kid Button Shoe, pat. tip, coin toe, spring heel, sizes 12 to 2; sale price..... 69c
\$1.50 Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Shoe, pat. tip, coin toe, heel foxed, all sizes; sale price..... 98c
\$2.25 Ladies' Tans or Black Kid Oxfords, hand-turned, the latest coin toe, patent leather or stock tip; Sale price..... \$1.48
\$2.75 Men's Genuine Russia Calf Coin Toe Balm, something new and nobly; Sale price..... \$1.98
\$1.75 Men's Genuine Oil Grain Work Shoe, congress or buckle, all solid; Sale price..... \$1.23
\$2.00 Men's Satin Calf Dress Shoe, coin toe, lace or congress, fair stitch, square edge; sale price..... \$1.38
\$5c Child's Dongola Kid Button Shoe, Spring Heel, Patent Tip, Coin toe sizes 5 to 8, solid throughout; sale price..... 58c
\$1.00 Child's Dongola Kid Shoe, Patent Tip, Spring Heel, Coin Toe 8 1/2 to 11..... 73c
\$1.85 Ladies' Tan Oxfords, Coin Toe, all sizes; sale price..... 98c

Great Sale of Crockery

We have decided to close out our stock of crockery. If you want bargains here you are at the right place. 50c decorated China Cups and Saucers for..... 10c
25c Decorated China Plates..... 10c
25c decorated China Cream Pitchers and Milk Jugs, colors burnt in and choice patterns..... 10c
50c Fancy Decorated China Tea Pots, dainty patterns; sale price..... 10c
50c Decorated China Pitchers, full size; sale price..... 25c
25c Decorated China patterns; for..... 15c
50c Decorated China Berry Bowls worth 10c to 20c each; sale price..... 5c
We have Full Tea Sets of very fine imported China Ware, at sale price; less than cost.
We have Dinner Sets of 100 Pieces, an assortment of patterns we will close out at less than manufacturer's price.

Bargains in Clothing and Men's Furnishings.

25c Boys' Knee Pants..... 11c
\$1.00 Boys' School Suits at..... 53c
75c Men's Strong and Serviceable Pants; Sale price..... 47c
\$2.00 Boys' Gray, Blue and Brown Cheviot Cassimere Suits..... \$1.38
\$10 Men's Blue All-wool Imported Serge Suits splendid quality; to be closed out at..... \$5.88
25c Boys' Percal Shirt Waists..... 11c
10c Windsor Neckties..... 4c
50c Boy's Sweaters with Sailor Collars, navy, green and maroon; sale price..... 29c
35c Men's Ribbed Summer Underwear, Shirts and Drawers..... 19c
50c Men's extra strong working Shirts, flannellette, duck or cheviot, sale price..... 25c
25c Lot of Silk and Satin Neck Ties; sale price..... 9c
75c Men's Laundered Percal Shirts, collars and cuffs attached; sale price..... 43c
50c Men's Fine Brail Straw Hats, new style, leather sweat bands; sale price..... 25c

30c Ladies' Shopping Bags..... 17c

6c Black Cardboard Binding..... 3c

10c Stockinet Dress Shields..... 5c

10c Slide Combs..... 4c

5c Curling Irons..... 1c

25c Book Needles Pins, Darners, Bodkins, etc..... 11c

10c Cabinet Toilet Pins..... 4c

15c Ladies' New Linen Collars..... 8c

15c Shirt Waist Set..... 5c

3c Valenciennes Lace..... 1c

Broadway Department Store.

We have a mail order department; careful attention, prompt and reliable. Give us a trial. CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

4th and Broadway.

Out-of-Town Customers, why pay country prices. you can trade with us by mail and save a lot of money. We guarantee satisfaction. Try us.

Metropolitan district: L. A. Powell, Columbia University, won; time 4:51.
Half a mile, professional handicap: J. B. Bowler, Buffalo, won; time 1:53 3/4.
Ten-mile invitation paced, amateur: between G. Schofield and J. Thompson; won by Schofield; time 22:00 3/4.
International tandem, pursuit, unlimited: between G. Miller and A. Gardner of America and A. L. Boulay and R. Cavilly of France; won by Boulay and Cavilly after riding 71-3 miles.

FIELD DAY CONTESTS.

Sacramento High School Students Vanquish Those of Woodland.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, May 21.—The Sacramento and Woodland High Schools had their field day contests at Agricultural Park today, the former winning by 61 to 28.

Gould of the Sacramentos won the 220-yard dash, in 24 1/4 sec., the 440-yard dash in 1m. 6 1/2-sec., and tied with Harlan of Woodland in pole-vaulting on 9 ft.

Thiele of Sacramento won the mile bicycle race in 2:32 4/5, and the two-mile bicycle race in 6:00.

Murphy of Sacramentos won the mile run in 5m. 23 1/4-sec. and Harney of Sacramento won the high jump with 5ft. 3in., and the 100-yard dash in 10 1/4-sec.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES.

Several Records Broken by Pennsylvania Men.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] FRANKLINFIELD (Philadelphia), May 21.—In the dual games between Pennsylvania and Cornell today, J. C. McCracken of the University of Pennsylvania broke the Intercollegiate hammer-throwing record of 136 feet, 3 1/2 inches by a throw of 147 feet 10 1/2 inches.

M. C. Kronzelein, U. of P., broke the intercollegiate record of 24 1/2 seconds for the 220-yards hurdle, running the distance in 0:24 2/5.

J. P. Remington of Pennsylvania beat the world running broad-jump record of 22 feet 8 inches. On his third trial Remington jumped 22 feet 8 1/2 in. In the dual games Pennsylvania won by a score of 93 1/2 points to 23 1/2 for Cornell.

WING-SHOT CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. A. R. Elliott Wins That and the Kansas City Star Cup.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] KANSAS CITY, May 21.—J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City won the wing shot championship of America today and incidentally became the permanent possessor of the Kansas City Star Cup. The championship race between the

cracks who have at different times held the cup was the feature of the closing day of the Missouri shooting tournament.

This race for the permanent possession of the trophy was close and exciting. J. E. Reilly of Kansas finished with a total score of 24; Jim Glover of Rochester, N. Y., scored 23; Charles W. Budd of Des Moines lost his twenty-second bird, which fell out of bounds, and Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake had the same misfortune with his twenty-third score bird.

Elliott, though he drew perhaps the hardest lot of birds, won the championship with a clean score of 25.

"Miss and out" was the manner of disposing of the second money. Budd went out on his first bird. Gilbert missed his eight and Reilly, by killing his ninth, took the purse.

The closing event of the meeting was a twenty-five-bird match. Elliott, Parker, Gilbert, Grimm and Parmelee made clean scores.

NATIONAL GAME.

Spiders Score on the Phillies in Two Games.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CLEVELAND, May 21.—Score, first game: Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Score, second game: Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 0.

SENATORS LOSE TO COLTS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, May 21.—Score: Chicago, 8; Washington, 3.

BROWNS WALK OVER THE GIANTS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ST. LOUIS, May 21.—St. Louis, 14; New York, 5.

TWO GAMES POSTPONED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LOUISVILLE (Ky.), May 21.—No game; wet grounds. Two games will be played tomorrow.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—Pittsburgh-Baltimore game postponed; rain.
PRISCO BEATS SANTA CRUZ. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The San Francisco baseball team defeated the Santa Cruz nine by a score of 4 to 3 here this afternoon.

BOSTONS BEAT THE REDS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CINCINNATI, May 21.—Score: Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 4.

Butler Wins the Championship. NEW YORK, May 21.—At Manhattan Beach today the national championship for professional bicycle riders was won by Tom Butler of Detroit; time 2:11 1/2.

WAR.

I am War. The upturned eyeballs of pilled dead men greet my eye. And the sons of mother perish—and I laugh to see them die. Mine the demon lust for torture, mine the devil but for pain. And there is to me no beauty like the pale brows of the slain! But my voice shall forth the godlike from the sluggish souls of ease. And the hands that toyed with ledgers' heat-ter thunders round the godlike from the sluggish souls of ease. And the killing idler, wakening, measures up to God's own plan. And the puling-trifler greets to the stature of a man.

When I speak the centuried towers of old cities melt in smoke. And the fortress ports sink reeling at my far-aimed thunder stroke. And an immortal empire flings its last flag to the breeze. Sinking with its splintered navies down in the unquenching seas. But the blind of spirit awakens to an unimagined day. And the mean of soul grow conscious there is greatness in their clay: Where my bugle voice goes prailing slaves grow heroes at its breath. And the trembling coward rushes to the welcome arms of death.

Pagan, heathen and inhuman, devilish as wild as chaos, strong for ruin, clothed in hate unspeakable— So they call me—and I care not—still I work my waste afar. Heeding not your weeping mothers and your widows—I am War!

But your soft-boned men grow heroes when my flaming eyes they see. And I teach your little peoples how supremely great they be: Yes, I tell them of the wisdom of the soul's unfolded plan. And the god-like stuff that's moulded in the making of a man.

[Sam Walter Foss in New York Sun.

SAGACIOUS GERMANY.

Diplomats Repudiate the Idea of Joining Any Old Alliance.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.] BERLIN, May 21.—Diplomats say they do not believe that the Anglo-American alliance is feasible except possibly for purely pacific and defensive purposes. They utterly repudiate the idea of Germany joining such an alliance.

The government is cautious in expressing an opinion on the subject, but is inclined to be favorable toward Mr. Chamberlain's declarations in favor of an Anglo-American alliance.

The Liberal press favors a friendlier understanding between the two countries, but even the most favorable of the papers, do no go to the length of advocating an alliance with Great Britain, and still less with the United States.

Count Von Radevitz, the German Ambassador at Madrid, sent a report this week to the German Foreign Office on the political situation in Spain. He expresses the opinion that an outbreak of the people is merely a matter of "time," and further Spanish reverses must launch a revolution.

The Foreign Office incumbents say they one of six legs was badly injured.

Toil and Trouble.

"There are demons to worry the rich. There are monsters to torture the poor. There is the worm that will gnaw at the heart. There is the wolf that will come to the door. Our acquaintance may cut us direct. Even love may become rather cold; And a friend of our earlier years May look shy at the coat that is old. We may not have a twig or a straw— Not a reed where affection may cling. Not a dog for our love, or a cat. But we still shall be able to sing."

Main Springs, 50c; Watches Cleaned, 75c; Crystals, 10c; Small Clocks cleaned, 35c; Large Clocks cleaned, 75c.

All kinds of jewelry repaired at reasonable prices promptly and at reasonable prices.

Watch and Clock work warranted for one year.

"The Only Patton,"

214 South Broadway.

P.S.—Remember there is but one "The Only Patton."

have received no information in regard to the reported stories of troubles in Samoa, and they do not credit them.

The Russian government has issued a new decree, urging the provincial authorities to pay the strictest attention to the importation of American pork, and other meats, and citing the alleged frequent occurrence of trichinosis.

TWO BROOKLYN FIRES. Firemen Sustain Injuries in Each That May Prove Fatal.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, May 21.—There were two serious conflagrations in Brooklyn early today and at each, one fireman sustained injuries that are likely to prove fatal, and several others were badly hurt. One of the fires was in a big frame tenement row in Calver street, which threatened the lives of many people asleep.

In the work of rescue a ladder upon which three firemen were at work, broke and Henry Richberg, who fell three stories, was probably fatally injured. Henry C. Allison was internally injured and William Thomas suffered a fracture of a leg. The monetary loss at this fire is estimated at \$100,000.

In a fire which broke out a little later in a concert hall and saloon in Greenpoint avenue, John Carter, fireman, came in contact with a live wire, which shocked him so badly that the surgeons say he can scarcely recover. Fireman Peter Hunt's rubber boots were melted where he stood in them, and one of six legs was badly injured.

Retiring From Business.

ALL GOODS AT COST.

WE DO NOT intend to lose money in closing out our stock. Although we may lose a little before we get through. Our plan is to sell the goods for just what they cost us, without any attempt to make profit or loss, so that when our doors close for the last time we can say "We are even." Have you noticed the way diamonds are going?

LISSNER & CO.,

Goldsmiths, Silversmiths Opticians.

235 SOUTH SPRING STREET

THE BEST

Values in OXFORDS \$1.50 to \$5.00



In High Shoes— \$2.50 to \$7.00. Tan or Black Leathers.

W.

CAREER OF GENERAL BOUTON.

Special Correspondence Chicago Chronicle.

LOS ANGELES, April 20.—Gen. Edward Bouton, should he appear in Chicago today, would need an introduction to almost any person he might meet upon the streets. When he was thirty-seven years ago he was a well-known figure, under the name and style of Edward Bouton, commission merchant. He is now living very quietly in this far-away city, but until comparatively lately he passed the greater part of his time on a sheep ranch located in the San Geronimo Pass, on the mountain side of Los Angeles county. The name of this ranch was the San Jacinto and when he purchased it of the original concessionaires it contained 27,000 acres. But before this ranch and its owner's life upon it is further described, let him be recalled distinctly to the minds of many people in Chicago that he partly lost track of him, but that have personal recollections of men and events of the war period of 1861-65.

When he came to Chicago in 1855, it was from Bath, N. Y., where he had been for some years in general merchandise on his own account and also in the business of buying and shipping grain, wool and other farm produce. In the year named, having accumulated considerable capital, he removed to Chicago and engaged in an even more lucrative business as a grain and commission merchant, with vessel property on the lakes. These vessels carried no grain, but instead brought to the city railroad ties and telegraph poles in great quantities, which were quickly taken up by the telegraph and railroad companies that just then were increasing their lines extensively. His business office was at South Water, near River street. His yard for stock and horses was on the west side of the river close to Randolph street. He was married and

self greatly, and there won his promotion to be brevet brigadier-general. At the beginning of the battle he, with his battery, was with Gen. McClernand's division, but was soon detached by order of Gen. Grant and ordered to take position by himself, which he did, on an elevation which sloped down into the river, on the opposite side of which the Confederates had planted a battery. The two batteries became engaged at 3:20 p.m., and did not cease until about sundown. This was the great artillery duel, of which so much has been heard and read. The present writer, thinking again of the early events of the war of the rebellion, recalls the fact that the first war correspondent Chicago ever sent out was Charles Wright, then connected with the Morning Post, started in 1860. Young Mr. Wright was a recent graduate of the Wisconsin University, but he had done some newspaper work in Milwaukee, and naturally, as he was both a brilliant and charming fellow, drifted down to Chicago. For a few months he was city editor of the Morning Post, but at the time the army moved on Pittsburgh Landing, he was with it, provided with letters which authorized him to act as newspaper correspondent. He was the first of his kind, representing formally a Chicago newspaper.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE DUEL.

Charles Wright wrote as follows of Capt. Bouton's fighting at Shiloh. It is here copied from a discolored slip cut from the paper before named: "At about 3 p.m. the Union forces were compelled to retire from a timbered ridge about a third of a mile out from Pittsburgh Landing. Some 800 yards in front of this ridge was the point where the Hamburg and Purdy roads formed a junction. Here was concentrated a large Confederate force. When the Union forces fell back

A Hundred Reasons

Can be given why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best and most effective cure for every form of indigestion. They are in Tablet form, which retains their good qualities indefinitely, while liquid preparations become stale and useless with age.

They are convenient, can be carried in the pocket and taken when needed. They are pleasant to the taste. After each meal dissolve one or two of them in the mouth, and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermented, half-digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure. They increase flesh by digesting nourishing foods.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else. One disease, one remedy, the successful physician of today is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

A whole package taken at one time would hurt you, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the State of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

against superior numbers. Gen. A. J. Smith reported on this affair that it was unsurpassed within his knowledge. Gen. Bouton was in the battles of Corinth and Iuka and a dozen more, and in all of them he distinguished himself.

All this time he never once failed to keep watch over the battery that still bore his name, and he now recalls with evident pride that fifty of its members, first and last, rose to be field officers.

SUBSEQUENT SERVICES.

Toward the close of the war he served as provost marshal of Memphis, with dictatorial powers, especially in civil matters. He had the expenditure monthly of \$9000 to the civil account, and he was complimented by both Lincoln and Stanton upon his integrity, the latter in a letter to him saying: "You have been able to handle Confederate cotton without being contaminated."

While Gen. Bouton was still at Memphis, but after the peace, Col. Sem Tate, late of the rebel army, came in and took the prescribed oath of allegiance, and expressed a desire to recover control of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, of which he was president. At the suggestion of Gen. John E. Smith, who now resides in Chicago, Gen. Bouton drew up a plan by which not only this road, but other roads in that section, were turned over to their owners. It was stipulated that no claim should ever be made against the government for the use of or damage done to the different roads while they were used for military purposes. This plan was approved by Gen. Thomas, and Col. Tate and the other railroad presidents went to Washington to complete the transaction at the War Department. Gen. Grant was Secretary of War. There was no delay in the matter, and in a few days the railroads were again in the possession of their original owners. But Col. Tate was not satisfied—he presented a claim against the government, which President Johnson ordered paid. Enemies of the President charged that he received a part of the sum so paid, and during the impeachment trial, Gen. Benjamin Butler wanted Gen. Bouton's evidence on the subject, but he did not appear, though he was in Washington at the time. The reason he did not appear is in a brief note (it is preserved by Bouton) from Gen. Grant to him advising him to keep away, "as Johnson did not take a bribe."

The note further says: "The President should be allowed to serve out his term." From this it appears certain that Grant was opposed to the impeachment, though it might have been for selfish reasons. He could not have regarded with favor the conspiracy to depose Johnson, and make B. F. Wade the beneficiary of the chief executive office.

While Gen. Bouton was in Washington he was offered a colonelcy in the regular army, and Grant and Sherman both urged him to take it. Had he accepted it his commission would have been earlier by a few months than Gen. Miles's, and it is all but certain he would now be in Gen. Miles's place at the head of the army. He chose rather to return to civil life.

He spent nearly two years after the war in Chicago, and other cities, looking for business in which he could engage, and finding nothing that suited him, removed to California. He arrived there in 1868, and, as sheep-raising was then profitable, he purchased the San Jacinto ranch of 27,000 acres and the 8000 sheep that were then upon it. This was one of the many large ranches in that part of the country which had been obtained by grant of the Mexican government by men intending to become cattle-raisers and sheep herders. These grants did not carry with them the fee to the lands, but only the usage for so long a time as they should be used to the best advantage. If they were neglected, or held merely to keep others off, the grants at once became void. When the United States became into possession of California, the government agreed by treaty to respect all property rights. It sent out a commission to ascertain where and in whom were these property rights. One of the members of this commission was Thompson Campbell of Galena, Ill., who in his day was a striking character, as many of his friends will still remember. After the commission had reported the government decided to deed outright the lands covered by the concessional grants. Gen. Bouton bought the San Jacinto ranch of the owners that had thus derived it direct from the United States. He paid \$250 an acre for 27,000 acres. He bought at about the same time that Gen. Rosecrans did, but their purchases were ninety miles apart, and Rosecrans's ranch contained but 12,000 acres. It was lately erroneously stated in the Chronicle that this contained 1000 acres. That was the size of it at the general's death, but he had from time to time sold off tracts for small farms till the number was reduced to 1000 acres. Gen. Bouton, too, reduced his holdings by sales now and then, but for some years he kept them intact and herded not less than 20,000 sheep and fed many cattle.

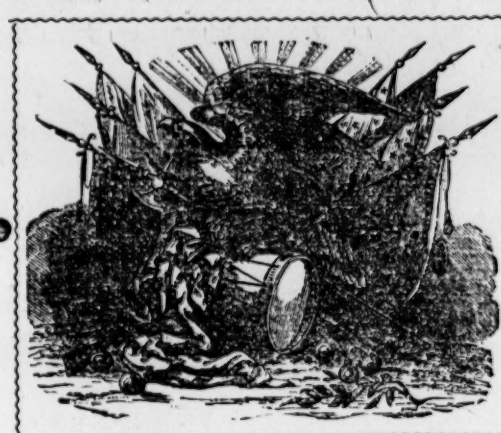
SHIPS NEEDED FOR FIGHTING.

Sealing Interests Will Have No Part in Protection of the Navy. (Associated Press Night Report.) NEW YORK, May 21.—A special from Washington says: "Seal poachers in Bering Sea will have no interference with their traffic this season from this government. There will be no patrol in Alaskan waters, and the British government is expected to withhold any vessels a well."

The failure to maintain the usual summer patrol, which has been made either by regular naval vessels or ships of the revenue-cutter service, is because of the necessity of retaining every vessel on the Pacific Coast which can be of use in a fighting ship."

WATCH for Amusement Stamps.

People Excited Over War News..



And the war that has been declared on High Prices on Boots, Shoes and Slippers by

The Queen Shoe Store

160, 162 and 164 N. Main St., under the United States Hotel

Infant's Shoes at	Children's Shoes at	Misses' Shoes at	Boys' Shoes at	Ladies' Shoes at	Men's Shoes at
10c	50c	50c	75c	50c	\$1.00
25c	60c	65c	90c	75c	\$1.25
35c	75c	75c	\$1.00	95c	\$1.35
50c	85c	95c	\$1.10	\$1.25	\$1.50
65c	95c	\$1.10	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.80

No wonder that such slaughter in prices draws trade from all over Southern California. Bombardments like these are instituted for protection—cover your feet with a pair of those elegant-fitting Shoes, stylish and up-to-date, just received by

THE QUEEN SHOE STORE

160, 162 AND 164 NORTH MAIN STREET

SELLING AT PRICES, OH! SO CHEAP. SEE 'EM.

Uncle Sam's New Territory. (San Francisco Examiner.) What do we gain by the conquest of the Philippines?

We gain 9,000,000 of people, making our total population 51,000,000. The gain in population, not reckoned by quality but quantity, is equal to that of the populous States of New York and Mississippi. It places us on an equal census footing with Russia.

We gain an area of rich and fertile territory computed at 150,000 square miles, which is the same as five new States the size of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia were added to our map.

We gain a revenue which under Spain's poor government amounted to over \$3,000,000 a year, and which under our better rule may soon amount to over \$10,000,000.

We gain gold mines, copper mines, iron and unlimited quantities of sulphur, besides rich deposits of quicksilver, vermilion and saltpeter.

We gain immense forests of ebony, cedar and sapan wood.

We gain marble quarries, valued at millions.

We gain immense areas of cocoa groves, orange orchards, besides tracts on which are grown bananas, pineapples, acacias, pepper, cinnamon, vanilla, casia and ginger.

We gain thousands of acres of the best tobacco lands in the world.

We gain great and very valuable fisheries.

We gain enormous quantities of mother-of-pearl, amber, coral and tortoise shell.

We gain thousands of small ships and numberless other water craft.

We add to our population nearly 2,000,000 Mohammedans.

We open rich and populous cities whose ports have for many years been closed by Spain.

We gain a city whose population is nearly equal to that of San Francisco, the beautiful town of Manila.

We gain the most spacious harbor in the world, Manila Bay.

We gain a base from which to conduct naval operations in any future war.

We gain an export trade of \$8,000,000 a year.

We gain a tobacco trade of 18,000,000 pounds.

We gain a cigar trade of 120,000,000.

We gain a sugar trade of 220,000 tons.

We gain a hemp trade of 368,571 bales.

We gain a coffee trade of 6000 tons.

We gain a people who, under a liberal government, would be gentle and tractable. They are naturally hospitable and very fond of dancing and cock fighting.

We gain a soil, the fertility of which is nowhere surpassed, and where, because of abundant rain, blossoms and fruit hang on the trees at the same time, and the fields yield a constant supply of food.

We gain the foundries of Bulacan.

We gain a large tribe of Bissayas.

We gain millions of tabacos. These are molasses, and their shells sometimes weigh as much as 200 pounds apiece.

We gain many happy families of pure white monkeys.

We gain thousands of buffaloes, which are tamed and used for all kinds of hard work.

We gain a few monsoons and not a few earthquakes, but we also gain the chaco lizard, which is believed by the natives to be a defense against earthquakes.

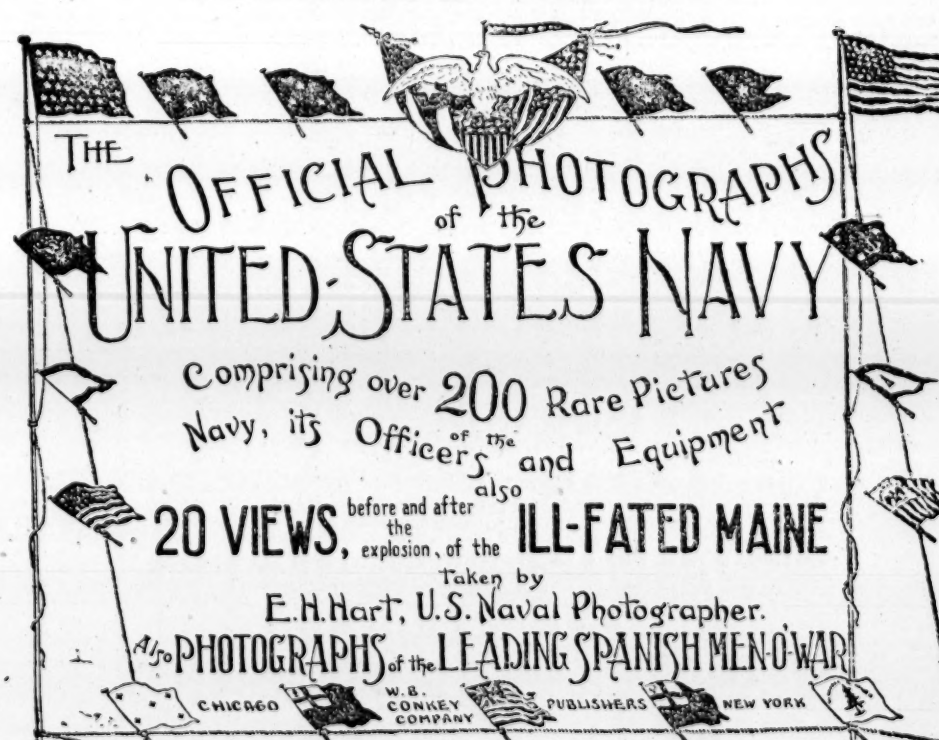
We gain 720 miles of telegraph.

We gain seventy miles of railway.

On the whole, it will be seen that the Philippine Islands will prove a very valuable acquisition. The United States government is now in virtual possession.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

READY TODAY



With large AUTHENTIC COLORED MAPS of the East and West Indies, showing

All the Spanish Possessions, INCLUDING

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Together with mail and steamship routes and distances to main seaport towns clearly shown. You Can Follow the Movements of Every War Vessel and know the construction, cost, size, tonnage, armament, speed, etc., of every ship, and see the Portraits and Names of their Brave Officers and Crews. Secure this incomparable work at once.

Price Only 25 cents.

For Sale by TIMES-MIRROR CO., Los Angeles, or will be sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of price.



BRIG. GEN. EDWARD BOUTON.

owned and occupied a house on Maple avenue on the north side. With the general life of the city he had not much to do, but in his own business he was diligent and this led him much into association with the principal members of the Board of Trade. And when the war feeling of the time first began to manifest itself on the streets, he was one of the earliest that was carried away by it. He encouraged and materially aided the original enlistments, and helped to fill more than once Bryan Hall and organize patriotic meetings there. From the moment of the call to arms his interest in business was over, and he made haste to wind up his mercantile affairs.

RAISED A BATTERY.

After the first volunteer regiments had moved from Chicago to the front, which then was Cairo or a little beyond, in Missouri or Kentucky, the artillery arm of the service was strong to draw young men to the defense of the Union. The number of infantry regiments required of Illinois had been quickly furnished, but there was a deficiency in artillery. Gov. Yates gave the tip accordingly to some of his friends that were panting to be employed as soldiers in the field. Fred Wood had been trying for weeks to find encouragement to justify him in setting about the enlisting of a body of men, when one day C. B. Farwell brought him word from the Governor that he should raise an artillery company. This he did in short order, and such Battery A, popularly called Wood's Battery, was in the field. Next was raised Taylor's Battery, officially known as Battery B. The celebrated Board of Trade battery was the third and Waterhouse's the fourth that was recruited, and then, solely through the efforts of Edward Bouton, came into being Bouton's Battery, whose designation on the rolls in the adjutant-general's office was Battery I, First Regiment, Illinois Light Artillery. This became the most celebrated battery of all. At the time its creation organized it, it was costing the State of Illinois \$101 per capita to recruit, transport and maintain troops previous to being mustered into the United States Service. Bouton's Battery cost the State only \$12.50 per capita, the difference in the two sums being paid out of the private purse of Bouton himself, as the State was without available funds for the purpose. The battery's strength in men was 150, recruited, named, equipped, armed, and ready for duty. Bouton, Rockford and Champaign. His lieutenants were: First Lieutenant, Harry Rogers, and Second Lieutenant, John C. Neely, now the cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Chicago, and William A. Lansing. This battery followed the others into the field of Cairo.

SOON EARNS PROMOTION.

Bouton's battery was not attached to any brigade, but was first with one brigade or command, and then another, as it was needed in the opinion of the commanding general. Hence, it came under the notice of every part of the Army of the Tennessee, of necessity and by turns, and for the same reason it was mentioned in the reports of nearly every brigade and division commander. After the three bloody fights of Belmont, Fort Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing, in all of which Capt. Bouton, with his battery, was hotly engaged, he was better known than any other artillery officer, and his achievements were extensively heralded. At Shiloh he distinguished him-

Bouton's battery, having a commanding position, held its ground, and a detachment of the Fifty-third Ohio Infantry remained in supporting distance.

If the Confederates gained the ridge their guns could sweep the landing and the intervening space. The fate of the Union army centered on this ridge, being held until night, or until Buell came up. A rebel battery of 6-pounder guns took position well in front and opened fire at about 600 yards distant on Bouton's left front which was promptly answered. All other firing in the vicinity seemed of the time suspended, and interest centered in the result between the two opposing batteries. After the thundering combat had raged hot and furious for half an hour, a Mississippi battery, with four 12-pounder howitzers took position and opened fire on Bouton's right front at short range, thus bringing him under a heavy cross fire. Bouton then wheeled his right section of two guns under First Lieut. Harry Rogers, and brought it to bear on the Mississippi battery and answered their fire shot for shot.

"Both batteries failing to drive him from the ridge, a brigade of Mississippi infantry charged his battery in front, advancing between the two batteries on the right and left, as before stated. This charge was met with guns doubled in a canister, which sent them back in disorder. The fight between the batteries went on until the approach of night, just as Bouton fired his last round of ammunition. Then he fell back to the main line. The next day, with five guns, resupplied with ammunition, he made a dash across a cotton field and answered the fire from both infantry and artillery, and occupied and held a position from which two batteries had been successfully driven, and with canister at short range materially aided in driving Breckinridge from nearly the same ground occupied by Sherman's division at the commencement of the battle."

PARTICULARS OF THE DUEL.

Of this famous artillery duel Gen. Bouton has said to the present writer: "In the artillery duel with which history credits me my battery fired 550 rounds of ammunition, being more than is reported by any other battery fighting in battle. During the two days' fighting my battery expended 1570 rounds, the next highest number having been fired by the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, with which my battery was for some time engaged. There were mostly 6-pound projectiles, while mine were 14-pound. Without counting 1400 rounds of 3-inch shrapnel, Halleck's report wherein he says that 1000 men saved the day at Shiloh, and most conspicuous in the number was Bouton's battery of Chicago. Gen. Gibson wrote: 'Capt. Bouton, with his Chicago battery, has my warmest thanks for aid skillfully and gallantly rendered.' Gen. Grant wrote: 'Two hundred artillery horses were killed at Shiloh, and fifty-four of this number were killed in Bouton's Chicago battery.' From Shiloh he went on to make a march of twenty-two miles in one day, guarding an army train of 200 wagons and fighting in the same time four distinct battles successfully

the horse kicked.

C. W. Van Curen is postmaster at Bell Station on the criminal road. Yesterday afternoon he attempted to lay the law down to a horse by using a strap with a buckle attached. This was against the grain, and the horse, so long as it gives any promise to give a different turn to the wheel from that of Spain.

The Spaniards have been very cruel in their rule over the islands. Property has never been safe there, liability any time to confiscation, while the number of willful murders for which the Spaniards have been responsible has been very great—such a thing as justice to the murderers being rarely known. It is for this reason that the people have for years been in a state of rebellion.

City Briefs.

Greeting to Ralstonites. After over two years' correspondence we are glad to announce that the United States Ralston physical culture teacher and winner of the world's medal, to come to our city and teach a complete term. Classes will meet at the classroom in Masonic Hall, South Hill street, Monday evening, May 20, at 8 o'clock sharp to organize and have a free lesson. Classes limited. Address or call on Prof. Hoover, at The Aldine, No. 326 South Hill street, 2:30 to 3:30 and 7 to 8 p.m. daily (signed) Los Angeles Progressive Ralstonites.

The Times will give a set of eight elegant pictures of the principal battleships of the United States navy with every prepaid six months' subscription to The Times, and a choice of two pictures with every new prepaid monthly subscription. The complete set can be had for 50 cents in cash at The Times counting-room.

Visiting cards, correct style, by new typographic process; fine simile of engraving; no waste necessary: 60 cents per 100. Wedding announcements, etc., very latest, best stock, \$1 per 100 complete. Jones's Book Store, 208 W. First.

All who will contribute reading matter to go to the Southern California troops are requested to send the same to the Times office, or to send in the addresses, so that the matter may be called for.

The Natick House will serve a chicken dinner from 4:45 to 7:30 today at the usual rates, 25 cents, or 21 cents for \$4.50. Music by Arnold's Orchestra.

Band & McNally's official map of Alaska, with cover, for 25 cents at The Times counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

Don't pay fancy prices for borders. Good wall paper for 12-foot room, \$1; painting reasonable. Walter, No. 627 South Spring.

Ladies, not old goods reduced, but new ones at your own price at my elegant millinery store, No. 303 South Broadway.

Dr. C. Edgar Smith, female, rectal diseases. Lamb's bldg. Green 421.

Gentlemen, wear Johnston & Murphy's shoes. Burns, Art., 240 S. Spring.

Read about "Superior" sewing machines at \$22.50, special notices, in Waterman's shoe store, 122 South Spring.

Tape worms removed entire or no charge at No. 212 S. Spring street.

Teeth cleaned free by appointment. Dr. C. H. Parker, 209 S. Broadway.

Nittinger Employ. Art., 226 S. Spring.

Charles W. Clifton and wife have commenced a damage suit against Thomas Mochler, No. 412 Temple street, to recover \$299 damages incurred when Mochler's wife took the law in her own hands on Friday, by setting furniture and other belongings out of a room occupied by the Cliftons in the Mochler mansion. Mochler had Mrs. Clifton arrested for disturbing the peace, and while she was at police headquarters arranging bail, etc., Mrs. Mochler and her husband threw their belongings into the yard and barricaded the door.

The Sunday-School Association of Los Angeles county will hold its annual convention in Pasadena Thursday and Friday next. Rev. David Walk will deliver address, "Thou shalt love evening in the Presbyterian Church on a subject assigned him by the Committee on Programme, "Integrating and Uplifting."

J. W. Murphy was arrested at the corner of Alameda and First streets yesterday afternoon, having in his possession an opium pipe, which would give no reasonable excuse for its possession, and it is supposed to have been stolen, so Officer Harris sent him in on a charge of petty larceny.

The Executive Committee of the Fourth of July celebration will meet in the Mayor's office at 3 p.m. tomorrow. The officers of the committee are: President, P. K. Rule; secretary, George Beebe; treasurer, Harry Siegel.

The Los Angeles branch of the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks has elected "W. H. Hays" as delegate to the next annual convention, which meets at Omaha, June 15.

A call for a meeting at Kramer's Hall, signed "Mrs. D. G. Stephens," was sent to The Times, and mention was made of it. Mrs. Stephens now repudiates the call and says her name should not have been used.

The Lady Macabees of Los Angeles propose to give an opera at the Los Angeles Theater as a benefit for the Los Angeles volunteers and their families.

The second annual meeting of the Los Angeles branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions will be held in St. John's Church on Tuesday next.

The Sharpshooters will begin testing and sighting their rifles at their range near Sycamore Grove today. Sgt. Hicks will be in charge of the range.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Henry Spauld, E. Crosby, H. A. Darcy, R. B. Hayes, Mrs. Theresa Schurtz.

The Thistle Club will celebrate Queen Victoria's birthday by giving a grand ball at Masonic Temple next Tuesday night.

Dr. F. K. Ainsworth has been appointed physician for United States prisoners, by United States Marshal Osborne.

Dr. Joseph Kurtz lectured to a large audience at Medical College Thursday evening, taking for his subject "Fractures."

William Lander was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having stolen garden tools from Policeman Harris's place.

Disturbed the Peace. Joe Welsh, Frank Temple and H. V. Shaw were arrested last night on Main street near the United States Hotel, charged by Officer Fowler with disturbing the peace. They were out for a time and became boisterous when reaching that portion of the city. They refused to keep quiet, so Fowler sent them in.

Licensed to Wed. Edward R. Toole, 22 years of age, a native of California, and a resident of Los Angeles, and Carrie Madsen, 21 years of age, a native of New York and a resident of Oakland.

Patrick Jenks, 26 years of age, a native of Ireland and a resident of San Fernando, and Mary Walsh, 22 years of age, also a native of Ireland and a resident of Los Angeles.

Wallace F. Hopcraft, 51 years of age, a native of England and a resident of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Ollie Martin, 31 years of age, a native of Ohio and a resident of Tropic.

Richard Channing Streshly, 24 years of age and a native of California, and Harriet E. Holborn, 22 years of age and a native of Connecticut; both are residents of Los Angeles.

Richard Ballerino, 44 years of age and a native of California, and Rosa Montijo, 19 years of age; also a native of California; both are residents of Los Angeles.

Harry S. McManus, 25 years of age and a native of Pennsylvania, and Myrtle Woodworth, also 25 years of age and a native of Missouri; both are residents of Los Angeles.

George W. Havens, 40 years of age and a native of Michigan, and Susan E. Hill, 31 years of age and a native of Connecticut; both are residents of Los Angeles.

William R. Sargent, 54 years of age

and a native of Illinois, and Lizzie R. Ward, 45 years of age, and a native of England; both are residents of Los Angeles.

BIRTH RECORD.
FEMBERTON—May 20, 1898, to the wife of L. H. Femberton of this city, a daughter, HILNA—To the wife of Fred L. Hines, a daughter.

THAXTER—May 17, 1898, to the wife of H. C. Thaxter, a son.

DEATH RECORD.
HILLER—At his residence, No. 147 West Twenty-third street, Horace Hiller, aged 44 years.

Funeral from his late residence Sunday, May 22, 1898, at 2 p.m. Friends of the family invited without further notice. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity.

WARTENBERG—At her home, No. 729 Alpine street, May 21, 1898, Sarah, beloved daughter of Louis and Jeannette Wartenberg, Funeral at the residence, 2 p.m., Sunday, (San Francisco papers please copy.)

PARKER—In this city, May 20, 1898, William F. Parker of Georgetown, O., brother of Walter F. X. Parker of Los Angeles, aged 29 years.

The funeral services will be held at the parlors of Deese Brothers, on Broadway, corner Sixth, Monday, at 2 o'clock. Interment Rosedale.

BLINKLEY—At Vineland, Mrs. Melinda Blinkley, aged 79 years.

Funeral from Lippincott's chapel, Pasadena, Cal., at 2 p.m., Sunday, May 22. Funeral private. Interment Mountain View.

TALCOTT—In Pasadena, May 20, 1898, at his residence, No. 827 Orange Grove avenue, Dr. J. B. Talcott, aged 76 years.

Funeral will take place from residence at 1:30 p.m. today. Interment Rosedale, this city.

MASONIC FUNERAL.
Pentapolis Lodge, No. 202, F. & A. M., will meet at Masonic Temple, on Sunday, May 22, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock p.m. sharp, to attend the funeral of Brother Horace Hiller.

The funeral will be from his residence, No. 147 West Twenty-third street, at 2 p.m., Sunday, May 22.

FUNERAL NOTICE.
Attention, Pioneers of Los Angeles. The Pioneers are requested to attend the funeral of our devoted brother, Horace Hiller, at his late residence, No. 147 West Twenty-third street, today at 2 p.m. Members of the society will meet at California Hall, No. 1104 South Spring street, at 1:15 p.m., and will at 1:30 p.m. from the hall take conveyance to the residence.

J. M. GUINN, Secretary.

Attention, Barlett-Logan Post No. 11 meet at postroom at 1 p.m. today, to attend funeral of Comrade Hiller. Drum corps attend.

H. GLAZE, Commander.

Memorial service will be held by Barlett-Logan Post and Corps at Elks Hall, Saturday evening, May 28. Friends of comrades who have died since last memorial attend.

H. GLAZE, Commander.

Timely Bargains

FOR...

Watchful Buyers

Flowers

Tomorrow.

Velvet For-get-me-nots, 20c

New lilies, the latest fancy, large bunch, 19c

American Beauties, real value 30c, 15c

Rosaegrea, large bunch, real value 50c, 25c

Also all of our best Flowers at one-third off.

The MILLINERY WORLD

125 SOUTH SPRING ST.

For Monday Only

We offer the full free choice of our colored Silk-Braid Dress Hats that were \$2.50, for.....

98c.

Among these are many of the richest fashion examples for the 1898 millinery season.

MARVEL CUT-RATE

Millinery Co.,

241-243 S. Broadway.

Baking hot bread and biscuits has been considered unhealthy since the world's creation.

DR. FOX'S HEALTH BAKING POWDER

Makes it healthy because it is a Pure, Peppin Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

Let's Go to Hale's

A Change of Management

Of the linen store in the last two weeks has resulted in a strange development of facts. The stocks need pruning badly. This week will be spent in clearing up odds and ends and adjusting stocks. Great piles of goods have been unearthed—lines that were supposed to have been closed out long ago—linen patterns and brands of sheets and pillow cases that we do not have in stock. Then there are lines the new chief found that have been lagging simply because they have not been put forward. The new price he marks them will give them a quickening influence. His initial move seems like

Reckless Price Cutting of Every-Day Linens

However, if it will bring order out of chaos, we are willing to sacrifice the means for the end. Here's some idea of what it means to those who are prompt to respond.

Table Linen—

23c instead of 35c

6 part pieces of Turkey Red Damask, 56 inches wide, desirable patterns.

23c instead of 35c

Bleached Table Damask, 58 inches wide, splendid weight and quality.

29c instead of 40c

58-inch Brown Linen Tablecloth; a close weave, durable quality.

50c instead of 75c

Only 3 part pieces of Fine Linen Damask, loom dice patterns, 56-inch.

Napkins—

\$1.00 Napkins, 75c dozen

Of Irish Linen, 5-8 size, pretty and serviceable; limited lot.

\$1.35 kind, now \$1.15

And only 15 dozen, of pure linen and of extra weight; 3-4 size.

\$1.25 French Napkins, \$1.00

Half bleached, with a red striped border and of all linen; heavy and strong.

Linen Doilies to be cleared

35c doz.—13x13-in. size, checked, fringed; 50c goods.

25c doz.—11x11-inch linen and fringed with striped border; were 35c.

Bed Linen—

Sheets

At 41c—8-4, 2 1/2 yards long.....50c goods

At 36c—7-4, 2 1/2 yards long.....45c goods

At 50c—9-4, 2 1/2 yards long.....65c goods

At 45c—10-4, 2 1/2 yards long.....55c goods

At 50c—10-4, 2 1/2 yards long.....65c goods

At 59c—10-4, hemstitched, 2 1/2 yards long.

Pillow Cases

8 1/2c—Cambric, 45x36.....10c goods

10c—Muslin, 54x36.....12 1/2c goods

10c—Fine Muslin, 45x36.....15c goods

12 1/2c—Muslin, hemstitched, 45x36.....15c goods

12 1/2c—Muslin, 45x36 inches.....15c goods

Towels, Toweling—

At 4c yd.—Twilled Cotton Crash, 16 inches wide.

At 6c—16 inch White Linen Crash, soft.

At 8 1/2c—All Linen Brown Toweling, was 10c.

10c Towels, 5c

Of Cotton, the Huck sort, in good size and weight.

\$1.05 dozen, were \$1.50

Of what's left, hemmed linen huck, very large size.

\$2.00 Towel, now \$1.50 dozen

Of Linen Huck, fringed and 18x36 inches.

What You Can Save in Domestics Now

Here is the luckiest part of the store.

Every week we make and quote leaders that defy competition. These for this week—

Shirting Percales, 3c Yd

1/2 width, light colors, stripes, checks, figured; always 6c.

6 1/2c Canton Flannel, 3 1/2c

3 cases on sale tomorrow, bleached or brown, good width and weight, a heavy nap.

50-inch Sheetings, now 7c a Yd

2 cases of the well known Dallas brand was included in this gigantic purchase; come quick.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

Ladies' who are fully prepared in Summer Underclothing will greatly appreciate our doings at this counter this week.

Drawers—

At 14c—Very good Muslin Drawers, good width, plain hem and cluster of tucks; reduced from 20c.

At 29c—Drawers of very good muslin, cluster of tucks, medium wide embroidery; reduced from 35c.

At 50c—Drawers of very good muslin, deep umbrella flounced, trimmed in silver, and medium wide lace edge.

Gowns—

At 50c—Very good Muslin Gowns, Mother Hubbard style, V neck, trimmed in narrow cambric ruffles, yoke trimmed in cluster of tucks and inserting, large sleeves trimmed to match neck; reduced from 75c.

At 60c—Good Muslin Gowns, Mother Hubbard and sacque styles, trimmed in cluster of tucks and inserting, high neck with large collar, trimmed in edge to match; reduced from 85c.

Skirts—

At 50c—A line of very good Muslin Skirts, wide embroidery flounce, cluster of tucks, good width; reduced from 75c.

At 1.00—Very good Muslin Gowns, Mother Hubbard and empire styles, large sailor collar trimmed in medium wide lawn ruffles and embroidery insertion, and variety of different styles.

Corsets—

The Corset section is doing some startling things lately, making Corset prices, Corset standards.

Some of them:

At \$1.00

Your choice of many—but mention of three of the most important:

An Empire Corset, with an extra long waist cut off above and below the waist line, drab or black.

A Ventilating Corset in extra long waist or medium waist.

Dr. Warner's Four-in-hand for ladies with medium form and large hips.

Cut Rates at the TOILET DEPARTMENT

J. M. Hale Co.

101-109 N. SPRING ST.

Don't forget to Visit Our TOILET DEPARTMENT

Boys' Blouse Waists

19c

Or Black Sateen, nicely finished and neatly made, a large sailor collar; were 25c.

This Week 25c

Of Percale and trimmed in ruffles and a large sailor collar.

Don't cost anything to see it. You'll learn lots about styles, shapes, qualities and save lots more if you care to buy. A word about some of them:

At 25c and Up—A large showing of Children's Fancy Parasols, in colored sateen and twill.

At 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25—Children's Fancy Silk Ones, all ruffled.

At \$1.00 and Up—Ladies' Carriage, of fine silk, all lined and silk handles.

At \$1.50—Either Taffeta All Silk Ones, with fancy handles, or Fine White China Silk Ones, with silk ruffles and enameled handles.

At \$1.75—Fancy Plaid All-Silk Ones or those of best quality of Taffeta Silk, in all shades, canopy top.

At \$2.50—Of Fancy China Silk, with a canopy top and sewing-silk ruffle.

At \$3.00—All superior grade of White Parasols, with dotted sewing-silk ruffles.

Men's Furnishing Goods

At 35c, Black Satin Shirts

Made of a good quality of satin, very well finished, workmanship of the very best, double pointed yoke, made full in the skirt and they are fast black; regular price, 50c.

At 25c, Men's Negligee Shirts

In several different styles, comprising chevrons in dark and light colors, outing flannel in dark and light and a few percales as well; all reduced from 50c.

At 25c, Men's Ribbed Underwear

In gray ribbed, very elastic, well finished. They are light weight and the proper thing for summer wear. Don't fail to get some of them; regular price, 35c.

At 25c, Men's French Balbriggan Underwear

Underwear, made of pure Egyptian yarns, extra well made and finished, perfect shapes, silk bound, etc.; regular price, 35c.

Hosiery Pointers

Only 10c

Boys' heavy Bicycle Hosiery, in narrow a d wide ribbed, seamless and stainless, double knee, heel and toe.

These Are 10c

50 doz. Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, seamless and good quality.

Ladies' 15c

Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose, heel and toe high spliced in black, with different styles polka dot.

25c—Cut from 50c

25 doz. La-'es' Fine Lisle and Cotton Hose, in plain, and Richelieu ribbed, in black, tan and colors, some silk embroidered

Allen's Prosperity Furniture.

We Are Going to Move

The Reduction Sale Begins Monday

We are exceedingly pleased to be able to make this announcement, for mutual reasons—our comfort, your economy. It means handsomer, more spacious and convenient accommodations for us—comfortable, indeed, as we have leased the entire five floors and basement of the Story building, 345-347 South Spring street, just across the street from our present location.

We are going to move at the earliest possible moment; thus the urgency and necessity of immediately adjusting stocks means economy for you, indeed.

Furniture Prices Were Never so Small—so Tempting

We are going to move right away—not next winter. We must be quick, decisive. The selling must be sharp, brisk; that's why we've made the prices so irresistible. We must get our stocks in shape, our floors in form. If little prices will do it, it's to be done.

If you have a corner that needs an article, now's the time to get it. This is a corner-fitting opportunity—a house-fitting opportunity—a hotel-fitting opportunity. House-furnishing committees will find this a most interesting occasion.

H. S. Allen's
332-334 So. Spring St.

FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE

3 Special Days

With twenty-five powerful special items as trade incentives. We will match these against the best bargains in their respective lines you ever saw. They are simply non-resistable. These offers hold good for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday only. We couldn't sell at these prices continuously and live.

Gigantic Sale of Shirt Waists at \$1.50.

Celebrated "Trojan" brand, finest quality imported Madras, striped silk effect, two color combinations and fancy checks. Linen collars. Worth \$2.25 and \$2.50; only \$1.50

35c Blue Serge—Wale Blue Serge—6-in broad. Heavy quality.	40c Black Serge—India Twill Serge—black or navy. Good quality and a great variety.	60c Broadened Satins—Fancy Broadened in dark rich effective two-color combinations.	10c Fancy Silk—Silk—6-in broad, and a great variety of patterns and colors.
Special at 39c	Special at 25c	Special at 35c	Special at 8c
15c Swiss Organdies—Fancy figured dotted Swiss Organdies in choice patterns.	30c French Vests—In stripes and figures on black grounds.	80c Chambray—Ladies' Washable Chambray, white or natural, warranted to wash.	20c Ladies' Hose—Good heavy quality and fast black. A great variety.
Special at 8c	Special at 12c	Special at 6c	Special at 15c
35c Union Suits—Unbleached balbriggan, knee length, sleeveless.	25c Ladies' Vests—Ladies' sleeveless vests; neck finished with silk ribbon; pink, blue and white.	25c Childs' Underwear—Children's Merino Underwear; natural color. Vests, pants and drawers.	30c Childs' Socks—Made of fine white checked nainsook, neatly trimmed edges.
Special at 25c	Special at 20c	Special at 15c	Special at 35c
\$1.25 Dressing Skirts—Made of figured dotting flannels in handsome shades.	\$1.50 Muslin Gowns—Ladies' Muslin Gowns, richly trimmed with wide lace, well made.	\$2.50 Silk—Ladies' Fancy Taffeta Silk Waists in latest style.	70c Fancy Socks—Elegant quality, rich patterns, wide width.
Special at 98c	Special at 6c	Special at \$5.50	Special at 19c
25c Dress Skirts—Ladies' all wool dress skirts. Perfectly made. Handsome colors.	\$2.75 Black Skirts—Ladies' Dress Skirts of neat black figured Mohair. Well made.	\$1.25 Ladies' Wrappers—Handsome patterns. Best quality. Perfectly made.	30c Boys' Hats—Boys' Straw Hats. Good quality. By shape. Very stylish.
Special at \$2.50	Special at \$1.25	Special at 85c	Special at 35c
60c Men's Nightshirts—Good muslin, well made and hand-somely trimmed.	75c Boy's Waists—Dark colors, laundered ready for use; these are very	30c Childs' Hose—Black, good quality and a great variety.	10 Ladies' Parasols—Fancy crabs and silks in plain and figures.
Special at 39c	Special at 48c	Special at 15c	Special at \$1.10

Nicoll The Tailor

425-427 South Spring St. BETWEEN 4TH & 5TH STS

Don't Speculate..

Order your Summer Suit from us and be certain of the best value for your money.

Prices right. Everything right.

Business Suits \$20 to \$40.

None Better.

Samples mailed upon application.

Nicoll The Tailor

134 S. Spring St.

Floral Funeral Designs..

REASONABLE PRICES

SO. CAL. FLORAL CO.

N. W. Cor. Fourth and Spring Streets, MORRIS GOLDENSON, Manager. Telephone 1215.

THE NEW Crystal Palace..

IS NOW OPEN

MEYBERG BROS.

240-242 South Spring Street.

\$3 Shoes

Unequaled elsewhere at \$4.

Waterman's Shoe Store

125 South Spring Street.

NILES PEASE Furniture CO.

THE BIG STORE.

240-242 S. SPRING ST.

UNWELCOME TRUTH.

POLICE OPPOSITION TO BOND ISSUE OF COURSE DENIED.

Taxes of the Water Company Paid. Additional Tax Penalty—Condition of City Funds.

LAWYERS FINED FOR CONTEMPT

THE GARCIA MURDER TRIAL CONTINUED.

F. A. Halberg Begins Suit Against J. W. Fawkes, Sr., to Recover Ten Thousand Dollars for False Imprisonment.

The fact that certain members of the police department are opposing the issue of fire department bonds, because they carry with them the establishment of a police-signal system, may be investigated by the Board of Police Commissioners.

The report of the City Auditor, which will be made to the Council tomorrow, will show that the funds of the city are in excellent condition, all of them except two showing good-sized balances.

The Finance Committee has allowed the request of the Board of Park Commissioners for a transfer of certain park funds.

A street is to be named in honor of Gen. Lee, if the City Council approves a petition filed in the City Clerk's office yesterday.

The present name of the street is Niza street, and the owner of most of the frontage on its objects to that name, because of its Spanish origin.

The Los Angeles City Water Company paid its taxes yesterday, that amount being nearly \$10,000. The payment had been held up pending a decision of the courts as to the legality of the tax on the company's franchise.

During the trial of the church damage suit yesterday before Judge Allen, attorneys Walter Trask and J. L. Murphy caught their fighting names and were fined \$10 by Judge Allen for contempt of court.

F. A. Halberg commenced a suit yesterday against J. W. Fawkes, Sr., to recover \$10,000 damages for arrest and imprisonment. Fawkes had Halberg and his son, Joe Fawkes, arrested on a charge of making threats to kill. He alleged that they were plotting to blow up his house with an infernal machine.

Yesterday a red-letter day for divorcees. Four wives were freed from unsatisfactory husbands on various charges.

PAID THE TAXES.

Los Angeles City Water Company Puts Up the Cash.

The Los Angeles City Water Company yesterday paid into the office of Tax Collector Gish \$11,883.30, that being the full amount of taxes due the city by that company on both the first and second instalments of the taxes. The money was paid too late to be turned into the city treasury, and therefore credit has not been given for it except on the books of the Tax Collector. Of this amount, \$10,000 is taxes on the property of the company, and the balance of \$1,883.30 is interest on the taxes. The payment reduces the total amount of taxes due the city to \$20,000, which is about \$7,000 more than the delinquency was at this time last year. Of this more than half will be collected before the end of the fiscal year, and it is possible that this year's delinquency may be less than that of last year.

FINAL STREET ORDINANCE.

What the City Clerk Will Report to the Council.

The weekly report of the City Clerk, which will be submitted to the City Council tomorrow, will be accompanied by a number of ordinances for street work to pass, which the Council has acquired proper jurisdiction through the measure sustained in attempting to get off a Pico Heights car. The case was tried before and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. At 10 o'clock the jury was locked up for the night, as there was no prospect of an agreement being reached.

WANTS DAMAGES.

F. A. Halberg Sues J. W. Fawkes, Jr., for False Imprisonment.

F. A. Halberg commenced a suit yesterday against J. W. Fawkes, Sr., of Burbank to recover \$10,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment. The suit is a sequel to the silly charge that Fawkes preferred against Halberg and his son, Joe Fawkes, several weeks ago when he had them arrested for plotting to kill him with a dynamite bomb.

Halberg and Fawkes, Jr., were examined before Justice of the Peace J. M. Gunnett, and ordered to give bond to keep the peace. They surrendered themselves to the custody of the Sheriff, and were released by Judge Shaw on a writ of habeas corpus.

Fawkes, Jr., built a shed near his father's house and strung wires about it, which, he said, were for the purpose of holding it together. The old man thought they connected with an infernal machine which he believed had been placed in the shed and caused the arrest of his son and of Halberg, the carpenter who helped to build the shed.

GARCIA'S TRIAL.

Pete Had Plenty of Money the Day After Collins Was Murdered.

The trial of Pete Garcia for the murder of Charles Collins was continued yesterday before Judge Smith.

Justice A. M. Gunderman was the first witness. He testified to finding the body of Collins on the beach, where it had been partially covered with sand. There were footprints in the sand leading in the direction of Garcia's house.

The gold watch which Collins carried was introduced as evidence. Pete Garcia was wearing the watch when he was arrested the day after Collins was killed.

Levi Hare testified that Pete Garcia came to his saloon the night before Collins was murdered and left his saw to get a drink of whisky, because he did not have any money. The next morning he paid the debt out of a \$20 gold piece.

The case was then continued until Monday.

THE DIVORCE MILL.

Four Unhappy Wives Relieved of Unsatisfactory Husbands.

It was a red-letter day at the Court-house yesterday for divorce cases, and no less than four unhappy wives were relieved of unsatisfactory husbands. Edith Hanley was granted a divorce from Lawrence Hanley, an actor, who obtained some prominence in the State several years ago. The application was made on the grounds of cruelty and failure to provide.

Judge Clark granted Mrs. Margaret A. Cook a divorce from Cyrus L. Cook on the ground of desertion and failure to provide.

Annie Roth was granted a divorce from John Wright Roth by Judge York. The application was made on the ground of his failure to provide. The custody of his two-year-old daughter was awarded to the mother.

Emma Thibault was granted a divorce from Henry Thibault on the ground of his desertion.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown Up on the Coast.

SUIT ON A NOTE.

The Port Costa Lumber Company yesterday sued Max A. Boehnke to recover \$802.50 on a promissory note.

SUIT TO FORECLOSE.

Mary A. Bugbee yesterday commenced a suit against Margaret S. Barber et al., to foreclose a mortgage on a lot on Figueroa street near Brooklyn avenue, given to secure a promissory note for \$3500.

HAS DELUSIONS.

A complaint for the arrest of J. Kelly was issued yesterday at the instance of his brother, Richard Kelly, charging him with insanity. Kelly lives out on the Mission road. He formerly worked for a soap factory, and saved a considerable

and that the cost would be more than they could conveniently stand.

IN HONOR OF LEE.

Spanish Street Name to Be Changed to His Name.

Since the war with Spain began, one street named for one of the old Mexican alcaldes, was given the name of Dewey in honor of the hero of Manila. Another petition for a similar change in order to honor another hero of the trouble with Spain was filed yesterday. Samuel Mansfield is a patriot, and he owns two-thirds of the property fronting on Niza street. He had the street opened, but cannot learn who gave it that name, which he thinks is of Spanish origin, and anything Spanish is repugnant to him. He has therefore petitioned the City Council to change the name of the street to Lee street, in honor of the gallant Virginian, whose manner of handling the delicate situation in Havana has endeared him to the American people.

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AT THE CITY HALL.

DENIED, OF COURSE.

POLICEMEN HASTEN TO DENY THAT THEY OPPOSE FIRE BONDS.

Water Company Taxes Paid—Condition of the City Funds—Street to Be Named for Gen. Lee—Funds Transferred.

However unwelcome the intelligence that some of the members of the police department are opposing the fire department bonds because their success means the establishment of a police signal system may be to many of the members of the police force, the fact that such is the case cannot be successfully denied. The information on which this condition of affairs in the department was announced came from authority that cannot be doubted, and if it is necessary to prove the assertion, affidavits could easily be obtained. The members of the police department who are honest in their efforts to serve the city well and who desire the establishment of a police signal system because it would increase the efficiency of the department, are naturally unwilling to believe that there are men on the force who would oppose the bond issue because of its meaning that such a signal system would be established. To them the news was unbelievable, but that does not affect its truth. A poll of the entire police force would fail to disclose just who the members are who have opposed the bond issue, for the reason stated, for a policeman who would resort to such practices would not hesitate to deny it.

The publication of the matter caused quite a stir in the police department yesterday, and many of the members were loud in their denials that such a condition of affairs existed, but in spite of the denials the statements made are true.

It was plainly stated that there were only a few of the policemen who, because a police signal system would cause them to do more work, were opposing it. Just how many there are is no one knows, but if the commission wants to know who the men are, inquiries of the officers of the fire department will elicit the information.

Filed in the Clerk's Office.

Property-owners along McGarry street between Ninth and Fourteenth have petitioned the City Council for the improvement of that street by grading, graveling, sewerage, sidewalk and curbing.

An important matter in connection with the proposed improvement of South Main street between Thirtieth and Eleventh streets and Alhambra avenue, has been called to the attention of the City Council in a communication signed by a number of property-owners along that street. They state that one of the city janitors occupies the sidewalk space along that street and that it will be necessary to remove the water in another place before the improvement is begun. Immediate action is requested in order that the work may not be delayed.

M. M. Potter filed a petition to the City Council yesterday in which he asks permission to connect his houses at Ninth and Hill streets with the Hill-street sewer.

A number of property-owners on Central avenue, Wilde and Kohler streets, on the corner of his property, have filed a protest against the work for the reason that they think there is no necessity for the sewer at this time

and that the cost would be more than they could conveniently stand.

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AT THE COURT HOUSE.

LAWYERS IN CONTEMPT.

JUDGE ALLEN FINES TWO BELLIGERENT ATTORNEYS.

Walter Trask and J. L. Murphy Pay Ten Dollars for the Pleasure of Calling Each Other Bad Names.

What promised to be a lively scrap between two attorneys died a-borning yesterday afternoon in Judge Allen's court, after it had resulted in each of the would-be belligerents being fined for contempt. It was during the trial of the Church damage suit against the Los Angeles Railway Company. Attorney Trask, who represents the defendants, took exception to some questions that J. L. Murphy asked a witness. It was during the trial of the Church damage suit against the Los Angeles Railway Company. Attorney Trask, who represents the defendants, took exception to some questions that J. L. Murphy asked a witness. It was during the trial of the Church damage suit against the Los Angeles Railway Company. Attorney Trask, who represents the defendants, took exception to some questions that J. L. Murphy asked a witness.

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HORACE HILLER'S DEATH

CORONER'S JURY FINDS IT WAS DUE TO CARELESSNESS.

Workmen Charged With Gross Neglect—Witnesses Who Saw the Accident Disagree With the Coroner's—Funeral Arrangements.

Coroner Campbell held an inquest over the remains of the late Horace Hiller yesterday. The jury was very emphatic in finding that the workmen in the Henne building were negligent and grossly careless. The verdict recites that "The deceased came to his death on the 20th day of May from a fracture of the skull, caused by being struck by a falling window frame at the Henne Block on Third street, and we, the jury, find that said accident was due to neglect on the part of those having in charge the work."

Dr. Kirkpatrick said that death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage, the result of a fracture of the skull on the back of the head. The evidence showed that only two men were handling a window frame about 15 feet high by 7 or 8 feet wide. The man at the top called to the one below that it would not fit, and that man attempted to draw it toward him as it fell. Just as it came down, Mr. Hiller came along, and both called to him. He started quickly ahead, and the man holding the frame at the bottom pulled it toward him, with the result that the upper portion fell, striking Mr. Hiller on the top of the head. The slide, swinging with great force, struck him on the right center of the forehead, causing a wound extending to the bone. This blow is said to have been hard enough to have caused insanity and at the same time cause the fracture of the skull on the back part of the head.

Among the witnesses was J. R. Woods of Pasadena, who says he saw the frame hit Mr. Hiller. He saw him after the accident, and remarked a penetrating wound into the skull. The examination developed that Mr. Hiller was found with his arms underneath his head, and his head extended as would be natural had he fallen before being struck. The foreman of the jury, S. Prosser, and his men were certain Mr. Hiller was not struck by the frame, but everybody else was certain that he was.

Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock today at No. 147 West Twenty-third street.

The Rev. Burt Estes Howard will officiate. The services will be followed by the Masonic service at the grave. The Masons will meet at their hall on Hill street at 1:30 for the purpose of attending the funeral.

The pallbearers are as follows: Messrs. L. W. Blinn, James Cuzner, F. A. Gibson, H. J. Fleishman, Percy R. Wilson, James M. Riley.

All the friends of the deceased are invited to participate in the funeral services at the house and also at the grave.

ESCAPED BY A QUIBBLE.

Poker Sharks Acquitted by a Jury of Their Peers.

The jury in the case of the People vs. Ross Cummings et al., charged with conducting a gambling game, returned a verdict last night at 6 o'clock of not guilty. Cummings and partners were charged with running the Arizona Club rooms, where poker was played with a rake-off. Although several witnesses swore that the proprietors levied a tax of 10 cents every half-hour on each player for cards, the defense claimed it was used for light and other necessary expenses, and the jury took the same view of the case, and concluded the game a legal one. The parties may be heard before the United States authorities because they sell and resell cards not bearing the regular stamp, without paying Uncle Sam his tax.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Delegates to the State Convention in San Francisco.

The following is the list of the delegates to the Republican State League Convention who have so far accepted, from the Los Angeles county branch of the Republican League of Southern California. The convention meets at San Francisco on the 31st inst.: M. Haskell, Gilbert E. Overton, Lester L. Robinson, R. J. Waters, R. N. Bulla, A. B. Dessery, Julius H. Martin, John H. Norton, Spurgeon V. Riley, Martin C. Neuner, W. H. Dickinson, P. A. Stanton, J. C. Wray, W. S. Melick, Charles C. Gardner, James Clark, J. H. Strine.

Valley Road Celebration.

A special rate of \$11.60 for the round trip has been obtained from the Southern Pacific for the benefit of those excursionists who will go to the Valley road celebration at Bakersfield. The party will leave Los Angeles on the evening of May 26, and will return on the morning of the 28th, and so far the following have announced their intention to take part in the excursion:

Loeb, Fleishman & Co., Frank Simpson, Matthews & Annett Co., Craig, Stuart & Co., M. A. Newman & Co., F. W. Braun, Co., Newman Bros., Haas, Baruch & Co., Maier & Zobelet Brewery, Southern California Cracker Company, N. Bonillo, R. H. Herron & Co., Brownstein, Newman & Co., L. Z. Parmelee Co., Joseph Meizer & Co., D. B. Jerrus, G. J. Griffith, D. J. D. Van Vleck, Mayor M. P. Snyder, Herman Silver, George H. Stoll, Los Angeles Soap Company and John H. Ketter.

Elaborate preparations are being made at Bakersfield to welcome the visitors. The procession, or parade, will be headed by carriages containing the Valley road officials, leading members of the Los Angeles delegation, the Right of Way Committee and local officers of the day. Following will come in the order to be hereafter arranged: The fire department, Mexican and Chinese displays, colored citizens and floats and wagons representing the trades and business houses. C. C. Wright will respond to the address of welcome for the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and Mayor Snyder for the city of Los Angeles.

To heighten the effect of the pyrotechnic display at night an artificial lake is being constructed, and will cover one-half of the lot opposite the Courthouse.

Orena Pleads Guilty.

A. Orena, the Sixth-street druggist, who is charged by Mrs. Gutierrez with battery, gave himself up to Constable Harry Johnston yesterday noon. Mr. Orena has been visiting in Ventura county for several days, and upon hearing a warrant was out for him came to the city at once. Through his attorney, W. J. Hunsaker, he entered a plea of guilty. Judge Owens said he must hear evidence in the case to determine the degree of guilt, so it went over until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Orena was released on his personal recognizance.

OFFICIAL Navy Department charts of Manila Bay, West Indies, etc. See our window, Stoll & Thayer.

Dr. Janss' Electric Belt

For Debilitated Men



Take a new lease of life, renew your youth, get back that lost vitality, the manhood which you once so proudly possessed. Destroy bodily aches, rheumatic and other pains; ward off disease and death. Take on more flesh and brighten your intellect. You can accomplish all this if you will wear Dr. Janss' Electric Belt.

FREE ON TRIAL.
FOR ONE MONTH.

Dr. Janss is the only manufacturer, dealer or agent who has confidence enough in his Electric Belts to give them the test of a month's free trial. What further guarantee of the superiority of Dr. Janss' Electric Belt can be given? Could a more liberal offer be made?

Free Medical Examination.

If you buy an electric belt without a medical examination you make a mistake that may seriously injure your health. Dr. Janss, guided by his valuable experience as a physician and an expert electrical scientist, selects a belt having the power best suited to the patient. Dr. Janss realizes that, while electricity is one of the greatest curative agents if prescribed by a skillful physician, it is a dangerous element with which to experiment. In view of this Dr. Janss thoroughly diagnoses the ailment of each applicant for his belts, notes the general condition of the system and makes a selection accordingly. If a belt will not cure you, he will tell you so frankly.

Private Book for Men Free. Correspondence Solicited.

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Lost Vitality

ELECTRIC POWER.

Kern-Rand Company's Engines in the Field.

The Kern-Rand Company will generate 2000-horse power minimum at their power plant on the south fork of Kern River for transmission to Handsburg, and the desert mines. Their engineers, who passed through Randsburg last week are now in the mountains beyond Walker's Pass on the canal line. The reservoir site, which is one of the best in the West, will, in addition to increasing the power for future demands, furnish ample irrigation water for some 12,000 acres yet unwatered in the South Fork Valley. This valley is an old lake bed nearly level of about thirty-six hundred feet elevation and with an alluvial deposit at Veldon of over two hundred feet in depth, though at Isabella, the junction with the North Fork, bedrock is only some thirty feet down. It is assured within the radius of the company's lines an era of exceptional development and that the Rand district in particular will show the effect of cheap power.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Preparing for an Elaborate Observation of Decoration Day.

SANTA ANA, May 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) Santa Ana citizens are making more than ordinary preparations for the fitting observance of Decoration day. Sedgwick Post, G.A.R., has charge of the arrangements, and at the regular meeting of the post next Tuesday evening will decide on a complete programme for the day. Attorney E. T. Langley will deliver the memorial address on Monday, and Rev. E. R. Watson of the Unitarian Church will preach the memorial sermon on Sunday, May 29.

C. I. will be missed in the memorial procession this year, but its place will be filled by two cadet companies, the High School Cadets, and Cadet Co. A. At a meeting of the High School company, held yesterday afternoon, a uniform for the company was adopted, which will be purchased before Decoration day, and the company with its forty-eight members will appear on that day in blue duck trousers, blue coats and white caps. Prof. Roy Nourse is captain of the company, Emory Balcom first lieutenant, and J. B. Goodwin second lieutenant.

Cadet Co. A has already ordered cadet caps, to be here for use on Decoration day, and the school children will also take part in the exercises.

ORANGE COUNTY BREVITIES.

Miss Ada Hervey, daughter of W. B. Hervey, president of the First National Bank of Santa Ana, and A. B. Bowdry of Plumerville, Ark., will be married Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride of West street.

Marriage license were issued today to Miguel Yorba and Teresa Pryor, both of Capistrano, and Luis Gleichner and Louisa Bronke, both of Anaheim.

WHITTIER.

WHITTIER, May 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) A thirty-foot flag now floats over the college building. It was the work of the college boys, who felt a little lonesome without the Stars and Stripes. The building is on a high elevation at the east of town, and the flag being placed above the high dome, gives Old Glory a very conspicuous place at Whittier.

Lawson Baily, who for some time has been experimenting in the well business above town, now has one well down to a depth of 100 feet, with fifty feet of soft water. He will sink more wells and raise the water by steam power.

A very large acreage of tomatoes is now being planted north of town, as a second crop where the potatoes are being harvested.

The Friends are in quarterly meeting session today and tomorrow here. Delegates are present from Orange county.

Chinese Native Daughter.
Shen Yon, the Chinese girl who has been under detention for some time on the charge of being unlawfully in the country, was brought before United States Commissioner Van Dyke yesterday.

It was shown that the girl had been before the court in San Francisco on a similar charge, and that it had been proved that Shen Yon had been born in this country, and was therefore entitled to remain. The difficulty arose

For Perfect Manhood



Prof. Jules Laborde's Marvelous
French Preparation

Full 5-Days' Treatment
SENT FREE

Every person who is a sufferer from nervous diseases should write the Von Mohl Company, Cincinnati, O., at once, and accept their offer of a five days' trial treatment free of charge. This is no C.O.D. or DEPOSIT scheme, but a liberal proposition made to unfortunate sufferers by this long established concern, which is the largest importer of specific for nervous and sexual diseases in the world.

The Von Mohl Company has the sole American rights for Prof. Laborde's French preparation of "Calthos," the only remedy known to advanced medical science that will positively cure nervous debility. This remedy has for years been used as a specific in the French and German armies, and since its introduction into the United States has cured many thousands of sufferers, and the remarkable success of the remedy in Europe has been reported in this country.

In order to place this wonderful treatment in the hands of every person who suffers from nervous and physical anguish of weakness, the Von Mohl Company has decided to send a free trial treatment to all who write at once. The remedy is sent by mail in a plain package, and there is no publicity in receiving it or taking it. Accompanying the medicine there is a full treatment in plain language for you to read. Take the medicine privately with perfect safety, and a sure cure is guaranteed.

Lost vitality creeps upon men unawares, and treat yourself successfully at home. It costs nothing to try this remedy. It may cost you a great deal to let this offer go by. Write today. Address THE VON MOHL COMPANY, 985 B. Cincinnati, O. (Sole American agents and importers of standard preparation.)

UNCLE SAM'S TRUST

In his army and navy is as sublime as the people of Los Angeles give them new light. If your eyesight is failing don't delay having the necessary aid given it or you may have serious trouble. We will test your eyes free and adjust glasses perfectly.

BOSTON OPTICAL CO.

228 W. Second Street.

RYTE & GRANICHER.

when the girl returned from a trip to China, she being refused permission to land. Having proven her right as a citizen of the United States, she might have been well had the girl been provided with some kind of a certificate, but as the law did not require her to register, she was without any means of showing her right to be in the United States, and consequently was again challenged when she came to Los Angeles. Now, however, provision is being made against the repetition of such a thing by having a certified copy of the court record made out—her photograph being put in it—and with this bulky document Shen Yon will in future stand off too inquisitive inspectors.

Treasury Orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Collector Jackson has received the following from the Secretary of the Treasury: "All officers and employees in and under the Treasury Department are hereby forbidden to furnish information on matters pertaining to or bearing upon the conduct of war to any person, except by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Minister Registers a Kick.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—United States Minister Angell has entered a protest with the Turkish government against the action of the authorities in refusing to grant passports to Americans to travel in the interior. The refusal, Minister Angell holds, is in contravention of existing treaties. These passports are held only from American citizens and British subjects.

EVERYBODY wants—Amusement Stamps.

WENDELL EASTON, President.

GEORGE D. EASTON, Secretary.

GEORGE EASTON, Vice-President.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIA BANK (Ltd.), Treasurer.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.
A CORPORATION
REAL ESTATE & GENERAL
AUCTIONEERS.

Rails are Now Being Laid

On San Pedro street for the new Electric Road,
Investments recommended in the

MENLO PARK
TRACT

On the line
of this system,
but ten minutes from
business center.

Graded streets—Handsome improvements—Large lots.

Not too far out, nor too close in. Investigate Today.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.

Office on the Property—
Cor. Central Avenue and Twenty-first St.

121 South Broadway.

Removal Sale

The growth of the city, as well as that of our business, demands larger quarters. Owing to the fact that our present lease expires July 1, and that a new building is now being erected for our use, we shall begin tomorrow, Monday, May 23, the greatest Furniture and Carpet Removal Sale ever held in this city. Our immense stock must be sold quickly, and this sale will continue until we have moved into our new building.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN
prices on every piece of
Furniture in this house.
You'll probably never
get another chance like
it.

NOW IS THE TIME TO
select that odd piece of
Furniture—it won't cost
much if you buy it right
away.

UP WITH THAT WORN-
out Carpet. Down with
those old shades and cur-
tains. Now is the time
to beautify your home.

OUR WAREHOUSE HAS
three floors stocked with
goods. Our retail store has
four floors of Furniture and
Carpet elegance; what a har-
vest for economical buyers!

YOU PERHAPS HAVE
put off buying until you could
secure just the furniture you
wanted at the price you wanted
to pay. That opportunity has
come. Embrace it.

WE EXPECT CASH
for all goods bought during
this Sale. Bring a
little money and see if
you are not surprised
with values.

Now is the time to buy. We are obliged to reduce our stock before we move, and nothing will clear it out like low prices—ours are "movers." Keep your eyes on our windows and learn a lesson in economy. Watch the papers for special quotations.

Furniture Carpets Mattings
Barker Bros.
Draperies Curtains Shades
STIMSON BUILDING,
Cor. Third and Spring Sts.

Rugs
H. SARAFIAN & CO.
420 E. BROADWAY, Los Angeles

The cheapest place to trade in the city
Diamond Bros.
Department Store, cor. Main and Second.

Cheapest Store on Earth
Send for Catalogue
Broadway Department Store,
Los Angeles.

Ore Sacks, Co. in Ducks and Drills,
Blankets and Wagon Covers.
J. H. MASTERS,
Mfg. and Jobber, 218 Commercial St.

The Finest in
the World and
uncomparable
in quality and
prices. Call
and see them.

BARBER'S SUPPLIES.
Send for our Blue Steel Palm Razor—the
best in the world—\$3 each and guaranteed.
Jaeger's Special, grooves in our own estab-
lishment, \$2 each. The best grinding done
in this city by electric power. All work
guaranteed. Special attention paid to razor
honing and shaving outfits.

JOS. JAEGER, 252 S. Main St.

The W. H. PERRY
Lumber Mfg. Co.
LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL,
210-230 Commercial Street.

Rupture Cured in 4 Months
LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 28, 1898.
PROF. JOSEPH FANDREY, European Spec-
ialist, 642 S. Main St., City.

Dear Sir—This is to
certify that I, J. D.
Harmson, have suffered
from rupture for a
period of 25 years, and
during that time I
have suffered a great
deal, but through
the kindness of Prof. Joseph
Fandrey I was cured in
4 months' time, without
operation, injection or
detention from busi-
ness. I am now as strong
and able as any man
living, and have no further
need for a truss. I will
be only too glad to answer
any and all questions from
those who are suffering
as I was. Very respectfully,
J. D. HARMON, 707 Washington St.

Prof. Fandrey
Specialist in
Rupture Curing
642 S. MAIN ST.

New Officers Elected — Superintendent Ellis Succeeded by Rev. O. V. Rice—One of California's Most Worthy Charities.

Jacoby Brothers, 128-130-132-134-136-138
North Spring Street.

SPARKS BIZ. Cor Fifth and Hill Tel. Dr. 1075

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The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE—OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES
AND FROM 18,000 TO 21,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 12 cents a month, or \$2.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$1.50
a year; SUNDAY, \$2.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

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Daily Average for 12 months of 1898... 23,361
NEARLY 600,000 COPIES A MONTH.

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WAR BULLETINS.

In order to satisfy the urgent demand of the public for war news all day long, The Times will, commencing tomorrow, May 23d, issue at intervals during the day—probably at 11:30, 1:30 and 4:30 o'clock—an extra sheet of four pages, whenever the importance of the news justifies the enterprise. This sheet will contain, on the first page, the freshest war bulletins received specially by wire up to the very hour of starting the presses. On the other pages will be reproduced the latest telegraphic news from the regular issue of the same morning, and the whole sheet will thus contain between 30,000 and 40,000 words of fresh intelligence, most of it relating to the war.

This 4-page sheet will contain no advertisements, and will be sold to the public for ONE CENT PER COPY. This charge is somewhat higher than, and a little out of proportion to the cost of the full-size regular issue of THE TIMES, which contains from 12 to 16 pages, but the publishers believe the people will not object to the price of these War Bulletins.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Below are summarized the more important developments of yesterday in the war situation:

News of a great naval battle hourly expected.

No more permits to be granted the vessels of any nation to enter Havana Harbor.

Polo and his crowd, with the exception of Du Bose finally, clear out of Canada. Du Bose left behind to act as chief of the Spanish spies.

French newspapers growing more friendly toward the United States.

The United States monitor Monterey ordered to Manila.

Another Spanish spy arrested in New York city.

Over one hundred thousand volunteers mustered in up to date.

Several volunteers killed and injured in a railway collision, eleven miles east of St. Louis.

Government powder mill at Hessville, Ind., blown up.

Spain's new Cabinet regarded as merely a temporary makeshift.

Rumor of a battle off Mole St. Nicholas. Twelve Spanish ships said to have been sunk.

An American expedition reported to have landed near Matanzas.

Large supply of smokeless powder ordered to Key West.

Colliers forbidden to leave Atlantic ports for the present.

THE BAKERSFIELD CELEBRATION.

On the 27th inst. the good people of Bakersfield will celebrate the advent of the Valley Railroad into that city, and a cordial invitation has been given the business men and citizens of Los Angeles generally to join in voicing the joy of our neighbors in their disentanglement from the railroad tyranny that has been their lot for more than twenty years. This is an invitation that should be accepted in the broad and generous spirit with which it is tendered, not only because of the occasion to be commemorated, but in order to show our good will to our neighbors.

The people of the San Joaquin Valley have suffered from the greed and rapacity of Huntingtonism, with all that the term implies, more grievously than almost any other in the State, and our citizens may well take a day off to pay them a call on an occasion of this sort and assist in elevating the horn of rejoicing. We are allied to the people of the great, rich valley north of the Tehachapi by ties of mutual interest, and it is well that the acquaintance between the sections should be broadened and strengthened. Let us hope that the delegation from this city may be of a magnitude and character consistent with the importance of the southern metropolis and worthy the event that is to be celebrated.

It is reported that there are symptoms of an Indian outbreak in several sections of the Rocky Mountain country. It is just possible that such a movement may be fomented by Spanish spies, who appear to be at work from one end of the country to the other. At any rate, it will do no harm for the government to keep a sharp watch on the operations of these gentry.

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

Brief as has been the time which has elapsed since the declaration of war against Spain, the war has brought home to every citizen a keen realization of the value and importance of the navy, as an instrument of offense and of defense. The brilliant achievement of Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay has revealed anew the power of shotted guns when manned by courageous and skillful gunners, and directed by a cool and resolute will. But the great victory at Manila might have been turned into defeat if Admiral Dewey's guns had been opposed by those of a skillful foe. He was overmatched in all save skill and courage, and these won the day by sheer audacity. If the Spaniards had been better marksmen, and had had three or four armored ships instead of a dozen of nearly the same class as Dewey's, our fleet might have been sunk instead of the Spanish fleet, and our defeat might have been as overwhelming as was our victory.

We have been at war with Spain for only one month, yet in that brief time we have had an object-lesson, which we will be slow to forget, as to the value of a powerful navy. If, at the outbreak of the war, we had possessed a first-class navy, we should have been masters of the situation. We could have moved upon Havana with absolute assurance of success. We could have battered down all the defenses of the Cuban coast, including those of Havana, and could have placed the entire island at our mercy without the necessity for the immediate landing of a man. At the same time we could have provided ample naval protection for the cities of the Atlantic Coast, and could have held in reserve a sufficient fleet to meet and crush any fleet that the enemy could send against us. In point of fact, if we had possessed a powerful navy, there would, in all probability have been no war. Spain would have recognized the futility of resistance to our reasonable demands, and Cuban independence might have become an accomplished fact without the sacrifice of American lives.

The lessons we have learned, and the lessons which we have probably yet to learn, will not be lost upon the American people. The creation and maintenance of a navy second to that of no other nation will become, if it has not already become, a national necessity. Our unpreparedness in the present war has cost the sacrifice of many thousands of lives in Cuba. It may cost us the sacrifice of the lives of thousands of American citizens before the war is ended.

If we are so fortunate as not to suffer heavy naval losses in the war, and if the god of battles should vouchsafe to us the capture of some of the enemy's ships, we shall have, at the end of the conflict, a respectable navy. But we should not stop there. We should not rest until we have at our command a navy superior to that that floats upon the seas. Our geographical position renders unnecessary the maintenance of a powerful standing army. A land force of from 50,000 to 100,000 men, on a peace footing, should be sufficient for all requirements. But the same causes which render a large army unnecessary, render the maintenance of a strong navy imperative. We have many thousands of miles of seacoast, which for adequate defense requires a large and powerful fleet of naval vessels, of the best class. If we are to maintain the leading position in the family of nations, which destiny has assigned us, we must be ready alike for the fortunes of peace and of war. We must be prepared to play our part thoroughly and well, whatever it may be. In this preparedness for any and all emergencies will lie the surest guaranty of peace. If we had been thoroughly prepared for the present war, it would doubtless have been averted. If we are prepared for future wars, the chances of their occurrence will be reduced to a minimum.

Assuming that we are to proceed henceforward to the creation of a navy, commensurate with our national needs and greatness, one fact may be regarded as already demonstrated, and that is that we should increase, so far as practicable, the number of armored cruisers. The swift armored cruiser combines in a large degree the advantages of the battleship and those of the "ocean greyhound." If we had half a dozen more of these swift fighting machines we could give chase to the Spanish squadron now in western waters, with the certainty of overhauling and crushing it sooner or later. We could literally "camp on the enemy's trail," and could follow him across the sea, if necessary, to force him to do battle. The ability of Admiral Cervera to play hide-and-seek with our navy in western waters is due in chief part to the superior speed of his vessels. We can smash his fleet if we can force him to an open fight. But we have only two or three armored vessels which can compete with the enemy's cruisers in point of speed, and unless effectually cornered he can either fight or run away as best suits his convenience. One of the principal needs, therefore, of our new and powerful navy that is to be, is that of swift protected cruisers in goodly number.

According to one of those justly famous dispatches from Madrid, "Admiral Cervera telegraphed that after calling he would sail for Havana." Let us hope that the gallant Spauld will not change his mind. Of all places, we want to see him at Havana, or thereabouts.

Spain, we are told, is going to pursue the war to the bitter end. Correct they are. That is the end Admiral Montijo bit off at Manila.

Now that a censorship has been placed over the President's Cabinet, the plain, ordinary newspaper of commerce has good company. We are not so lonely as we were.

The phantom fleet of Spain has been yet shown the world no reason to believe that it is anything more than a figment of the imagination. If there is any such thing cruising about

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Over 100,000 of the 125,000 volunteers called for by the President have been mustered into the service of the United States up to date. Before the end of this week, undoubtedly, the whole number will have been mustered in. A state of war has existed since April 21, but formal declaration of war was not adopted by Congress until April 24, less than a month ago. Several days elapsed thereafter before the mobilization of troops began, so that the actual mustering in of the volunteers has consumed only about three weeks. Within thirty days from the mustering in of the first regiment of volunteers the entire number called for will have been brought into the service. Active drilling has been in progress from the first, and a considerable proportion of the new troops are already quite well fitted for the actual work of war.

The calling into service of this large body of men in so short a time is a forcible illustration of the resources of this country, and of the capacity possessed by the American people of adaptability to circumstances. If the call had been for 200,000 men, or for 500,000, the response of the people would have been equally prompt, and the larger force could have been mobilized almost as quickly as the number named in the President's call. Indeed, the number of volunteers was largely in excess of the number that could be accepted under the call. Nearly every State in the Union could have trebled or quadrupled its quota of volunteers without the least difficulty, had it been necessary or desirable to do so. If another call should be issued, the ranks would fill up as promptly as before, with brave and loyal men, ready and anxious to serve their country in its hour of need.

There is no nation on earth which can command volunteers for the service of war to the extent that the United States can command such service. The nations of Europe, which maintain vast standing armies, are apt to undervalue our military strength because our regular army numbers less than 30,000 men, all told. But in so doing they fail to take into account the fact that nearly every able-bodied citizen of the United States is ready to take up arms at a day's notice in defense of his country, and that this vast body of patriotic citizens can be converted into effective soldiers much more quickly than is possible in the case of men conscripted for service against their will. There is no better fighting material in the world than our citizen soldiery, because every man is animated by a spirit of patriotic devotion to his country and his flag.

The promptness with which the first call for volunteers has been responded to is a source of pride and gratification to every citizen. And if more volunteers are needed more are ready to take the field, to the utmost requirements of the government. With such loyal support, there can be no such thing as failure for our cause.

THE RED CROSS FUND.

Contributions to the special Red Cross fund for the benefit of the Seventh Regiment are being sent to THE TIMES, and forwarded to those having the work in charge in San Francisco. The fund now stands:

Previously acknowledged \$123.00
J. R. Newberry 25.00

Total \$147.00
The Signal Corps has raised \$73 for similar purposes.

In addition to this fund, THE TIMES will send \$250 directly to the commander of the Seventh Regiment to assist in relieving the immediate necessities of the soldiers from this part of the State.

Any contributions to the Seventh Regiment Red Cross fund sent to THE TIMES will be acknowledged and forwarded.

One of the first things to be done after the war is over, or even now, is for Congress to put the National Guard on a fighting basis. We see, by the experiences of the past few weeks, that much of the money spent on this arm of the service, if such it may be called, has been absolutely wasted. The whole plan of the National Guard should be based upon the demands of the regular service. Anything less is puerile, impotent and little short of idiotic. If we are going to make soldiers, let them be in something besides name and trappings. The Congressman who will work out a scheme for organizing the new National Guard on proper lines will immortalize himself and earn the everlasting gratitude of his countrymen.

Another bicycle rider has been run down by a milk wagon, his wheel smashed, his person bruised and his feelings outraged, as is the usual order with the rip-roaring vehicles that distribute milk and suffering among the populace in about equal proportions. We frequently hear of wheelmen being arrested for fast riding, but the ice juggernaut and the deadly milk cart go unscathed at from twelve to fifteen miles an hour without a protest. If a few of these fast-driving fiends could be made examples of, life would not be more endangered on the streets of Los Angeles than it is on a battleship in the midst of a bombardment.

In western waters, we trust Admiral Cervera, if he is not also a lost spirit, will come out and give Sampson's lads a chance to take a shot at him. His actions may be war, but they are most assuredly not magnificent.

Capt. Clark's desire not to be "tangled up with instructions" is just about the way any man in a ticklish place would like to be fixed. The commander of the Oregon will get there if left to his own resources of Yankee wit and education, we may be cock-sure. Should the Spanish fleet have any desire to try conclusions with his little fleet, something will happen with a Manila flavor.

It is intimated that when the war is over the concert of Europe will tune up and begin to play. The chances are, however, that Uncle Sam will plug up his ears and go right ahead on whatever line of policy he may think best for the nation and for civilization. The European concert would better save its wind for home consumption.

The Spanish Minister of Marine appears to think that the avoidance of a fight "an immense triumph." Considering the prospects, he may be correct, but even he must agree that it is a victory of such negative character that it will not go far toward settling the question now in debate.

If we had Sagasta's cipher code, we could probably find out just where Cervera's fleet is when he cables that it is at Santiago de Cuba! Ah, Sag, you are a sly dog!

Sagasta says "Spain is determined to fight a tout outrance," but it seems to take her an almighty long time to commence. The cable has probably this dispatch: For "fight" read "lie."

When you read that a fleet is in some particular place, just believe that it is some place else, and you will probably have it located all right.

Many of our boys threw up their situations to go to the front, but on the voyage to the Philippines it will be something besides mere situations.

Pretty soon the conundrum, "Where is Sampson?" will be trotting along hand in hand with that other one, "Where in blue blazes is Cervera?"

Polo "has went" for sure. The atmosphere of this continent already has a more pleasing tang to it.

Dear Mr. Cervera, please come out and play, and give Uncle Sam's Sampson a chance to go banging away.

Speaking about high old times, wheat is the thing that is having all sorts of them these days.

That fleet flitteth where it listeth, and no man knoweth whence it cometh or whither it goeth.

The new Spanish Cabinet appears to have about as many worm holes in it as the old one.

It is quite evident that Spain has enough rapid-firing liars to equip ten thousand fleets.

Spain's "circumstantial Cabinet" is certainly more that way than substantial.

Everything out this way appears to be willing to volunteer except the rain.

The game of Polo is played out in Canada, for which much thanks.

What our navy needs is no darned range-finder, but a fleet-locator.

Greece has declared her neutrality. We no longer shudder.

Only One Boot to Clean.

[Max O'Rell, in North American Review:] At the threshold of these remarks, I should like to be permitted to pay to the French soldier my warm tribute of admiration. He is as easy to lead as a child. His cheerfulness and gay philosophy enable him to endure the greatest hardships without a murmur. All he wants is justice. When he has received his provisions, he straightway goes to weigh his meat, his bread, his coffee, his sugar, even his salt. All he wants is his due, and if he finds that he has not received short weight, he is satisfied and cheerful. A kind word from an officer will make him happy; a cigarette offered to him, if he is short of tobacco, will make a hero of him. I remember one day passing a young soldier who was being taken to the hospital. His right hand had been shot off clean. "Cheer up, my boy!" I said to him; "no more fighting for you; they will nurse you and take care of you." "Ah, lieutenant," he replied, with a look pitiful to contemplate, "how am I to roll my cigarettes now?" I put a small box of cigarettes in his breast pocket. I shall never forget the expression of gratitude on his face.

In another instance, a devoted orderly was pitying his captain, whose leg had just been amputated. "Don't cry, old fool," said the captain to him. "I am going to keep you, and in the future you will have only one boot to clean every morning."

WHEN OLD HAVANA FALLS!

When old Havana falls,
Then we'll let the eagle scream;
We'll shoot the booming cannon,
And blow off a head of steam;
We'll fly Old Glory to the breeze,
We'll see the totem staff
For Freedom bath a victory,
When old Havana falls!

We long to hear brave Sampson's guns
A-thundering o'er the sea,
Destroying old Cabañas,
Reeking with iniquity.
We long to see old Moro
Leveled—lowers, bastions, halls.
Oh, won't that be a glorious day,
When old Havana falls!

POLITICS.

John Cox of Pasadena has declared himself a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Tax Collector. He is backed by a number of influential Republicans of Pasadena and if, as now seems quite probable, he should get the united support of the delegation, he will prove a strong candidate. He is well and favorably known, and was at one time Mayor of Pasadena.

It is said that Cox is more likely to get the solid support of the delegation than any of the other residents of Pasadena who have been mentioned in connection with nominations for county offices. George Downing's candidacy for the Shrivley nomination is not generally viewed very seriously. While he may develop strength, as yet he is not considered a very strong factor. C. W. Bell, the present clerk of the Board of Supervisors, has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the County Clerkship, but he probably would not enter while Newlin is in the field. Bell has filled his present position with ability, but it is safe to assume that he would not seek an elective office without substantial encouragement from his own town.

The statement published in an evening paper that Supervisor Hanley will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff is entirely unauthorized. Hanley has not yet declared that he will not enter the race, as he is an avowed candidate. There is, however, quite a general impression that he will be the Democratic nominee for the office.

The four Republican candidates for the Sheriff's office, Burr, McLain, Hammel and Cline, are industriously mending their fences. The contest, however, is nominally in the field, but they are considered merely aspirants for deputyships. Of the four candidates named, Burr is in the lead, for the greatest danger being a possible competition between some two of his competitors. Cline has developed some strength of late, and is making an energetic canvass. Hammel expects the solid support of the Sixth Ward. McLain is endeavoring to crush opposition in the Second, and has declared that he will make trouble if the delegation is not solid for him. There is, however, a strong element in the Second Ward which displays a decided aversion for McLain's candidacy. As Police Commissioner he has so uniformly truckled to the saloon influence that many of the better class of Republicans view him with marked distrust.

The report is again going the rounds that Councilman Nickell will seek the Democratic nomination for Street Superintendent. His candidacy is not likely to be viewed with great favor by Mayor Snyder and his followers, for Nickell's opposition to the Mayor has been frequent and open.

Louis Vetter is quite generally regarded as the probable Republican nominee for Councilman from the Third Ward. He has many friends, his integrity is unquestioned, and he is well acquainted with municipal affairs. A number of people claim that Vetter has been mentioned in connection with the nomination, but Vetter is the only one who has developed material strength as yet.

H. J. Shoulters, who was Hartwell's predecessor as City Treasurer, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Assessor.

R. D. Wade, who is now a deputy in the County Tax collector's office, is a candidate for County Assessor. Barnes of Pomona, who is also seeking the nomination, will be a strong competitor if he secures the support of the Pomona delegation, but it is not likely that he will materially injure his prospects, and result in a divided delegation.

It is expected that over one thousand delegates will be present at the convention of the Republican club of the State, which is to be held at San Francisco on May 31.

The meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee at San Francisco on May 28 is expected to have an important bearing on the question of fusion. The committee will be called on to consider whether the Democratic party is to assume the role of tail to the Populist kite. There are many old-time Democrats who are strongly object to the idea of flinging overboard their political principles and endorsing unreservedly the Populist doctrines. They do not take kindly to the notion of surrendering their party individuality and trotting under the Populist wagon.

Nor is the opposition to fusion confined to the Democrats. Since it became apparent that the fusion movement was being engineered by the Southern Pacific, strong opposition has cropped up among the Populists. The railroad's work has been exceedingly raw. The selection of three railroad henchmen—John W. Mitchell, George Baker and Thomas V. Cator, as the chairmen of the Democratic, Silver Republican and Populist committees on fusion, respectively, has done much to give eyes of the rank and file of all three parties to the true character of the movement. It is plainly and unmistakably conceived and directed by the Southern Pacific. The middle-of-the-road Populists have already indicated their determination not to submit to the railroad dictatorship.

The three fusion committees are to meet again on May 27, the day previous to the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Silver Republicans, the third party to the proposed political polygamy, are of course ready to concede everything for the sake of a union, which is the only means by which they can hope to get at the public crib.

Edmond Remenyi's Wish.
[Chicago Inter Ocean.] About ten years ago Remenyi, the celebrated violinist, who died on the stage at San Francisco Sunday while responding to an encore, was filling an engagement in this city. Already an old man, he was asked by a friend why he did not retire from the stage and spend his remaining years quietly at his home. The famous musician responded: "I wish nothing better than to die with my old Stradivarius in my hand before an appreciative audience." It is singular to note how his wish was fulfilled in every detail.

New Street Car Line.

The work of laying the tracks for the new street railway line down San Pedro street between Fifth and Thirtieth streets must be completed by July 1, according to the terms of the contract. The contractor now has 200 men at work on the job, and expects to have the track ready to be run by the date specified. The new line will open a fine residence section that has long needed street car facilities.

Riot Imminent in Havana.
[CHICAGO, May 21.—A special to the Journal from Washington says secret information received by the War Department is to the effect that a serious rioting is imminent in Havana. Food is much scarcer, and the distress is greater than has been generally reported.

A BOUNDING CIRCULATION.

How the circulation of the Los Angeles Times forges ahead is shown by the figures following:

The daily average circulation of THE TIMES for the year 1897 was 19,258 copies, and by the month of April, 1898, it had increased to a daily average of 27,100 copies.

The Sunday circulation of THE TIMES since November 23, 1897, (the last Sunday before the introduction of the magazine feature) was in detail as follows:

November 23	26,200
Dec. 5	26,700
Dec. 12	27,550
Dec. 19	27,550
Dec. 26	27,700
Jan. 2	27,000
Jan. 9	27,800
Jan. 16	28,000
Jan. 23	28,000
Jan. 30	28,000
Feb. 6	28,000
Feb. 13	28,000
Feb. 20	28,000
Total	775,950
Average for each Sunday	31,038

Showing an increase from 26,200 on November 23, 1897, to 41,520 on May 15, 1898.

These results, both daily and Sunday, outstrip, by more than two to one, the circulation of any local rival, and go to show the popular demand for THE TIMES as a seven-day morning newspaper, publishing "all the news all the time."

FOR DECORATION DAY.

Final Arrangements Completed for Its Observance.
At the meeting held in the banquet rooms at Elks' Hall last night, final arrangements were made for the appropriate observance of Decoration day by the general committee, composed of delegates from the three posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city, and an effort is being made by that organization to make the celebration this year the best that has been held in many years.

The forenoon of the 30th will be devoted to the decoration of the graves in the several cemeteries of the city, each attended with appropriate services. The principal observances of the ceremony will occur at Evergreen and Rosedale cemeteries, but a detail from the posts will visit the Catholic and city cemeteries and see that the graves of every comrade buried there receives its meed of flowers. Kenesaw Post, No. 106, and Bartlett-Logan Post, No. 6, have plots in Evergreen. The Sons of Veterans will charge the Grand Army to these comrades of those posts will repair and decorate the graves in their respective plots with appropriate floralistic services. The detail will deliver a brief address at the Kenesaw plot, while upon the plot of Bartlett-Logan Post the ladies of Columbia Circle No. 4, Ladies G.A.R., will dedicate a floral monument in memory of the victims of the Maine. Rosedale cemetery, where Stanton Post, No. 55, has a burial plot, ritualistic services will be held by that post, assisted by the children of the Rosedale, Pico Heights and Harper Tract schools.

Promptly at 1:30 p.m., the parade will be formed at the corner of Third and Main streets, in front of the Elks' Hall, and will march by the following route:

Mounted police.
Detail of city police.
Grand Marshal Daubenspeck and aides; chief aid, Dr. L. T. Holland; aides, Judge William Young, Capt. H. P. Hoffman, Capt. Dan Jones, Signal Corps, Fred Munsey, commander.
W. S. Rosecrans, camp, No. 2, Sons of Veterans' Fife and Drum Corps, Capt. Stanton Post, No. 55, A.R., George Copeland, commander.
Kenesaw Post, No. 106, G.A.R., F. N. Ambrose, commander.
Bartlett-Logan Post, No. 6, A.R., Col. Henry Glaze, commander.
Carriages containing Army Nurses.

The column will move south on Main to Fourth street, west on Spring, north on Spring to First, west on First to Broadway, south on Broadway to Sixth, west on Sixth to Hope, to be joined at Sixth street by the members of the Woman's Relief Corps, thence to Hope street and Simpson Tabernacle. The parade will be formed in one division and march by fours.

The Signal Corps will form on the east side of Main street, left resting on southwest corner of Third. The Sons of Veterans will form on the northwest corner of Third street; Kenesaw Post on east side of Main, right resting northeast corner Third; Bartlett-Logan Post on east side of Main street in front of Elks' Hall.

Arriving at Tabernacle, Chief Usher C. F. Derby and aides will see that all old soldiers and auxiliary organizations to the Grand Army are provided with seats, and the following program will be rendered:

Organ voluntary; call to order by the Grand Marshal W. S. Daubenspeck; music; prayer; Rev. Will A. Knighten; introductory remarks, President of the Day, Dr. E. W. Clarke; reading, "Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg," A. C. Shafer; original poem, C. W. Hyatt; music; address, J. J. O'Brien; Sons of Veterans; music; oration, Maj. John A. Donnell; singing, "America," audience; benediction, Rev. Levi Hartley.

In addition to the observances and memorial services will be held on the Sunday preceding, arrangements for which are not yet complete with the exception, perhaps, of Kenesaw Post, G.A.R., No. 106, and Kenesaw, W.R.C., No. 22, who will attend services in body at the Church of Christ, No. 153 North Workman street, where an appropriate sermon will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. Ferguson.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grain of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 Years the Standard.

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, May 21.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecaster Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.07; at 5 p.m., 29.99. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 52 deg. and 66 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 94 per cent.; 5 p.m., 84 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., west, velocity 1 m.p.h.; 5 p.m., west, velocity 3 m.p.h. Maximum temperature, 73 deg.; minimum temperature, 51 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.
Los Angeles 52
San Francisco 54
San Diego 54

Weather Conditions.—A storm of moderate energy prevails on the North Pacific Slope this morning, and cloudy weather with rain extends as far south as the Sacramento Valley. There are indications that Southern California will come within the influence of the storm and that cloudy weather with showers will occur Sunday. The temperature has risen on the Pacific Slope and in Nevada, where the change is marked. It is cooler east of the mountains, and frost occurred during the night at Denver, Idaho Falls and Havre.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Probably cloudy tonight and Sunday, with showers.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—For Southern California: Partly cloudy Sunday; fresh west wind.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Even Alaska shares in the patriotic fervor that overwhelms the country. Two volunteers left Fort Wrangel the other day amid a demonstration as enthusiastic as though they had been a regiment.

The Chamber of Commerce has just published the tenth volume of its "Members' Annual," a compact little magazine for circulation among members only. It is filled with information and contains a review of the work of the Chamber of Commerce during the past year.

The Downey Champion says: "Another call for volunteers is expected shortly. Col. Johnston-Jones's regiment of volunteer cavalry is ready to respond immediately. No finer body of young men can be found anywhere. They are the best of material for good soldiers and if given a chance will honor the uniform which they will be permitted to wear."

The Oakland Tribune announces that, "It is scarcely thought that the troops will be able to get away from the Presidio before the first of next month. Although they are all light marching order there is much work to be done in fitting up and securing transports, in addition to which many have not got decent uniforms and it is desired to fix them out in that regard before they get away. A San Francisco house has already received the contract to make 16,000 uniforms, and although the work is being rushed as fast as needles and thread can ply, it will be several days before the order is delivered."

It is the turn of Oregon to give out quarts of neighborly sympathy. The Oregonian thus decorously exults: "Our neighbors of California are entitled to sympathy on account of the drought, which, together with the blighting breath of the northeast wind, is rapidly ruining crops of all kinds, thus shutting the agriculturists of the State out of their legitimate share in the benefits that follow 'war prices.' This sympathy is not in the least lessened, either in volume or degree, by the remembrance of the California's stock joke in regard to 'thirteen months' rain each year in Oregon," his characterization of our people as 'webfeet,' or his assertion that, 'having that climate in their bones,' Oregonians can be readily distinguished anywhere by the stiffness of their movements. These little pleasantries please our neighbors, and we can afford to have the simple fact which underlies them, exaggerated to any extent, since because of it, 'crops never fail in Oregon.'"

SAN PEDRO.

Rain Helped Wheat, but Came Too Late for Barley.

SAN PEDRO, May 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) Last Sunday's heavy rain, according to late observations, will prove of material benefit to the wheat crop, but will add little to the barley yield. At the time of the rain the wheat, of which there is a large acreage in the territory lying between San Pedro and Redondo, had commenced heading, and was therefore in condition to be helped by moisture. Barley was too far advanced for the crop to be much improved.

William Boltz was before Justice Patterson today on a charge of cruelty preferred by George Boswell. The complainant alleged that Boltz cruelly beat and overrode a horse belonging to Dr. Weldon. The case will be tried next Wednesday.

John H. Buster was tried today before Justice Downing and a jury in a case in which he was charged with battery committed on Andrew Erickson, the complainant. The defendant was found guilty, connected with the Temple Street Railway in Los Angeles caught ninety barracuda off Terminal Island Thursday. In the party were James Langdon, Charles Brown, Joseph Trainer, A. A. Reid and George Lowry.

Miss Mary Gillis and Capt. Peter L. Larson were married Thursday at the house of the bride's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Muller. Rev. Father Curran conducted the ceremony. The bride is a lineal descendant of the Pico family.

One or more burglars entered J. E. Carlson's tailor shop Thursday night and took away a quantity of clothing.

Queen's Birthday Celebration.
On Tuesday, the 24th of May, a game of cricket will be played at the Athletic Park between a team from this city and a combined team from Duarte, Pomona, Azusa and vicinity. Game will be called at 11 a.m. A small entrance fee will be charged, the proceeds to go toward the jubilee fund of the Victoria Hospital.

Robert Mantell's Engagement.
Owing to Mr. Mantell's big success in San Francisco his engagement in that city will be extended one week and he will not begin his season in this city until June 1, when he will present "The Secret Warrant" for his opening play.

THE "REMEDIO."

All interested in the cure of the disease "alcoholism," mentioned in the article under the headings "Remedio" in the Times of March 4, and "Looks Like Magic" in the Times of May 15, are invited to call at the company's office to obtain further information they may desire. Pacific Cello Chemical Co., No. 204 Bullard Block, S. A. Butler, president; B. B. Boswick, secretary and treasurer.

(RAILROAD RECORD.)

STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Special Rates For Moving Sheep and Hogs to New Pastures.

There are about 10,000 sheep left over on the Ventura division, and about 2000 hogs on the division. When these are gone about all the starving stock in the section will have been sent to green fields afar and pastures new.

The Southern Pacific and Union Pacific have secured the moving of these remnants of the flocks and herds of Southern California, by making a rate of \$170 per double-deck car, which carries nearly 240 sheep or hogs each. Next week sixty-five cars will go in one bunch, which is nearly the whole lot. By arrangement with the Union Pacific the stock may be put off the cars in Wyoming and pastured there for six months or less, and then be reloaded for Kansas City, the one fare paying for transportation to Kansas City, or other Missouri River points.

T. A. Grady, excursion agent for the Rock Island, left here yesterday for his home in Chicago.

Malone Joyce, traveling passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific, whose headquarters are in San Francisco, arrived here yesterday.

POLICE COURT CASES.

Minor Offenders Various Disposed of by Justice.

Both Judges Morrison and Owens had criminal cases before them yesterday, although the docket was not a heavy one. Before Judge Morrison James Hawes and John Allen went to jail to serve three days in default of \$3 fine. Charles Barker and George Wilson, two box-car sleepers, were given an opportunity to leave town under a fifteen-day fender. Joseph Lamb paid \$1 for violating the hitching ordinance, and the case of A. Whistler for disturbing the peace was dismissed.

Before Judge Owens L. A. Malman, charged with battery, was discharged. The battery case against L. Legrande was dismissed. The charge of indecent exposure against Mike Sheldon was again before Judge Morrison yesterday, the court finding from the evidence that Sheldon was guilty. A sentence of six months in the City Jail was pronounced, but he was given forty-eight hours in which to leave town before commitment. Emma, destroyed in the destruction of the case is one in which the complaining witness was overzealous in his prosecution.

Candelaria Brown was convicted on a charge of disturbance of the peace. A sentence of ten days is hanging over her, and his Honor was inclined to send her down to serve it, but relented enough to allow her to go on her own recognizance to appear Monday for sentence on the second charge.

Gage, the colored man who assaulted his wife last Sunday night, was given a six months' fender. When Gage and his wife met in the courtroom they smiled at each other, and later on commenced conversation. The result was that the wife relented, and Gage was given the benefit of his wife's good nature.

Emma Freeman was given the option of paying a fine of \$25 or serving twenty-five days in jail yesterday. Emma destroyed the furniture in her room in the Buena Vista House several days ago.

George Smith, the alleged assailant of L. D. Young, the old man from Pasadena, had a continuance in his case until Monday.

Seventh Regiment Fund.

Members of the Signal Corps are actively pushing their subscription list for the benefit of the boys at the Presidio. On Monday several members in uniform will make a thorough canvass of the business center. Corp. Connor of the Signal Corps received many subscriptions Saturday afternoon, and credit is given as follows:

J. R. Nevery	10.00
Coulter Dry Goods Company	10.00
Boston Dry Goods Store	10.00
H. Jevne	5.00
Chandler & Chandler	5.00
Niles Pease Furniture Company	5.00
A. Friend	5.00
Ville de Paris	2.50
George H. Mapp	2.00
W. A. H. Connor	2.00
S. D. Mott	2.00
J. R. Smurr	2.00
North & Cass	2.00
Schomer & Co.	1.00
U. R. Bowers & Sons	1.00
Lee Bros.	1.00
George Elliott	1.00
D. L. Burke	1.00
Cash	1.00
Meyburg Bros.	1.00
Maeder, Priest & Co.	1.00
B. W. Wynn	1.00
Wells & Sons	.50
E. Olschhausen	.50
B. F. Gardner	.50
John Motonally	.50
A. Brown	.25
J. Wiensburger	.25
Cash	.25
Total	\$73.75

Battleship Fund.

Superintendent Foshay has received \$2004.61 from school children for the battleship fund, and twelve schools are yet to be heard from. This does not include the county fund.

DELUSION OF FILTERS.

Domestic filters are often a source of pollution of the water. Because of infrequency of cleaning and failure to have the filtering material renewed, the pores become clogged with putrescent organic matter, which forms a scum on the water for the growth and development of the living organisms that contaminate the filtering water. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that considerable larger proportion of organic matter in the filtered water than was present before filtration.—Adv.

THE REMEDY LOCATED.

Source from Which May Be Obtained Cure for the Liquor Habit.

There has appeared in these columns from time to time mention of the discovery and effect of a cure for alcoholism which is absolute. Interest in the subject of slavishness to this disease, and to other drug appetites, has been greatly stimulated, and hundreds of anxious inquirers have been seeking the source from which the remedy may be derived.

The establishment in Los Angeles of a sanitarium fully equipped for the administration of the cure of alcoholism is one of the most important events, from many points of view, which has transpired in this city. The institution has at its head the original discoverer of the remedy, is now effecting cures in this city that are truly marvelous. Cases of men and women in high social positions are being treated and cured with one, two or three days' close attention. The remedial drug completely annihilates all desire for liquor, tobacco, morphine or cocaine at once.

Mention has heretofore been made of unmistakable cures effected by this remedy. There are innumerable others which may be learned of at the office of the sanitarium, at Nos. 821 and 823 South Broadway. The cases may be readily investigated, and anyone affected with the disease above referred to may do themselves and humanity a lasting benefit by taking it.

Consultation regarding treatment may be had at any time, without charge, and absolute assurance that confidential statements will not be disclosed.

YIELD real things—Amusement Stamps.

Silverwood

A Woman O' War

It has been kept a secret, but Lizzie Raymond has been engaged by the government to go to Spain. A company composed of Lizzie Raymond and a few others from the Orpheum will be landed in Madrid as soon as the "Woman O' War" can be made ready, and the entire Spanish population will be invited to hear her sing a few dozen coon songs, crack a few jokes and see one of those Raymond smiles. It is predicted that the whole population will die laughing. Think how much more humane that will be than to make us "shell out" so much ammunition money. Instead of scattering Spaniards all over Spain and filling them full of hard tack and other old iron, all we need to do is to send Lizzie. She'll capture Spain. She's almost as funny as this weather. Why don't you know whether to trim our windows with straw hats and golf shirts, or fur caps and Klondike goods. But we are going to show a line of ladies' neckwear this week that will make the ladies smile a Raymond smile when they see them. Look for them Monday.

Silverwood

The Only Authorized Edition.
THE POETICAL AND PROSE
WORKS OF LORD BYRON.

A New Text with Many Hitherto Unpublished Articles. The Poetry edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. The Letters edited by Howard E. Prothero, with the cooperation of Lord Byron's grandson, the Earl of Lovelace. With illustrations. 18 volumes. \$200 each. Vol. I new ready; the remaining volumes to follow speedily.

For Sale at
Parker's Broadway,
at
(Near Public Library.)
The largest, most varied and most complete stock of Books west of Chicago.

DRUNK Denness

and cigarette habits cured 3 to 5 days. Morphine, opium and cocaine habits—48 hours. No pay till cured—till you say you're cured. Relations are sacredly confidential. No one will ever know when or how you're cured—don't affect your physical life—no pain—no harm—as easy as taking quinine—so quick—so complete—so permanent a relief.

Dr. J. S. Brown, Sanitarium,
at
L. D. Young, the old man from Pasadena, had a continuance in his case until Monday.

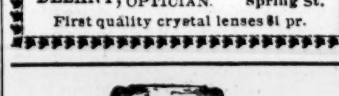


Don't Dally With Your Eyes.

Nine times in ten the preventive is the cure. Don't cost anything to have this little service of examination and there's no telling what you will avoid. If you must have glasses I tell you so and help you to the proper one—as to price—as to fit.

For Instance—
Spectacle Frames 25c
Solid Gold \$1.00
Filled \$1.50
Solid Gold, up from \$2.00
10-year Solid Gold Frames \$2.00

DELANEY, THE OPTICIAN, 213 S. Spring St.
First quality crystal lenses \$1 pr.



Special news for economical housewives—

Chiffonieres, \$4.75—
Another for \$5.00—
A special one, \$6.00—

First has three drawers—no mirror. The second one has three drawers and a handsome mirror. The last one has a beveled mirror and four drawers.

See them in the center display window.

They come in Oak, Fir, Mahogany, White Maple and Bird's-eye Maple.

You'd know they were Martin's—so different—not only in price, but in workmanship—stability—worth.

Furniture exchanged or sold on easy payments.

Invalid Chairs and Baby Cabs sold or rented.

I. T. MARTIN,

331 - 3 S. Spring St.

STRICTLY RELIABLE.

For correct FITTING and GRINDING of glasses consult us. Fit and comfort assured. Eyes tested free.

J. J. Marshall, 245 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Established 1870. Look for CROWE on the window.

YIELD real things—Amusement Stamps.

Boston Dry Store.

239 Broadway, Los Angeles.

Fancy Goods Department.

Neckwear, Belts, Laces and Leather Goods.

Reductions at Home and Purchasing at Reduced Prices Abroad. Give to these departments price advantages not found elsewhere.

Laces.

100 different patterns, French, Italian and German Val Laces, with Insertions to match. one-half to two inch widths. 3c to 50c yard.

200 different patterns White Oriental Laces, Insertions to match, extra fine patterns, perfect finished edges, 2 to 12 inch widths. 15c to \$2.50 yard.

500 different patterns Net Top Laces, extremely scarce, especially desirable; we have them in every variety of design, 1 1/2 to 12 inch widths. 10c to \$3.50 yard.

Just received new lines of Gauze, 4 1/2 inch, black and colors, \$2.75 to \$5.00 yard.

Nets, Webbing, Embroidered Chiffon and Mousseline de Soie, full lines, \$1.00 to \$15.00 yard.

Ladies' Fancy Madras Puff Ties, extra long, special, 65c each.

Fancy Fronts, made of silk, chiffon and ruching; very popular, \$2.25 to \$2.50 each.

Ladies' Combination Pocket-books, stitched edges, calf lined, full sizes, black, brown, green, red, 25c each.

Jewel Belts, silver, gold and oxidized, assorted jewels, new designs, 75c to \$2.25 each.

Agents for Butterick Patterns and Publications.

H. JEVNE

Students of Quality...



The study of quality is an exhaustive one. Very, very often an adulterated article is even more attractive in appearance than the original package. It requires mature judgment and years of experience to be able to distinguish the real from the imitation. Guesswork is unsafe and expensive. You can depend on the purity of our groceries.

You are safe at Jevne's.

208-210 South Spring St. Wilcox Building.

DR. MEYERS & CO.



DISEASES AND WEAKNESS OF MEN

Contagious ailments which have been recently contracted, or have become dangerous by bad treatment, are quickly cured by Dr. Meyers & Co. These doctors have made their great reputation by curing difficult cases. They are the oldest and most reliable physicians on the Coast.

There is no reason why you should go through the world half, or less than half a man. If you are suffering from total or partial loss of vital power, you need not despair. Go to Dr. Meyers & Co. They will cure you quickly and permanently. See them now; delays are dangerous.

Their prices are reasonable and their terms within the reach of all.

No Pay Till Cured

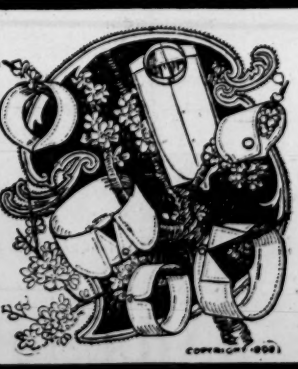
Consultation and advice free at office or by mail.

DR. MEYERS & CO.

(ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.)

218 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES.

Office Hours—9 to 12, 1 to 4, Daily; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 11



Your Decoration Day Shirt.

Collars and Cuffs should vie with the lilies in color and perfection of finish. To attain such results they must be laundered at a high-grade establishment, where satisfaction is aimed at, and always guaranteed, as it is at the

Empire Steam Laundry,

149 South Main St.

No saw-edge on collars and cuffs. Tel. M. 635.

SHEWARD'S CUT RATE STORE, Fourth and Broadway.

Cut Rates on each and every article in the house. All goods sold for one price and for cash. Money refunded at all times on goods not satisfactory.

STEAMERS FOR ALASKA

For dates of sailing from San Francisco and all particulars, apply to Johnson, Carvell & Co., 307 North Los Angeles St.

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

Telephone Main 259.

DRY GOODS

171-173 N. Spring St.

Great Reduction

Silk Sale

On Monday, May 23, our entire stock of Silks will be placed on sale at greatly reduced prices. Our object is to close out our present stock of these goods to enable us to open our new store next season with an entire new line of silks. In order to secure this result we have made reductions that every lady will appreciate. We will not quote prices, but invite our patrons to investigate the importance of this sale.

Dress Goods

We have made still further reductions in prices on our dress goods stock. Prices on all of our new wool and silk and wool dress patterns have been reduced. This liberal price cutting cannot fail to insure their speedy sale.

Cashmere Store Co.

314 & 316 SOUTH SPRING ST. - REFRIGERATORS.

J. C. Carr Co.

Monday We Sell

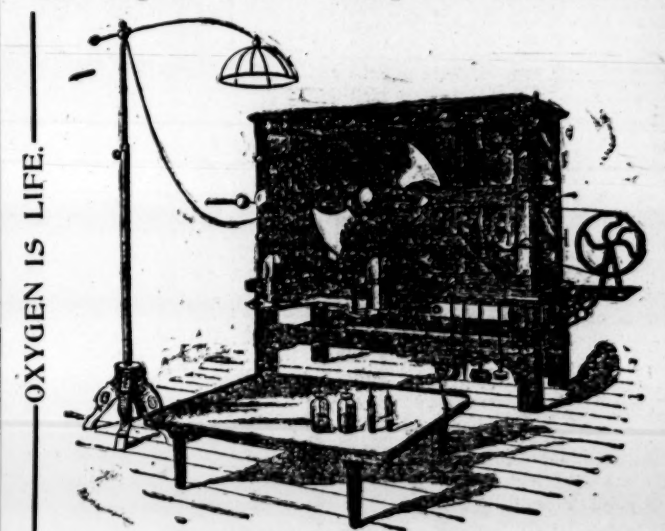
2-lb. Roll Downey Creamery Butter 45c
1-lb. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder 35c
1-lb. Cleveland's Baking Powder 35c
1-lb. Spence's Baking Powder 85c
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Sperry's Flour

No Family Should BE WITHOUT IT.

Los Angeles Electro-Therapeutic Sanitarium.



ELECTRICITY GIVES LIFE.

We give Static, Galvanic and Faradic Electricity, Massage, Medicated Vapor Baths; Fumigating Baths a specialty; rheumatism routed from the system; Nervous diseases successfully treated; no medicine equals electricity in efficacy; see worn testimonials at office. Hours, 9 to 8. Twelve years' practice in city.

W. J. DAWSON, M.E.V.D., 733 S. Broadway.

DR. TALCOTT & Co.

Strictly Reliable—Established Ten Years.

THE ONLY

SPECIALISTS

On the Pacific Coast Treating Diseases of

MEN ONLY

We positively guarantee to cure Varicose, Piles and Rupture in one week. Any form of Weakness in six weeks. Blood Taints, Stricture and Acute and Chronic Discharges a specialty. To show our good faith

We will not ask for a dollar until we cure you.

We mean this emphatically and is for everybody. We occupy the entire Wells Fargo building with the most completely equipped office and hospital of New York for the accommodation of out of town patients and others wishing to remain in the city during treatment. Correspondence cheerfully answered, giving full information.

Cor. 3d & Main Sts., Los Angeles, Cal. OVER WELLS FARGO



Bumiller & Marsh, HATTERS, FURNISHERS, SHIRT MAKERS,

120 South Spring Street.

Buggies

HAWLEY, KING & CO. Cor. Broadway and Fifth Streets.

THE COMING BATTLE.

IMMENSE IMPORTANCE OF THE MEETING OF FLEETS.

Upon the Result of the Conflict Hangs the Next Three Months of the War—Great Necessity of Immediate Action.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES] WASHINGTON, May 17.—Today everything hangs on the hoped-for battle of the fleets. When it is to be, where it is to be, what will be its result? On these questions hang the next three months of the war.

No one can answer them at present, nor can assume to prophesy as to them, without running the risk of having his predictions falsified before they get into print. There are at least a dozen well defined plans laid out for the Spanish admiral by amateur boards of strategy throughout the country, and perhaps there are one or two more still concealed in the mind of that personage not to be known until it is too late.

All that a correspondent can do is to compare the ideas of the naval and military experts and try to combine them into a consistent whole that is not opposed to the dictates of common sense. This method leads to certain defects, that the Spaniard has all to lose and nothing to gain, by fighting Sampson or Schley, unless he can get a portion of one of their fleets separately; second, that the Spaniard is swifter than any fleet of ours that could prove a match for him. In his voyage from Martinique to Curacao he averaged sixteen knots an hour, while Schley cannot make thirteen, nor Sampson ten. Hence the Spaniard can avoid a battle unless he forces us to keep our fleet between our fleets; third, that by his mere presence in the Caribbean Sea, or in Atlantic waters, he prevents any invasion of Cuba or Porto Rico until he has been beaten, and he retains the power either to break the blockade at any time and land supplies in Cuba, or to force us to keep our heavier ships on blockade duty, and prevents them from attending to other work.

Considering all these facts, say the experts, what is he likely to do? Is it not obviously his game to avoid a battle and to continually threaten our blockade and our ports until a second fleet from Cadiz can come over and attack our northern coasts; or until some other European power is involved in the struggle?

It may well be questioned whether our blockade will not have to be abandoned under these circumstances, or, if we try to maintain it with our smaller ships, whether it will not be considered ineffective. A blockade that can be raised any day, and that is raised from time to time, may be well declared no blockade at all by European powers already by no means favorable to us.

The Spaniard is now at Curacao, due south of the Mona passage between Porto Rico and San Domingo. Sampson is in the Windward Passage between Hayti and Cuba. Suppose the Spaniard, either now or at some time in the future, makes a run for the Mona or some other passage and starts north through it. Both Sampson and Schley will have to start after him, to protect the Atlantic coast. The Cienfuegos blockade has probably already been raised. If it is reestablished, what is to prevent the Spaniard from circling around the broad Atlantic and coming back to raise it again, and so on indefinitely?

His ships are certainly swift enough to do this. He has proved himself cunning enough to do it. Our problem is how to run down a small but swift squadron, with a large but slow fleet, when it has the whole ocean to maneuver in.

There is only one way in which he can be caught, say the experts, if accidents are barred, and that one is by preventing his renewing his coal supply. How is this to be done?

He can go to any port in the West Indies and buy coal enough to take him to the nearest port of his nation. It is true that he cannot repeat his visit more than once in three months, but when we consider the number of ports available, it is evident that no wider privilege is needed to enable the fleet to keep the seas indefinitely.

But there are other means, such as the sending of colliers from Spain; the capture of our own colliers, whose movements the enemy captured here was trying to ascertain, and most important of all, the capture of neutral vessels that go out for the express purpose of being captured. Of course these vessels would either have to complain to their governments or would be subject to confiscation for violating the neutrality laws, but this risk would only result in increasing the cost of coal they carried—not in preventing them from carrying it. This very morning a collier from Norfolk with 3000 tons of coal, which it is extremely probable is going for this purpose. Yet as it was bound for a neutral port, we cannot stop it, without prohibiting all export of coal to any port of the world, when the Alabama and her sisters got coal in the same way.

Just so long as the Spanish fleet can avoid battle and keep the seas, just so long will we keep our cities under duress; just so long will she raise Spanish prestige; just so long will she save Cuba, and just so long will she increase the chances of European interference. Will she do it?

CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT.

Missionary Reception.

A reception was given Thursday by the ladies of the First Congregational Church to Mrs. Francis Price, who has just returned from a four years' stay in Micronesia. Mrs. Price has come for a year's rest, and to place her daughter in school. She is the wife of Rev. Francis Price, the former pastor of Bethlehem Church of this city, who was appointed by the American board of foreign missions as superintendent at the Gilbert Islands. Mrs. W. F. Mills, president of the Reception Committee, introduced Mrs. Anna S. Averill, who gave the address of welcome. Mrs. Price responded, and then proceeded to give an account of the mission work at Micronesia. As a free will offering to Mrs. Price, the Church Work Society presented her with eight dresses for her little grand-daughter, whom she left at Micronesia, which will be sent to her when the morning star returns. Mrs. Merrill of Boyle Heights had arranged the floral decorations, and garlands of seaweed graced every nook and corner.

Frightened Women and Children.

Officer Foster brought in yesterday an old tramp named W. H. Warner, who has been making life a burden for residents in the Bonnie Brae district for the past week. Several days ago complaint was made to the policeman regarding this man, but Foster thought probably he would drift away and cause no further trouble. Yesterday complaint was made that Warner had frightened a daughter of Mrs. Jevne, so the tramp was followed up and arrested. When arraigned before Judge Morrison he was found guilty and sentenced to 160 days in jail, which sentence was suspended to allow the old man to leave town.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Everybody needs a strengthening, purifying tonic just at this season of the year, when the demands of nature in renovating the system are so severe that a breakdown is the result with most people. Impurities that have been accumulating all winter must now be gotten rid of, as Spring is the time set apart by nature for a general "house-cleaning" within. It is necessary that this cleansing process take place in order to strengthen the system and prepare it for the trying season of hot weather, when sickness is so abundant. This task can not be accomplished without the assistance of a cleansing, health-renewing medicine, and for this purpose Swift's Specific, S. S. S., stands out alone, without an equal. It purifies the blood, improves the appetite, builds up and strengthens, gives a ruddy, healthy complexion, removing all pimples and blotches, and so tones up and invigorates as to impart new life and energy to the entire system.

THE GREATEST PURIFIER

Within the past few years I began to fail in health and could attribute it to nothing in particular until I realized that my blood was impoverished. A few bottles of S. S. S. built me up wonderfully, increased my weight and gave me a splendid appetite. It is the best tonic and blood purifier made.

W. M. BUCKLIN, Lake Charles, La.

I take pleasure in recommending Swift's Specific as a Blood Purifier. A few bottles cured me of a blood trouble after all other remedies had failed. It also removed pimples and blotches from my face, leaving the skin clear and smooth. While taking S. S. S. my appetite increased and my general health improved. Its effects as a tonic are unequalled.

W. M. WILSON, Fairfield, Ill.

Six bottles of Swift's Specific cured me of a horrible attack of Boils that had broke out all over my body, and from which I could get no relief. I feel that if it was not for your great medicine I would have been an invalid.

W. J. MCKENNA, Marion, Ala.

PURELY VEGETABLE

It takes but a moment's thought to show why S. S. S. is the best tonic and system-builder. Mercury and iodide of potash, arsenic and sulphur, the most harmful of minerals, are the basis of every blood remedy except S. S. S. These drugs, as every chemist knows, tear down and impoverish the system. Swift's Specific is guaranteed purely vegetable; every ingredient of which it is made is gathered from nature's forests.

\$1,000 Reward will be paid for proof that S. S. S. contains one particle of potash, mercury or any other mineral. No other remedy makes this offer, because no other is purely vegetable. Purify and cleanse the blood, but be fair to yourself, and get the best remedy. The best is S. S. S.

S.S.S. For The Blood

A Great Many men have reason to thank Dr. Leslie E. Keeley for all they have

on earth. Doctor Talmage, Editor Medill of the Chicago Tribune, Francis Murphy, Miss Frances A. Willard, and a host of other great thinkers, have endorsed his wonderful treatment for liquor and drug addictions. Not only that, the 500,000 men who have been cured by it are in themselves a great and wonderful

Army

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE.

1170 Market St., San Francisco,
232 North Main St., Los Angeles.

FRED A. POLLOCK, Manager.



123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

ALASKA--KLONDIKE

All-water Route, Boston and Alaska Transportation Company, will dispatch Al steamer

"LAURADA"

From San Francisco on or about May 25 for Dutch Harbor and St. Michaels, transferring passengers and freight to company's own fleet of modern Yukon River Steamers for Dawson City and intermediate points. First-class accommodations with speed, comfort and safety. For reservations and rates call on

A. PHILLIPS, 130 W. Second St., Los Angeles.

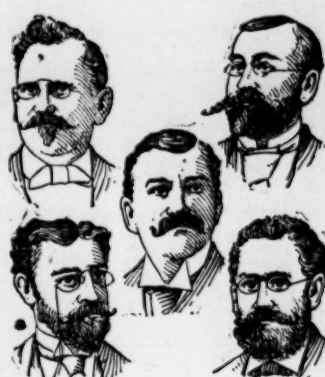
New lot of Suitings, \$20.00. **PHILLIPS & MUNTUN.**
New lot of Trouserings, \$5 & \$6. MADE TO ORDER. 339 S. Spring.

CONSUMPTION CURED THE IMPROVED TUBERCULIN TREATMENT OF DR. C. N. WHITMAN. Within the reach of all at the remarkably low price of \$10 per month. Patients treated at home or at the Institute. Sympyom blank and treated on "Consumption, the Cause and Cure" sent free. Koch Medical Institute, 229 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE CONQUERORS OF DISEASE.

The Phenomenal Progress Made by the English and German Expert Specialists in Curing All Chronic Ailments, Consumption and Deformities, Continues With Unabated Success.

Established 25 Years—Incorporated Under the Laws of California for \$250,000.



Many so-called doctors are graduates from but one medical college (in many instances a very poor one) and have but a limited experience, no specialty and are either too proud or too ignorant to consult with a fellow practitioner.

With the English and German Expert Specialists it is quite different. The five physicians of this popular and successful institution are graduates of from two to four of the best medical colleges in Europe and America, and have been actively engaged in the practice of medicine from twelve to twenty-six years. Each is a specialist for several diseases and all consult when a cure is undertaken, without extra charge.

Chronic diseases and consumption yield quickly to the superior skill, remedies and methods of these great doctors.

Permanent Home.



218 South Broadway.

Thousands of testimonials from people who have been cured of Consumption, Chronic Diseases and Deformities. Many of these have been published during recent years.

If You Have an Ailment Consult 'The Doctors That Cure.'

If you are anxious to regain your broken health, if you feel that you need greater physical strength than you now possess, seek the aid, the superior skill, the vast experience and the unequalled ability of the English and German Expert Specialists. They are careful, conscientious and painstaking doctors; they have a rare skill in diagnosing a case; they have methods and remedies that are far superior to all others. Their popularity on the Coast is the wonder of physicians who cannot succeed in building up a practice and a successful business. They are the doctors that cure.

Home Treatment -- Thousands Cured Without Seeing the Doctors.

You can be cured without seeing the doctors, although a personal examination is preferred. If you live at a distance from Los Angeles and cannot see a part of the staff when they make their regular monthly visits to Southern California towns, write for symptom blanks and full particulars in regard to your trouble. Correspondence solicited. *All letters confidential.

Consultation and Advice Free at Office or by Mail.

You can learn all about your physical condition by consulting the English and German Expert Specialists. It will cost you absolutely nothing, no matter whether you take treatment or not. You cannot know too much about your ailment, and it is rare indeed that such a combination of skilled physicians offer to give, free of charge, the benefit of their long years of study and research.



Free Private Book for Men or Women.

A book published exclusively for men, is given free to all who apply in person or by letter. It contains a vast amount of valuable information, and should be in the hands of every man who wants to know all about himself.

"Mistress of Herself," is a neat little booklet, published in the interest of women only. It treats extensively of all female complaints and weaknesses, and is always a welcome visitor to intelligent women, married or single.



Sent by Mail Sealed and Prepaid.

English and German Expert Specialists

218 SOUTH BROADWAY.

First Building North of City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICE HOURS--9 to 12, 1 to 4, Daily; Evenings, 7 to 9; Sundays, 9 to 12.

Another New Carload of

Parlor and Dining-Room Tables.

Manufacturers are continually sending us their BEST products. This last shipment includes some beautiful NEW designs and the prices are interestingly low. Here you can find a great assortment of Tables for the parlor with prices ranging from \$1.25 up to \$30.00; Extension Tables \$5.00 and up to \$55.00. No need to look elsewhere to satisfy taste or pocket-book.

A WORD ABOUT OUR RUGS:

The BIG STORE carried a BIG STOCK. Axminster, Moquette, Velvets, Selkirk, Iren, Chenille, Fur and Smyrna. We are offering some special Persian Designs, size 27x54, regular \$2.50 values, go at \$1.50.

MAKE YOUR SELECTION EARLY IN THE WEEK.

NILES PEASE FURNITURE CO.,

439, 441, 443 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

CRESCENT CHAINLESS



\$75.00

We have been promising you a first-class, reliable chainless bicycle for \$75.00. A shipment of these machines has just arrived and we should be pleased to have you call and inspect them. Ask for Crescent Catalogue.



Tufts-Lyon Arms Co. 132 South Spring Street.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OFFICE HOURS—Week days, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12 noon; Evenings 7 to 8.

ON OUR BARGAIN Counter TOMORROW

Celluloid Goods at Average Half Price.

We never made a more advantageous purchase. A grand assortment of useful Celluloid Goods at average half price. They'll be on the Bargain Table tomorrow. Hundreds of articles priced like this:

15c Children's Circular Combs, 5c
5c Infant's Brushes, 1c
25c and 50c Powder Puffs, 10c
25c Nail Powder Boxes, 10c
50c 4-row Tooth Brushes, 25c
25c and 50c Hand Mirrors, 25c
50c Powder Boxes, 25c
50c Soap Cases at 25c
75c Back Scratchers, 40c
15c "Ivory" Hand Mirrors, 50c
10c Hair Brushes, 50c
15c Hair Brushes, 50c
25c "Amber" Hand Mirrors, 15c
25c Toilet Sets at 15c
25c Toilet Sets at 15c
25c Toilet Sets at 15c

50c and 75c 33 1/2 Hosiery at 33 1/2

You'll hardly think it possible even for the Greater People's Store to conjure the prices of the qualities down to 3 pairs for \$1. You need only faith enough to come to the counter and examine. Every pair of these have double spindings and are regular 50c and 75c qualities.

Perrin's Gloves \$1.50

You know perfectly well that Perrin's "Belted" Kid Gloves will ever be where else at \$1.50 a pair. It may puzzle you to know how we can do it. It is simply another illustration of our power to under-buy and under-sell.

Ladies' Knitwear.

There is much surprising goodness about our Knit-to-fit Underwear. Correct proportions are lacking in some, but not in ours. Then, too, the quality for price is unusual. Better qualities than you are accustomed to see for the price.

Infants' Outfits.

We can supply any priced outfit you may want, but this one is exceptionally good for the price. Everything is the best money will buy. Any of the pieces can be had separately.

New Royal Regents.

Corset wearers as a rule are slow to change from one style to another, but they make an exception of the change to a Royal Regent. There is an irresistible something about them that appeals to comfort, grace, fitness, durability and improved construction.

Baby Cabs.

We have already sold more Children's Carriages and Go-Carts than we sold during the entire summer of '97. These are all 1898 styles and we are well along on our second carload. We can save you from \$1.50 to \$5 on each one. For instance:

Trimmings and Embroideries, 19c.

Proper kinds. A great variety of styles of Trimming Braids in silk and mohair, openwork patterns in bands and edgings, fancy effects of all kinds, regular 25c, 35c and 40c grades.

Embroideries of all kinds—Swiss, Nainsook and Hamburg patterns, 6 to 12 inches wide, very pretty and desirable patterns; qualities you would expect to pay 30c or 35c a yard,

On sale Monday at 19c

For tomorrow at 19c

Gigantic Dress Goods Sale.

We are everlastingly giving you much for little. Great enterprises like the People's Store don't develop by chance. Important merchandise movements don't "just happen so." They must be planned, and the planning begins before our buyers visit the markets. We are planning now for next season. Adjusting stocks to their proper size. Clearing the decks for active buying. Ridding our shelves of Dress Goods which will be a hindrance by and by. Giving you a chance in the height of the season to supply your wants while the wants exist. Offering an unparalleled opportunity to double the purchasing power of your dollars.

\$3.50 to \$5.00 Dress Goods at \$1.95.

The highest novelties of the season. The most desirable and fashionable productions of the French looms. Silk and Wool Illuminated Grenadines, Silk Bilistered Crepons, Bayadere Lace Effects, Silk and Wool Checked Crystals, Silk and Wool Plaids in braid effects; in fact your choice of any high art novelty that sold at \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 at \$1.95 a yard.

\$2.00 to \$3.00 Dress Goods at 95c.

Our assortment of elegant Silk and Wool Bengalines, Silk and Wool Bayadere Stripes, Silk and Wool Checks with braided scroll effects, Silk and Wool Illuminated Checks. Fabrics that sold at \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Your choice at 95c.

60c to \$1.00 Dress Goods at 35c.

100 pieces of Fancy Suiting in 50-inch Granite Checks, Silk and Wool Armures, All-wool Chevrons, 40-inch Fancy Mixed Coverts; every yard worth from 60c to \$1.00 a yard, to be sold at 35c.

\$1.25 to \$1.85 Dress Goods at 75c.

50 different styles in Silk and Wool Crepons, Silk and Wool Armures, Silk and Wool Etamines, Silk Warp Figured Poplins, etc. Every yard in this assortment formerly sold at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 or \$1.85. Choice for 75c.

35c to 59c Dress Goods at 25c.

75 pieces of All-wool Suiting in Fancy Mixtures, Fancy Checks, Broken Plaids, Blanket Plaids and Jamestown Novelties; sold everywhere at 35c to 59c; for this sale at 25c a yard.

25c and 35c Dress Goods at 12 1/2c.

50 pieces of Novelty Suiting in 42-inch Jacquard Novelties, Fancy Pin-head Mixtures, Fancy Stripes, etc., that sold everywhere at 25c and 35c a yard; for sale this week at 12 1/2c.

Extraordinary Wash Goods Values.

The season's most charming fancies and most dependable staples are offered at our proverbial low prices. We are everlastingly giving you much for little.

Swisses.

White Swisses, with small dots and figures, 27 inches wide, sheer and cool, 10 yards will make a full summer costume, at 12 1/2c
Linen Color Swisses, with small colored dots in black, electric blue, brown, tan, scarlet, pink, navy or gold. A handsome fabric for full suits or shirt waists, at 15c
White Swiss, with colored dots and cubes, about half an inch apart, green, red, yellow, blue or black. Ask to see this line, at 20c
Ecrin Swiss, covered with pretty colored polka dots. The shades are all new and fast colors, blue, red, heliotrope, navy, black, green, white and tan, at 20c
Pearl White Dotted Swiss, with white dots, a good assortment of different sized dots and Colored Ground Dotted Swisses, in light evening colors, lavender, light blue, pink, yellow, red and corn, at 25c

Pique, Cords and Welts.

White Corded Pique, medium and small sized cord, 27 inches wide, pure white, at 12 1/2c
White Corded Pique, heavy round cord, pearl white, 27 inches wide, very popular for shirt waists or cuffs, at 15c
Colored Corded Pique in light blue and light pink, 27 inches wide, a good heavy firm article, at 15c
Mattisau Pique Cords in plain colors, light blue, green, cardinal, pink, black or cream; the latest to be had in colors, at 25c
Extra Heavy and Fine Corded Pique, pearl white, 27 inches wide, washes well and does not turn yellow, at 25c

Dress Gingham.

Large Light Plaid Dress Gingham, fast colors, pretty combinations, mostly in the dark and medium shades, at 10c
Large-check Silk Finished Zephyr Gingham, checks about 1 inch square, in light-blue and white, pink and white navy and white, cardinal and white, at 12 1/2c
Fine Zephyr Gingham, 30 inches wide, mostly in checks and large plaids, latest combinations of colors, fine for shirt waists, at 15c
Madras Gingham in small checks, broken plaids and pretty stripes, fast colors, 30 inches wide, superb styles, at 15c



Women's Warm Weather Wear.

It has taken our buyers months of tedious work selecting styles, suggesting fabrics and obtaining the magnificent results gathered together in our Cloak Department. This week we will make our opening display of what experience and Fashion's dictates have brought to Los Angeles. Never was our Cloak Department so gay with summer wearables.

Linen Skirts.

250 Brown Linen Crash Skirts, perfectly made and finished, all sizes and lengths, our regular \$1.48 skirt; Monday only, at 89c
100 White Duck Skirts, strap seams, 4 1/2 yards wide, extra well made, our \$1.50 skirt; Monday at 98c
Pure linen shrunk strap seam Skirt, strictly tailor made, all sizes, at \$2.48
A few apron front 5-yard Flounce Skirts, at \$2.98

White Pique Skirts.

Exceptional bargains this week. Our regular \$1.75 and \$2 narrow wale White Pique Dress Skirts will be on sale at 15c
Extra heavy, 1/2-inch wale, strap seam, tailor-made Pique Skirts, all shrunk, perfect hanging, the most perfect skirt produced this season; price, at 45c

New Waist Arrivals.

Just received, a lot of new Percale Waists in advance designs, ruffled front, extra full, at 15c
20 dozens new Plaids and Stripes in Gingham and Percales; choice for 100c

We are obliged to break our promise. We told you to watch for

Six Sixty-Six.

(Monday.)

For men only, but the railroad failed to deliver the goods and you must blame them. We'll have to ask you to wait a day or two. The papers will give the news in ample time, and it will pay you to delay buying a couple of days or so. Our \$5.00 sale of last Monday is not comparable with this purchase. It will start the echoes in every man's pocketbook from San Diego to Phoenix. "Better watch out."

G. A. R. Suits.

Best thing about them is the actual hard wear that can be gotten out of every one. Navy blue, all wool, all styles, all sizes, detachable buttons. Better \$8.95 than the money will buy anywhere else.

Special Trouser Sale.

Men's Worsted Cheviot and Tweed Pants, stripes, checks and plaids, worth up to \$4.50. Monday only, at \$2.48

Special Shirt Sale.

Tomorrow only, just to call your attention to our 50c Shirts. They're the best ever made to sell for a half-dollar. We want you to get acquainted with them, to appreciate a good article. Just as a sort of an introduction we will sell them tomorrow at 33c.

Tuesday they'll be regular price again, and they are worth it. Made of good muslin, have good linen bosoms, wristbands and neckbands, are reinforced back and front, have felled seams and long or short bosoms.

Men's Golf Shirts, in fancy chevrons, cuffs to match. 50c at 33c

The entire stock of Laundered Percale Dress Shirts, white and colored bosoms, madras, chevrons, percales. 75c

Men's Fancy Madras Golf Shirts, all the newest designs and colorings, link cuffs, at 100c
The best fitting and most improved Laundered White Shirts, at 100c



Lace Curtain Week.

A week crowded full of extraordinary values. Six days of very unusual offerings. We are everlastingly giving much for little, but this week offers extra inducements to curtain buyers. Every kind and quality will be included. These for examples of worth and cheapness—

MUSLIN CURTAINS, 3 yards long by 48 inches wide, a plain muslin, good quality, ruffled edge and corded ends, at \$1.50 less than \$2.50; this week at 15c

NOVELTY FISH NET CURTAINS, 3 yards long, 45 inches wide, effective designs, gathered lace edge, will launder, ecru color and sells regularly for \$3.50; this week at 200c

TAMBOUR NET CURTAINS, 3 1/2 yards long by 52 inches wide, two-toned effects, very pretty, French style, well made and of a very fine net, were \$6.00 a pair; this week at 395c

IRISH POINT CURTAINS, 3 1/2 yards long and 12 1/2 wide, excellent grade of wire net with plenty of high-class Irish work, a great curtain and worth \$7.50; this week at 475c

BRUSSELS NET CURTAINS, this is a beauty and the real Brussels, hand-made on a very fine net, Battenberg style, 3 1/2 yards by full 12-4 wide; this curtain is of \$5 values at other places; this week at 650c

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, this is the popular line for general use; in order to start the week with a good day we shall place a select line of \$8, \$4 and \$4 curtains on sale while they last, at 295c

China, etc., Notables

Handsomely Decorated Banquet Sets, all colors, with shade to match, 22 in. high, lacquered, gold mounting, large burlesque, (No. 3) real \$1.75 value; use, at 145c

6 pieces Tinted Toilet Sets, all colors, gold tracing, new shapes, good \$3.50 values at other places; here at 282c

Silk Lamp Shades, 12 and 14 inches, 1 inch silk lace in all colors and shapes, at 90c

Fine Onyx Top Table, rich gold finish, the block of onyx is 7 1/2 in square, height 31 inches, fancy design, elegant \$4.00; \$5.50 values at only 400c

112 piece decorated Semi-Formal Dinner Sets, brown, blue and gray; good \$9 values at 687c

50c Decorated China Salad or Berry Bowls, 9 1/2 inches, at 25c

Cut-Glass Tumblers, 3 1/2 pints size, fine quality and pretty cutting, each 33c

Household Specials.

5c Thin Blown Tumblers 50c 5c Mason Rubber, 2 doz. 5c 10c Many's Lemon Extractor 5c 7c Fine Borax Soap 5c 10c Asherton Mats, 2 for 5c 10c 4 sheets Sheet Paper 5c 8c Victoria Plating Machine 25c 50c Large Turkey Dusters 50c Medium Galvanized Wash Bottle 60c

Mexican Work.

We have just closed a transaction with a firm in Mexico which gives us an under-priced line of Drawn Work and other goods. Every article is worth as much again as we have marked them. We just hint at three of the half-priced values.

Mexican Hand-drawn Handkerchiefs, exceptionally fine and dainty, at 150c

Mexican Drawn Center Pieces of pure linen, very pretty designs and edges, at 150c

Mexican Hand-carved Belts in very elaborate designs, \$2.00 goods, at 100c

Parasols Galore.

A most elegant collection of Fancy Plaid and Trimmed Parasols will be ready for showing tomorrow morning. Some are quite expensive, necessarily so, others are very much under-priced, as these will testify.

Carriage Shades of good silk gloria, strong frames and joints, oblique handles, 35c

Brown Gloria and Navy Blue Twilled Parasols and Sun Shades, excellent \$1.50 and \$1.00 qualities, tomorrow only, at 85c

1898 Hammocks.

There is quite a difference between this season's and last season's styles. Prettier and more serviceable. A full assortment just to hand and all cheaply priced.

Woven cotton Hammocks in pretty all over stripes, attached spreader, length of body 6 ft 3 1/2 in; full length 11 feet, for 375c

A handsome woven cloth Hammock with fine, beautiful color, valance, length of body 7 ft; full length 13 ft, at 2200c

Large woven full cold Hammock, 2 1/2 yds. wide, side rope, pillow at 4 yds. durable, length of body 7 ft; full length 13 ft, at 3000c

We Fill Prescriptions.

A HAMBURGER & SONS THE GREATER PEOPLE'S STORE LOS ANGELES

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Swell Shoes Three Dollars.

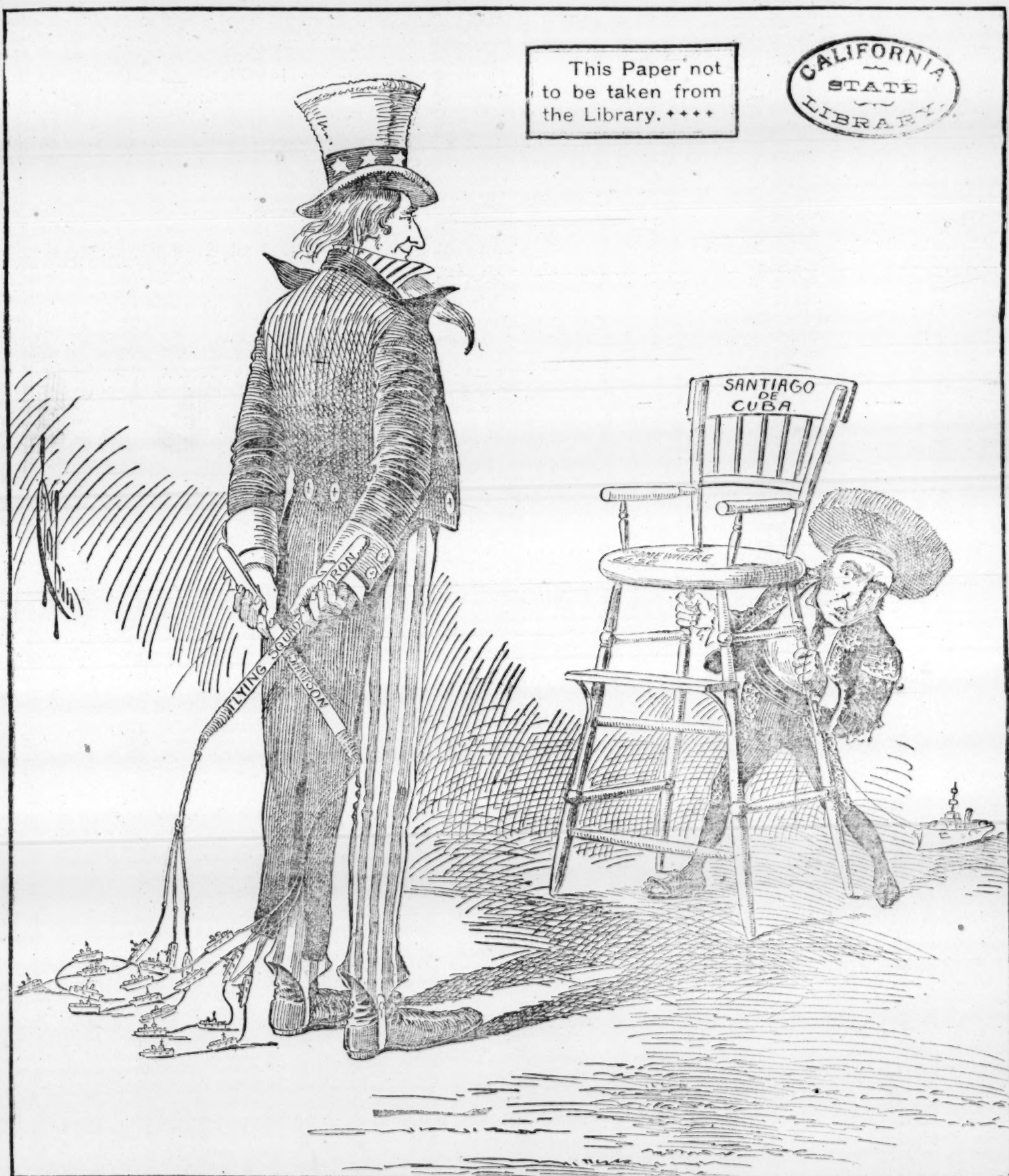
Can you tell whether a shoe has a hand-sewed welt or not? Not until you have worn it and your cobbler has half-soled it. This is why there is so much misapprehension. Experts are often fooled, but when we say "hand welts" you can depend upon it the welts were sewed by hand and not by the cheaper process of machine sewing. We probably pay more for our \$3.00 shoes than any other store in Southern California. For instance, we are selling a regular \$4.00 grade of Men's Tan Willow Calf and Vici Kid Shoes with hand-sewed welts, newest toe shapes and lasts, for 300c
The most elegant \$3.50 Tan Vici Kid Lace Shoes for women, extension soles, new coin toes, welt soles, every size and width are here for 300c



Los Angeles Sunday Times

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

"Peek-a-boo! Peek-a-boo! come from behind that chair;
Peek-a-boo! Peek-a-boo! I see you hiding there."



Uncle Sam to Spain:—"Come out from there, sonny, and choose which hand you'll take."

THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

[ANNOUNCEMENT.]

The ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION constitutes, regularly, Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. Being complete in itself, the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has 32 large pages, including cover, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing strong local and Californian color and a piquant Southwestern flavor; Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Development of the Country; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Romance, Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials; Science, Industry and Electrical Progress; Music, Art and the Drama; Society Events, the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; also Business Announcements.

The MAGAZINE SECTION is produced on our Hoe quadruple perfecting press, "Columbia II," being printed, folded, cut, inset, covered and wire-stitched by a series of operations so nearly simultaneous as to make them practically one, including the printing of the cover in two colors.

Subscribers intending to preserve the magazine would do well to carefully save up the parts from the first, which if desired, may be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For single numbers: price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year.



ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR—RESULTS ACHIEVED.

ONE month ago, or, to be exact, on April 21, relations between the United States and Spain were broken off and the two nations were declared to be in a state of war with each other. To those persons who are inclined to be impatient because not more has been done than is of record, *The Times* takes leave to say, let them observe the achievements of our government, and be convinced that never, perhaps, in the history of war, were so many momentous things accomplished in the short space of thirty days.

To begin with, there has been authorized, raised and mustered into the United States military service, an army of 100,000 volunteers, who are being rapidly armed, equipped and placed in camps of instruction. Powerful war vessels and great guns have been provided. We have captured from the enemy a number of valuable ships, and our prisons are housing important prisoners of war. We have completely blockaded the most important harbor in Cuba, and have the Governor-General and his forces so bottled up that they are practically at the mercy of our army and navy when the time comes to advance. We have thoroughly destroyed the enemy's fleet in the waters of the Pacific Ocean—a fleet that menaced our great commerce in these waters, as well as the cities on our western coast, and the fleet of America, under the command of the intrepid Dewey, holds the possessions of Spain in the far East with a firm grip. We have moved the regular army of the nation to a rendezvous on the Atlantic seaboard, preparatory to an invasion of Cuba. Besides the new army of 100,000 men who are now in the field, or in camps of rendezvous, practically ready to move upon the enemy's possessions, 25,000 more volunteers, called for by the President, to complete the original quota, are almost ready to be mustered into the nation's service, and will be made soldiers as rapidly as the work can be done. We have made havoc of the enemy's fortifications at Matanzas, at Cardenas, at Cienfuegos, at Porto Rico and at Santiago de Cuba, causing great loss of life in his ranks; and our entire fatal losses have not amounted to a baker's dozen. In doing these things we have sunk and captured the enemy's ships to the value of millions of dollars, with a loss to our navy so ridiculously small that it is not worth considering in the light of the great results achieved.

This is the situation, then, as it stands today. We have met with practically no reverses, and we have seriously damaged the enemy in the West and destroyed him in the East. His fleets are flitting about from one haven to another to avoid a contest, and in the interim of the hunt for him a splendid army of gallant young Americans is being equipped, drilled and hardened for

whatever hard service or rough fighting may fall to their lot, and the capable veteran officers who have been and will be appointed by the President to lead them.

In view, therefore, of these facts, let us not become impatient because Porto Rico and Cuba are not in our possession; because Spain's fleet in the Atlantic has not been destroyed, and because Cadiz and the other seaports on the Spanish peninsula are not already laid in ruins.

It takes time to arm and equip an army which must be recruited from the peaceful ranks of farm, shop, counting-room, range and railway pursuits, and it takes time to gather supplies for a great army such as is being mobilized at various points throughout the country. Therefore, let us possess our souls in patience and refrain from uttering a roar, the refrain of which is "On to Cuba"—or some other place. For a month's work, we are sure that the great and good and glorious Uncle Sam has shown that he has hustled to some purpose, and we may rest assured that he will attend to the remainder of the work in hand, the dispossession of Spain in Cuba, with equal fidelity when the time is ripe for the advance.

Finally, we have by the righteousness, deliberation and dignity of our course as a nation, by the colossal scale upon which we have made our preparations for war and by the martial achievements already accomplished by us on the sea, commanded the respect of the world, and wrung admiration from even the unwilling and hypercritical nations of Europe. The contest may have but begun, but the start we have made is such as to give courage to every patriot and to strengthen the good right arm of every man in our army or navy. And the command is "Forward!"

OUR COMPENSATION FOR THE WAR.

WITH war comes death, suffering and the expenditure of vast sums of money. It returns to the nation a great army of crippled soldiers, heroes maimed and wounded for their country's cause. It makes countless widows and numberless fatherless children, putting out the light of gladness in thousands of homes, and the brightness of joy in desolated hearts. We rightly regard war as an evil to be deplored, as inherently inhuman, and a relic of barbarism, and every Christian soul prays for the time when strife shall cease and the nations shall learn war no more. Yet, still, even war has its bright side, and its compensations, when war is conducted for the purpose of maintaining great principles. Nations which battle for the right take grand forward leaps and progressive strides toward higher realms of action. The better principles which underlie a government, if that government is fighting in a righteous cause, and is panoplied with justice, are certain to be strengthened and to become more prominent as controlling forces in the national life of the people. War makes a free and intelligent people think. It makes them close students of causes and effects. It leads them to discriminate between the good and the evil, the principles and the policy which tend to the welfare of men, and those which are obnoxious to the general good.

"Thinking bayonets" are the weapons in the hands of free Americans, who will never rush blindfolded into any strife with other nations. Humanity is their watchword, even while they plow the enemy's ranks with a deadly fire and rake its great battleships with shot and shell that cover the decks with slain. Underneath all this strife and carnage they see the emerging hopes of an outraged and oppressed people. They see Freedom stretching out a rescuing hand, and standing erect and strong on new shores. They are thrilled with the consciousness that every victory which they win is but another step in the advancement of the race, and another triumph for freedom. The blow they aim is aimed not at the Spaniard, but at the wrong which he perpetrates, and which can be righted only through the success of American arms. No true

American can be an oppressor or love war for war's sake. It is the Dead Sea through which he must pass that struggling and oppressed hosts may reach the Canaan of freedom, and the rescue of Cuba is the triumph of humanity and another step forward toward universal liberty and the uplifting of the race.

It is more than three years since Cuba struck her first blow in this war for her independence. The civilized world has witnessed her heroic struggles, and the lovers of freedom everywhere have given her their sympathy. But it remained for America to do more, to take up arms in her defense and to declare that Spain's inhumanity must cease. And this mandate is no idle one on the part of this country, and in a few months, at the longest, we shall accomplish, through the aid of the god of battles, what poor, bleeding Cuba has so long vainly struggled to attain. The war into which we have entered will bring the mighty compensation of early peace to a starving, outraged and oppressed people. It will immensely broaden the idea of human freedom. It will bring this republic before the world as a strong, self-centered, self-governing people, who are willing to do and dare all things for liberty's sake. The world will have a respect for our flag such as it never had before. Tyranny will not be so bold nor oppression so daring. This war will plant the little seed of hatred for the oppressor in many a heart that has felt the pressure of the tyrant's heel upon it, and it will spring up and flourish and bear fruit. Every war like this with Spain is battering down the walls of despotism throughout the world, and preparing the way for self-government in every land. The cost of it in life and blood and treasure is beyond computation, but the blessings which it will bring are also beyond estimate. It will prove, in the uplifting of humanity and its beneficent advancement of human liberty, worth all that we shall expend in treasure and the priceless blood of heroes. So let the battle go on; let the guns roar; let the squadrons advance!

MORE BRITISH SENTIMENT.

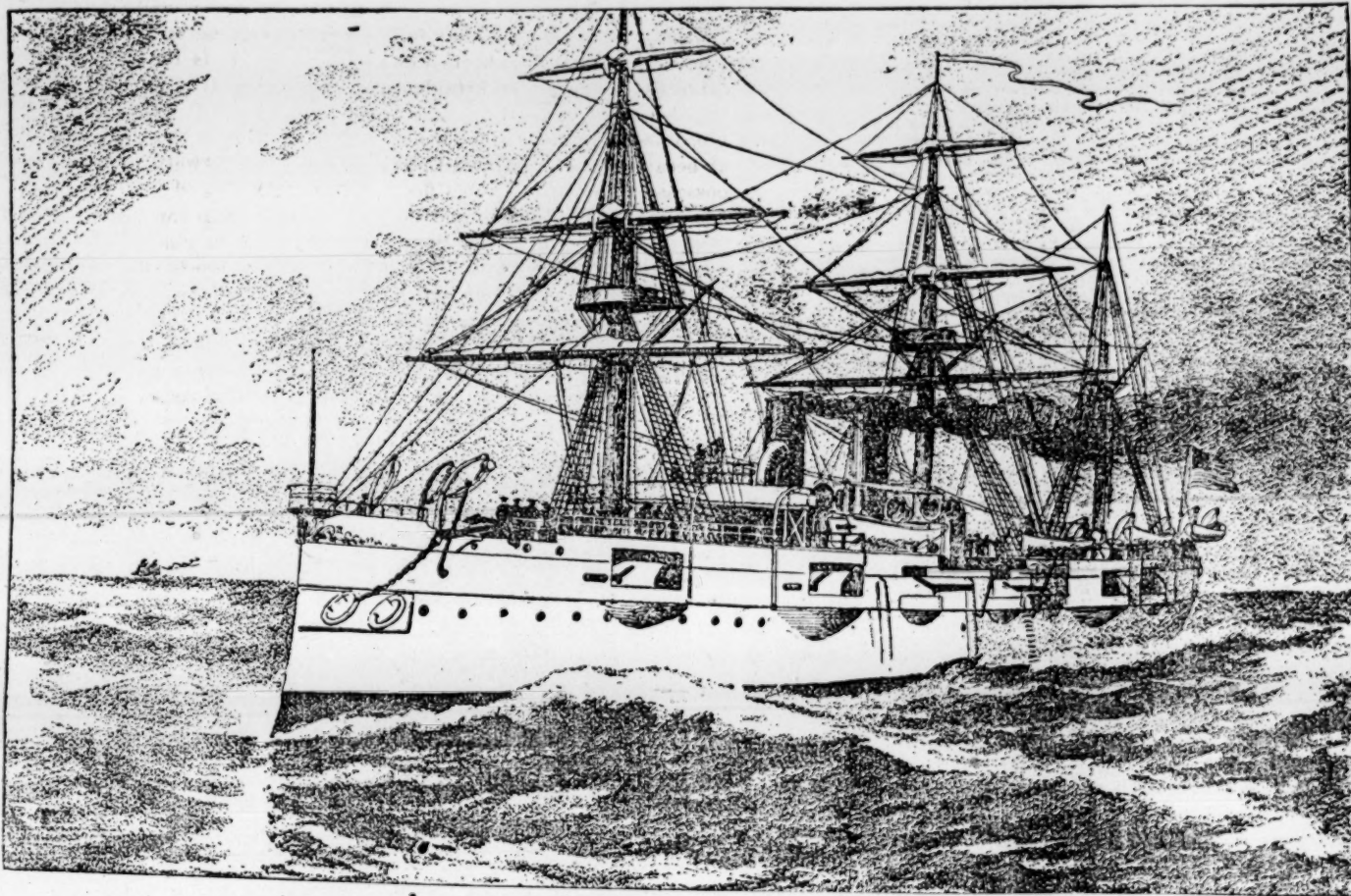
EVIDENCE accumulates that the people of England are with us almost to a man. Here is a specimen bit of encouragement from the Belfast Weekly News:

"It may require time for President McKinley to gather together the threads of his power; but he will do it, and our kith and kin, the forces of Washington, will drive Spain into the last ditch. Our cause is their cause. Europe will be all the better of being rid of a power which has no claim upon humanity, whose bloodstains showers of rain cannot wash out, and whose services to Christianity are identified in the thousands whom her cruelty chased into heaven."

Despite his exile from office, Prince Bismarck's admirers show no falling off, judging from the list of gifts, that marked his birthday. The number of letters, telegrams and presents, indeed, seems to have been larger than ever. Among the latter figured flowers in profusion, cakes, cigars, cheeses, sausages, cask of wine, barrels of beer, and dozens of assorted liquors. The accustomed basket of plovers' eggs from the faithful ones of Jever was not wanting, while Bismarcksborg, in Togoland, sent a tribute of crows' eggs and coffee. Some Indian prince thought a cage of dove an appropriate offering. The oddest present perhaps was that of a bicycle from several admirers.

German law holds a man to his bargain when he has agreed to give up his name. A young count, Finck von Finckenstein, in order to marry a girl of whom his family disapproved, consented to change his name, and petitioned the Emperor to be allowed to call himself Stein instead. After obtaining permission, however, he kept on using his former name, and has just been fined "for illegal use of a title of nobility."

Ex-Empress Eugenie's life is simple and austere. A portion of each day is spent in the memorial chapel, built at an expense of \$500,000, to receive the remains of her husband and son. Although afflicted with rheumatism, she spends much time out of doors in the beautiful grounds of the Farnborough House.



PROTECTED CRUISER NEWARK, WHICH WILL GO INTO COMMISSION THIS WEEK.

OUR WOODEN AND IRON WALLS.

THE BATTLE OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, 1864.

By an Occasional Contributor.

IV.
THE battle between the Kearsarge and Alabama, which occurred off the port of Cherbourg, in France, on the 19th day of June, 1864, fills a place in American naval history so unique and distinct from all others that it forms one chapter by itself. It demonstrated to the world several things hitherto unknown, not the least of which was the superiority of American naval gunnery over that of other nations.

No vessels ever clove the waters since Noah launched the Ark, that had created as much indignation in the average American breast as did the Alabama. It was not that she had sunk the Hatteras—a merchant steamer hastily converted into a gun-boat—with a single broadside of her powerful guns, and then steamed away under cover of the darkness when the rest of the fleet approached to succor the Hatteras. It was not that she, a warlike vessel from truck to keelson, had plundered unarmed and peaceful merchant vessels, and had cruised the seas for two years without any signal lights up, to enable her to approach such vessels in the darkness. But it was because she was an English vessel, pure and simple, built in an English shipyard, equipped with guns made by a prominent English naval contractor and manned by sailors who had received their training in a British schoolship. Her engineers were six in number, and only two of them were Americans, all the others being Englishmen. Her navigating officers were Americans, of course.

The Alabama was the first fighting vessel ever equipped with a compound engine, and could therefore steam twelve knots on fifty tons per day as easily as ordinary ships of that period could do on seventy tons. This enabled her to lie at sea watching for her prey, just that much longer; and when she found her coal running low, she would dart into some friendly port of Spain, Portugal or Cuba, where she would fill up with fresh coal and then sail forth once more on her errands of destruction. The richly-laden cargo ships in the California trade were her special prey, and some firms doing business in San Francisco lost nearly a

half-million by her. No other vessel ever created such havoc and, while a great many American war vessels were sent out to destroy her, none of them ever encountered her. The writer always believed that most of them "hadn't lost any" Alabamas of their own. One day along came a man of different caliber and the first letter of his name was Winslow. It is therefore to be seen that the Alabama was an English vessel in everything but name, and that the "290" millionaires who contributed to her construction had done so for the purpose of driving the American flag from the high seas; for, only eight years previously, the British government had chartered no less than eight American ships to carry troops from Southampton to the Black Sea, for the attacks made by the allied armies upon Sevastopol. This "290" flag was always flaunted by her commander to show that the sympathies of England were with the Confederate and not the Union cause. Well, they had to pay for it and pretty dearly, too. It was upon those two points, her fighting equipment and the nationality of her sailors, that led the Geneva arbitration council to give such a heavy award in favor of America against England.

The Alabama visited Melbourne in 1863, and her officers were dined, wined and otherwise honored by prominent English and American citizens of southern birth. Three months later one of the latter gentlemen, who was agent for a number of eastern manufacturers, had all but two of his agencies revoked, which entailed upon him a loss of over £12,000 a year in commissions. And the verdict was, "Served him right." All the other American participants in that banquet have since been uniformly regarded with distrust and suspicion.

This nautical highwayman seemed to be a greater phantom than the storied ships of Vanderdecken, in Maryatt's immortal story of "The Flying Dutchman." She was steaming along slowly one day under the bold headlands of the west shore of Cuba, and the next day we heard of her plundering some codfish drogher off the banks of Newfoundland. One day she would capture and destroy a California-bound ship off Fernando de Nironho in the South Atlantic;

and the next day or two she would be represented as lying in Cadiz or Barcelona and taking on coal. No other vessel in all the long history of the world's warfare was so thoroughly ubiquitous. She was constantly getting provisions and coal from captured vessels and that obviated the necessity of running into port for such articles. She was at least two and a half miles faster to the hour than any steamer in our navy except the Vanderbilt, whose commander (afterward admiral) Baldwin, did not appear over-anxious to find the Alabama. The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Gideon Welles, had a very able coadjutor at hand in the person of retired Admiral David D. Porter, who knew pretty near what sort of vessel to send in search of the long and low Alabama.

It was late in 1862 when Capt. John A. Winslow was appointed to the steam corvette Kearsarge, the swiftest of all the vessels of her class. She carried a crew of 163 all told, of which 152 were born in America, two in England, three in Sweden, and the rest were one each of various nationalities. Her battery consisted of seven guns in all, there being two 11-inch Dahlgrens, four 32-pounders and one light, rifled 28-pounder. The Alabama was sixteen feet longer than the Kearsarge and was about one hundred and twenty tons greater displacement. She had one 100-pounder, rifled, then the largest rifled cannon afloat under any flag, and six 32-pounders, being one more than the Kearsarge had, so it will be seen that Winslow took no ordinary chances. But he had not only fine courage of his own, but also had for an executive officer, Lieutenant-Commander James S. Thornton, one of the loyal men of the South, who refused to follow his State into the mire of secession.

Winslow arrived off the coast of Spain and blockaded the Florida in the harbor of Cadiz for some time. At length his coal got short and he was obliged to run for a port where he could get a supply. While he was gone, the Florida put to sea to renew her depredations. Winslow next heard that the Rappahanock was in the harbor of Calais and he watched for her over a year, but she never came out. The truth was she was quite unseaworthy and the crew were only too eager to dismantle her. While on the watch off Calais, Winslow got a letter to the effect that the Alabama had gone into Cherbourg, so he went down there and laid off the world-famous breakwater. Meanwhile Semmes was enjoying the hospitalities of Southern refugees in Paris and making his boasts of how he could whip any ship in the Union navy. Winslow met somebody that knew Semmes and told this man that if the Alabama came out of the harbor he would sink her inside of an

hour or resign out of the United States navy.

The braggart who had been plundering ships at midnight and setting fire to them in order to lure sympathizing mariners on other vessels to destruction, now found himself "up against it" as the sports would say. He had either to come out and fight Winslow single-handed or else submit to being taunted and jeered by being blockaded by a vessel of less size and inferior armament. If he declined to fight, he would be disgraced on two continents, while if he won, it meant a speedy recognition of the Confederacy by all the powers of Europe. Considering that his men had enjoyed two years' training on the gunnery-schoolship, Excellent, he looked to have all the best of it. There was one point, however, that he overlooked. His crew were strictly a band of mercenaries, while those opposed to him were fighting for the love of home and the honor of their flag.

To repeat the history of the battle, how the Kearsarge sent in a shell that tore down her bunkers and completely blockaded her engine-room, before the fight had lasted ten minutes; how the Kearsarge's fourteenth shot exploded a shell on the Alabama's decks and disabled every man on her port side; and how, at the end of seventy minutes, the Alabama struck her flag and sank before she had been three hours out of port, are such familiar portions of history that I do not purpose to tire the reader with their repetition. I only wish to give a Confederate version of the occurrence, as it came to me from the lips of "a brave man gone where we all must go," Capt. Jeff. D. Howell, who was twice on the Alabama as a lieutenant. His sister, who is still living, was the second wife of Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy. Capt. Howell, who had previously commanded the Idaho, Pelican, Mohongo, Los Angeles and Montana, was wrecked in the Pacific, which was cut down and sunk in twenty minutes, by the American ship Orpheus, off Cape Flattery, on the 4th of November, 1875. One night on board the Los Angeles, I got to talking with him about the Alabama, and asked him about Capt. Semmes. "Well, there were a dozen better sailor men in the Confederate navy than Semmes. He was a scientific man like Maury and a very able theorist but never saw the day that he could manage a ship like Fauntleroy, Parker or even Tom Porter, whom you knew well. It was the first time that he had ever been called upon to fight a vessel that could fight back and the consequence was that he got rattled."

"Was it not true that your English engineers on board were all men of previous service in the English

navy, and your gunners trained on a practice ship?" I asked.

"Yes, as far as the gunners were concerned. But the engineers were, with one exception, taken from merchant service. As for the gunners, they were an awful slovenly lot as soon as they found it was a fight in earnest."

"You considered the Kearsarge's gun discipline better than that of the Alabama, then?"

"Better? Why anything could be better. Those British gunners thought they had nothing to do but bang away, hit or miss. Half their shots fell short and only two did any great amount of damage. I think but one man on the Kearsarge was killed. The Alabama must have fired five shots to her three, if not two to her one. But the more deliberate aim of the Kearsarge gunners told every time. Her shots either hit the hull or the rigging and the only one that fell short struck about twenty feet away and struck the Alabama below the water line just as she rose on the crest of a wave. When she settled down the water came pouring in so fast that it put the fires out."

"How did Semmes come to risk such a battle?" I asked.

"Why, he had talked fight so much, both in Cherbourg and Paris, that he had to do something. If he had refused to fight Winslow, he would have been the laughing-stock of all Europe. He had one more gun and a great many more men, so that was a big percentage. He had to fight, after all the talk he had made. It was the old story of a man making a bluff and getting called down."

"What about that man Lancaster, who was there in his yacht, the Deerhound? Was there any previous agreement between him and Semmes that he should be on hand to pick up the Alabama's crew in case she got the worst of it?"

"Nothing of the sort," replied Capt. Howell, "his name was Lancaster and he was a man who had suddenly become very rich and who, like most parvenus, was almost dead to achieve some notoriety. He went out there expecting, after what he had heard of the Alabama's greater speed and superior armament, that he would have a chance to pick up the Kearsarge's officers and crew, and then he would be the talk of both continents."

"How about that French man-of-war that accompanied the Alabama outside of Cherbourg Harbor?"

"She merely came out alongside of the Alabama to see that the neutrality law was observed. As soon as the Alabama reached a point three miles off shore, the Couronne put her helm down and ran back to Cherbourg. The town was full of people from Paris who had come down to see the fight, for it had been talked of for two days as one of the things that had to be."

"Then you don't think there was any previous understanding between Semmes and the French naval authorities. Well, then, how do you size up the battle and what turned the scale in favor of the lighter-armed ship?"

"Good gunnery, aided by good luck. The battle was not on ten minutes before a shell blew into the starboard bunkers and closed them down. Low, who was deck officer, then put the ship about to fire the port broadside and as he did so another shell came into the bunkers on that side. You hear a great deal of stress laid on the fact that Winslow had the Kearsarge covered with chains for sixty feet amidships on each side of the ship, but that was less than a third of her length. If we had given her any two as good shots as she gave us a dozen, she must have gone down with us. I have talked more with you than ever I did with anybody else about this matter, and can only say that we got licked because we were fighting Americans. That's all there was to it."

"Was there any truth in the story that the Alabama's crew were roughly handled after they were taken aboard the Kearsarge?"

"Not a word," replied Howell. "Nearly all of them were soaking wet, and Thornton, who was executive officer of the ship, saw that they got dry clothing at once. Any story of that sort is disgraceful to the man who took the trouble to circulate it. He was an ignoramus besides, for everybody knows that a white flag means no more, fighting on either side. Winslow was too manly a man to allow such a thing to be hinted at."

In his report to Secretary Welles, Capt. Winslow described how he hung the anchor chains over the outside of the ship, abreast of the engine-room of the Kearsarge, to protect the machinery, as there was no coal in the bunkers above the water-line when the action took place. He fixed the time of the engagement at sixty-two minutes, and Semmes, in his

official report, computed it at seventy. Nobody, under the circumstances, blamed Semmes for the mistake, for the fight lasted entirely too long to suit him. Continuing, Capt. Winslow wrote:

"The Kearsarge received twenty-eight shots above and below, thirteen of them about her hull. The best shots (made by the Alabama) were abast the mainmast, two of which cut the chain stops, the shell of which broke the casing of wood covering. They were too high to have hurt the boilers, had they penetrated. The Kearsarge was only slightly damaged and I supposed the action for hot work had just commenced, when it ended. Such stuff as the Alabama firing when she was going down and all such talk as that, is twaddle. The officers of the Alabama on board the Kearsarge say she was a complete slaughter-house, and was entirely torn to pieces. That's all I know of the Alabama. Toward the last the Alabama hoisted sail to get away, when the Kearsarge was laid across her bows and would have raked her had she not surrendered. She was then trying to get her flags down and showed a white flag over the stern."

The action of Lancaster in making his way back to England with those whom he had rescued, instead of returning them as prisoners of war to the Kearsarge, was severely commented on by the American press, but it was a good thing for the United States, after all. It so happened that there was a British naval officer on board the Deerhound as Lancaster's guest, and he could easily have informed his host, had he so desired, that this was something for which the whole British nation could be held accountable. When the matter of the claims of the United States against Great Britain for damages inflicted to our commerce by the Alabama came up before the Geneva arbitration board, George H. Williams of Oregon, who was the Attorney-General in Grant's second administration, made a very strong point on this matter of a British naval officer being on board the Deerhound and neglecting to see that the Alabama's crew were given up to the Kearsarge. Semmes and Lancaster were both banqueting after their return to England and Senator Williams made a big point out of that before the Joint High Commission at Geneva. These helped greatly to swell the amount of damages awarded to the United States by the commission; and then to cap the climax, the then Emperor of Germany—Wilhelm der Grosse—decided the San Juan Island trouble in favor of the United States against England. That salutary lesson has never been forgotten, but it is to be regretted that the damages so awarded by the Joint High Commission had to be paid partly by the toiling masses of England as well as by the wealthy classes who had given every possible aid and encouragement to the great rebellion. And so with no star in her ensign stained by useless bloodshed, the gallant old Kearsarge went down upon the cruel reef of Roncador and left not a splinter to tell of the second most famous ship in all her history. A newer and a grander ship of the same name already rides on the waters, but it is doubtful if ever she gains the same abiding place in the hearts of a grateful people as did the old wooden corvette that won the battle of Cherbourg and placed American gunnery above all dispute.

Six Strong Words.

[The Criterion:] "You may fire when ready, Gridley." That phrase of Commodore Dewey's, as the Olympia, steaming slowly, was getting the range of her guns on the Spanish fleet, is likely to be long quoted and widely remembered. Surely, it breathes coolness, care and confidence in the face of an enormous and pressing responsibility. Compare it with the thunder it instantly awakened, the tremendous forces it let loose, the terrible destruction that followed, and you will find it the most typical Americanism of the quarter century. Mark, too, its politeness, as well as its touch of comradeship.

During the coming summer there will be held at Berlin a general musical exposition to raise funds for a monument to Richard Wagner. All the epochs of music, of all nations, will be represented. - Musical autographs, ancient and modern publications, books of musical literature and instruction, will be displayed, and there is talk of a series of historical concerts.

Benefit Entertainment.

The Ladies of the Maccabees, representing the three local hives, will give a spectacular operetta, "Triumph of Love," at the Los Angeles Theater on June 3 and 4, for the benefit of the Los Angeles volunteer organization and families. There will be over one hundred and fifty participants.

AT THE PRESIDIO.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE VISIT THE CAMP EVERY DAY.

From a Special Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.

THE great military camp of volunteers at the Presidio is the show place of San Francisco just now. Every day sees thousands go out on the Union-street cable road to the camp, where the volunteers from California, Oregon and Washington are being licked into shape for service in the Philippines. Ordinarily this trip is a pleasant ride up hill and down, the greater part of the way within sight of the bay and ocean—one of the finest scenic rides in the country. But now, when hundreds of people are rushing to get even standing room on the cable cars, the trip is not to be commended for pleasure. Never since the Midwinter Fair have cars been so crowded as these are from 1 to 5 in the afternoon. On Tuesdays and Fridays—visitors' days—access is given to all parts of the camp and the soldiers' quarters remind one of that scene in "Pinafore," when the sisters and the cousins and the aunts troop in on the quarterdeck and take possession.

The camp is located at the extreme eastern end of the Presidio. It is not an ideal portion for comfort, as the winds blow the dust from the roads and the bare parade ground straight across the rows of tents and the line of mess fires, where the grub is cooking. But it was the only fairly level stretch of land that was near to the parade ground, and that ruled the choice of portion, since drill takes precedence of everything. The camp is laid out on the north side of the main road to the Presidio barracks. There are three small cities of tents given up respectively to the First, Seventh and Sixth volunteers, while further on may be seen the quarters of the Oregon and Washington troops. On the other side of the road is a narrow line of tents devoted to the headquarters of field and staff, commissary department, hospital, guard tent and officers' mess.

The tents are arranged in regular order by companies. Take the Seventh camp, for instance, which is arranged as follows: Cos. L, E, D, H, A, I, C, F, G, K, M, and B. On the other side are Col. Berry's headquarters, with tents of lieutenant-colonel and adjutant, chaplain's tent, band tents, headquarters, offices and officers' mess tents, over which Lieut.-Col. Johnson presides. The tents of the men are all on filled ground, and when the unseasonable rains came last week the men suffered pretty severely. No arrangements had been made for rain, as it is the exception when anything more than a light shower falls in May. Hence no ditches had been dug above the camp, and no gutters cut along the streets between the lines of tents. The rain was severe and lasted for two days. Tents were flooded and many did not shed water, so that there was great discomfort, and a large number of soldiers caught bad colds. When the sun came out, however, and the mud dried up, all these hardships were forgotten, and now it would be difficult to find a more healthy or happy body of men than these volunteers. The only thing that weighs upon their spirits is the fear that they may be passed over in selecting troops to go to Manila.

Strict military discipline has been preserved in all the regiments. Leaves of absence for more than three hours have been uncommon, and the men have come to the conclusion that their officers are determined to have them perfect in the manual, for drill is carried on morning and afternoon—five hours a day being the minimum. The Seventh usually drill immediately back of their quarters on the great bare drill ground that sweeps down to the marshy land near the bay. This ground is beaten as hard as a barn floor and in dry weather the only thing that makes drill disagreeable on it is the dust. Much of the drill of the First Regiment has been carried on upon the sloping, grass-grown hillside to the south of the camp. There lines of blue-coated men with dust-colored hats and leggings present a curious effect as they move in small bodies over the greensward; now halting and dropping on one knee to fire; now running at double-quick up the steep hillside. It reminds one of pictures of battle and the only thing needed to make the illusion complete is the puff of smoke and the rattle of guns.

The Seventh Regiment received praise for its soldierly bearing and its good drill when it first marched up Market street. Then it was common remark that the men marched like regulars and looked as though they had been in service on the frontier, so bronzed were they in comparison with the local companies of the First Regiment. What also impressed San Francisco was their large stature, for every company averaged higher than the local men. Since the Seventh has been in camp it has

also received many compliments for its efficiency in drill and for the other soldierly qualities of its men.

Col. Berry says too high praise cannot be given to the men for their bearing under the discouraging circumstances of the first few days in camp. They were then without overcoats or proper shoes, and many had their blankets, entirely inadequate for the cold nights at the Presidio, which is swept by chilly winds and thick fogs. These men from the warm southern counties felt the cold far more keenly than the local men in the First, but grumbling was seldom heard. Another thing which was trying, was to see the camp of the First swarming with friends of the local troops, who brought them fruit, flowers and many delicacies, while only a few visitors came to their camp. As soon as the Red Cross Society was organized, all this was changed, but before this generous San Franciscans turned out in crowds and saw to it that the strangers were treated as well as their own boys. To show how hearty was the feeling toward the Seventh, one instance may be cited: Rev. Dr. Ward of the First Congregational Church, hearing that the Seventh was suffering hardships, sent one of his family on Sunday to invite soldiers to his house. His wife and daughters remained at home and over a dozen men of the Seventh were given the luxury of a bath, dry clothes and a good dinner at the preacher's house.

Only the chronic grumblers and fault-finders now remember the experiences of these first days. Most of the boys put these things down to the fortune of war and laugh over them, as they do over any mishaps in camp.

There is much red-tape in the regular army and the volunteers have been entangled in it in many ways. It is shown chiefly in the furnishing of supplies, but the Seventh has been lucky in this regard, for they received overcoats and shoes before the First. Gen. Otis is doing everything in his power to provide light blouses and trousers for the regiments that will go to the Philippines, and to secure the light helmets that are indispensable in that climate.

The men who are most discontented are not the militia, but the fellows who enlisted under the idea that they would be dispatched at once to the Philippines. These men don't object to lots of drill, but they have an idea that they should already have been on the ocean bound for Manila. I met two of these fellows, who were presiding over the mess in camp. They were both strapping big fellows, and said they came from Fresno. One had been foreman of a cannery, and the other of a fruit ranch. They had become much discouraged over the delays in sending the Manila expedition, and declared that they were sorry they had enlisted. They also felt ugly over the reports that Gen. Merritt had demanded regulars; they thought he had slighted the militia and the enlisted men. One said: "We may not be as proficient in the drill as these regulars Merritt is crying for, but put us in a fight and I'll gamble we will not run. I enlisted to fight, not to knock around in a camp like this." This fairly represents the feeling of a large number of the enlisted men, but it is safe to say that they will recover their cheerfulness when they see the expedition fairly started. Whoever gets left in the deal for Manila, it will not be the boys of the First and Seventh.

The mess arrangements of the Seventh are a trifle crude, because the boys only expected to stay at the Presidio for a few days. No shed was built, the men cooking in the open. To be sure, the dust sometimes flies pretty thick, and the bacon may be a trifle gritty, but there have been no complaints about the quality of the food, as the constant drilling and the life in the open air give appetites that accept anything. In fact, it makes one hungry just to watch these soldiers, and if you stay long about the camp you begin to envy these men their hearty life in the open air, and their chance of fresh scenes and adventures in the Orient.

At a recent lecture in London Sir Frederick Bridge remarked that the influence of Russian music dated no farther back than the beginning of this century. Russian national art-music might also be said to have begun with Glinka, born in 1804, and his successors had been divided roughly by Cesar Cui, one of their number, into three groups—Glinka, Dargomysky and Seroff, representing the old lyric school; Rimsky-Korsakoff, Moussorgsky, Borodin, Balakireff and Cui, the new Russian school, and Rubinstein and Tschalkovsky, the last-named being rather less national and more cosmopolitan than the others. Most of these composers were trained for other professions. Glinka held a government position, Seroff was a lawyer, Borodin was a doctor, Balakireff was a professor of mathematics, Rimsky-Korsakoff was a naval officer, and Cesar Cui a professor of fortification.

IS WAR LESS HUMANE THAN IT USED TO BE?

By a Special Contributor.

"IS WAR today more humane than it was half a century ago?"

I proposed this question to a gentleman of military training and wide experience, in the course of a conversation which started with war news and merged in a discussion of the wonderful progress of civilization during the past fifty years. He was evidently interested, but shook his head.

"Is it more humane than it was a hundred years ago?"

His reply was more than dubious. "Or a thousand years ago?" I persisted.

"There is no such thing as humane warfare," he declared. "It is a contradiction of terms; you might as well talk about truthful lying. War is, often necessary, and the final result is sometimes merciful, but the thing itself is essentially savage and cruel beyond description. It is like a severe surgical operation, worse than the disease while it lasts, but justifiable because it may effect a cure—only there are no anaesthetics for the cruelties of war. It would be cruel if it were waged by the angels in heaven. Even the skill of surgeons and the gentle care of nurses often merely prolongs the agony of its victims. The business of war is to kill and maim; it was so a thousand years ago, and it is so today.

"If wars were really more terrible a thousand or two years ago," he continued, "it was chiefly because they were more frequent and protracted, and involved the whole population to a much greater extent than now. In these respects there has been some improvement. Just as a quick death is an easy death, so a short war is a humane war—if there is such a thing; and the same hideous enginery which makes modern conflicts so appalling commonly makes them brief. It is in the treatment of non-combatants that the progress has been greatest. The harmless and helpless—peaceful laborers, women and children—are no longer supposed to be plundered, murdered, or enslaved. They are even warned of danger, as when a bombardment is imminent. Still, there are many relapses when the passions are strongly aroused, and Spain's warfare in Cuba has sunk to the lowest standards of barbarous times. But then, Spain is a sort of mediæval vampire—a foul spirit coming out of the grave of the past to torment poor humanity."

"This, I thought, hit the mark like a shot from Dewey's guns.

"Another change for the better," he proceeded, "consists in more strictly confining the savagery of war to the hour of the actual conflict. When once the guns are silent the prisoners, and especially the wounded, are now for the most part treated with some degree of humanity—sometimes with notable kindness, the very men who had rained shot and shell upon the enemy while in action bearing their mutilated bodies to the hospital at the close with a tenderness almost equal to that shown to their own comrades. This cannot be counted upon, however; here again, there are frequent relapses to the worst traditions of the past. We read with horror of the cold-blooded murder of 3000 prisoners by the Spartans, after their capture of the Athenian fleet, 405 B. C., but Napoleon's slaughter of 4000 prisoners at Jaffa, not quite a century ago, was murder every whit as deliberate and atrocious. Even under the humane Wellington, frightful excesses, among the worst recorded in history, were committed against helpless victims, many of them women, during the Peninsula campaign. The American civil war was in general remarkable for the enforcement of humane regulations, but the most abominable outrages were perpetrated at Fort Pillow, and on a few other occasions. The horrors of some of the prison pens need not be dwelt upon. Such things will always occur under circumstances of unusual stress and exasperation.

"The truth is, there are atrocities in every war of which the public knows little or nothing. The details never find their way into print; they could not be endured. Think, then, what the reality must be. If you want to know what really happens during and after a battle, talk with some old campaigner—but you must first win his confidence. There are moments when neither red Indians nor the arch fiend himself could suggest improvements. The worst acts, to be sure, are committed by stragglers, or irregular troops; but these things are inevitable incidents of war, and no effective way of preventing them has yet been found."

"But has there not been progress in weapons and modes of fighting?" I queried.

"In the direction of greater efficiency, yes; but in the direction of greater humanity I must say I am unable to see it," he replied. "The spirit of modern warfare is more humane, but the results are much the same; the thing it-

self can't be civilized. The rule now is that torture for torture's sake is not to be tolerated; but nothing, practically speaking, that is really effective to disable the enemy is disallowed. Explosive projectiles weighing less than a pound, scrap iron or copper, or bullets charged with lime or glass or other irritating substances are prohibited because they aggravate pain to no purpose; but the most wholesale and horrible means of destruction—grape and shrapnel, machine and repeating guns, shells charged with nitroglycerine compounds, torpedoes and mines—are all quite in order. Never were life and limb cheaper than today. Never were there such facilities for rending the human frame and annihilating great masses of men in an instant; and never were they more remorselessly employed.

"To show how little the horrors of war have changed during the past hundred years, I will give you two brief parallels that are very striking and instructive."

He pulled down from a shelf the volumes of a big naval history.

"First," he said, "I will read a brief passage from the story of Paul Jones's famous fight with the *Serapis* in 1779. It vividly portrays the state of things on board the conquering cruiser shortly before her captain announced that he had 'not yet begun to fight.'"

"The slaughter in the *Bonhomme* Richard had become frightful. Her decks were literally flooded with blood, while crimson streams oozed out from her scuppers, and running down her sides streaked her black hull with a ghastly hue."

"Compare with this the situation on board the flagship *Farragut* in 1864, just after that sturdy commander had 'damned the torpedoes' in Mobile Bay. He was sustaining a terrific fire from the forts at close range."

"The decks of the *Hartford* soon presented a horrible spectacle. The planks were slippery with blood, which ran into the scuppers in a sluggish stream, while fragments of the human body, tufts of hair, shreds of clothing and splashes of blood adhered to the bulwarks and other parts of the ship."

"Take your choice. These two cases were separated by an interval of eighty-five years, but I can't see that the lapse of time had made much difference. Still less is there any amelioration today. The scene on an armored battleship in hot action is beyond description; Dante's 'Inferno' has nothing to equal it. Her own fire is almost as hard to endure as the volleys of the enemy that beat upon her steel walls as the blows of a trip-hammer fall on an anvil. A mine, a torpedo or her own explosives may at any moment rend her in fragments, in which event she drops to the bottom like a lump of lead. Meanwhile her engineers and firemen are fairly roasted alive deep in the hold, absolutely helpless in case of disaster, their best fate to be drowned like rats in a cage. For all this, earlier modes of warfare have no equivalent—though fighting at sea, which had its remote origin in prehistoric piracy, has always displayed a peculiar devilishness hardly to be matched on land."

"Many of the vaunted acts of humanity in war are highly melodramatic performances—a sort of chivalrous courtesy between professional duelists who admire each other's courage, implying no mercy to the rank and file. Such was the act of that knightly paragon, Richard I of England, who pardoned the bold archer who had given him his death wound, but ordered the massacre of every other man, woman and child in the captured castle."

"Take a more modern instance. During the bloody peninsular war, already adverted to as marked by unusual atrocity, Charles Nanter at Corunna daringly leaped upon a wall under hot fire and shouted to his men to charge upon a battery, waving his sword and hat. The French captain restrained his men from shooting, and afterward said: 'Instead of firing at him, I longed to run forward and embrace the brave officer.' This strikes one as much more French than humane. To be entirely fair, it is simply professional feeling. Don't let such occurrences give you false impressions."

"A very similar frame of mind is often manifested by savages, who certainly are not models of mercy. They, too, regard war as a sort of duel, to be indulged in chiefly for the sake of the glory it brings, and to be conducted strictly according to the code—as they understand it. Like the Spaniard, they have much to say about 'honor,' at the same time showing a marvelous lack of appreciation of its first principles. Thus the Zulus, in 1878, denounced the use of breech-loading rifles as unfair and cowardly, as they had only muzzle-loaders; and the Arabs complained of an unexpected rear attack at El Teh, in 1884, as a trick unworthy of brave men."

"As far as the enactment and observance of humane rules is concerned, high-water mark was reached about the middle of the present century. Doubtless the most humane code

ever issued was Lieber's 'Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field,' adopted by President Lincoln in 1863; though even in this it was permitted absolutely to refuse quarter (and this quite apart from retaliation,) in extreme cases. It had a wide and beneficial influence, however, which was very apparent in the conferences of the European powers in '64, '68, and '74; but of late there has been much backsliding. This was especially noteworthy in the Franco-Prussian war, when the German army bombarded Paris without notice and Bismarck declared that he knew of no rule requiring it. The Prussians also insisted on treating captured balloonists as spies. Rather more excusable were the relapses of the Russians in the war with Turkey, for imperfectly civilized nations must always be dealt with according to their own practice to some extent. As for the recent procedure of the Spaniards in Cuba and the Philippines, it is simply too monstrous for words; but the Spaniards are always to be counted out in a discussion of progress in humanity. "To sum the matter up, there has been a commendable advance in limiting the worst horrors of war to the arena of the battlefield, and much restraint has been put on individual

cruelty; but in its own place and hour, as has been so emphatically stated by those who know its inmost secrets, 'war is hell.' It will never be anything else." DAVIS TURNER. (Copyright, 1898, by The International Literary and News Service.)

Park Band Concert.

Following is the programme of the concert by the Seventh Regiment Band at Westlake Park, at 2 p.m. today: "Students' March," arranged by H. P. Moore.

Waltz, "Amelie" (Lumbye.) "Down the Mississippi," descriptive fantasia, (Charles Puermer.) Synopsis: Flatboat going down the river at night. Boatmen's song (brass quartette.) Whistle of steamboat heard in distance. Steamboat approaches and passes flatboat. Old-fashioned buck dance. Boat disappears in the darkness.

Potpourri, "America" (Theodore Moskos.)

Overture, "Martha" (Flotow.)

Air, "Cujus Animum," from "Stabat Mater" (Rossini.)

Selection from "Macbeth" (Verdi.)

March, "Our Pet" (H. Bellstedt, Jr.)

Finale, "You and I," galop (Fred G. Glins.)



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B. W. ANNIN, 234 Marengo Place, Pasadena, Cal. I had not seen a well day in seven years. You cured me of consumption in three months.

E. G. HARE, 943 W. Washington St., Los Angeles, Cal. It would indeed be difficult for me to fully express the gratitude I feel for the complete cure of consumption which has been wrought in me by the use of your Improved Tuberculin.

MRS. G. B. WEST, Morton Ave., Station 1, Pasadena, Cal. I continue to enjoy good health and am able to do my usual day of work, all of which to me is occasion of profound thankfulness to God and Whitman's Improved Tuberculin treatment.

M. H. BLUNK, 1004 W. Eleventh Street, Los Angeles, Cal. I have been a sufferer from tuberculosis. Boston physicians gave me no hope; you cured me in four months. My health was never better than now.

J. FRANK DANFORTH, 1515 Ingraham St., Los Angeles, Cal. June 1, 1898. It was not believed that I could reach Los Angeles alive. My home physicians in Canada gave me no hope. I was almost helpless when I began your treatment; you cured me in three months.

W. F. STUTT, 216 East Eighth Street, Riverside, Cal. Extract from a letter received from above patient Jan. 4, 1898: "I thank God that through the treatment given me by you I feel almost as well as I ever did. I am able to eat as much as ever, and I weigh within a few pounds of my old weight. I go out and chop wood every morning, and my wife says I never looked better in my life."

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A DAY WITH SECRETARY LONG.

WAR-TIME WORK IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT
AT WASHINGTON.

By a Special Contributor.

JOHN DAVID LONG, the head of our fighting navy, is one of the leading figures of the hour. Around the hotels in Washington they are inclined to poke a little fun at Mr. Long as being essentially a man of peace and good will, who has suddenly woke up to find himself in the very front of a fighting nation. The gossips tell you that Mr. Long is the president of the Peace Society, and that war is about the last thing in the world with which he is really in sympathy. As a matter of fact, Mr. Long is not the president of the Peace Society, and never was. The story is probably based on the fact that during the Anglo-Venezuelan episode he did attend a meeting of the friends of peace on that particular occasion, and did speak in a sense favorable to the adjustment of that difficulty with England without recourse to arms.

However much Mr. Long may be for

J. D. LONG AS A HARVARD GRADUATE
(AGE 19.)

peace on general principles, it is quite certain that he has been all the time actively pushing forward the increase of our new navy, and that the excellent condition in which our naval forces are found, now that the actual pinch of war is on, is in large measure due to the energy with which he has conducted the department ever since he became its head. There was a passage in Mr. Long's last report, made in November, 1897, which gives us a pretty clear idea of his view of war generally, and of the part which he considers our navy has to play in maintaining the honor and interests of the nation. Mr. Long says in that report:

"Our remoteness from foreign powers, the genius of our institutions and the devotion of our people to education, commerce and industry, rather than to any policy that involves military entanglements, make war to be thought of only as a last resort in defense of our rights, and our military and naval establishments as a peace force for the preservation of order and never for aggression. While all this is, therefore, an earnest of peace as the normal condition of our national life, there is no question of the necessity, the wisdom, and the economy, to the same end of an effective navy, in view of the vast extent of our coast and the possibility of attack from the sea upon our great cities, where the concentration of population and property is enormous."

Mr. Long was entirely in accord with President McKinley throughout the diplomatic negotiations with Spain, which were finally cut short by the action of Congress. That is equivalent to saying that he would have liked to have seen Cuba gain her independence without the firing of a gun by the United States, if that had been possible. But now that the war has come, there is no man in the country more in earnest to see it pushed to a speedy and successful conclusion than Secretary Long. Moreover, there is no man in the country who has done more vigorous work toward making that conclusion possible.

A very close friend of the Secretary reports him to me as saying, in a recent conversation: "Of course, I was and am very earnestly for peace always, and I did think that if the President could have been given a little time, the result would have been the independence of Cuba without a war. However, war has now come, and it is useless to speculate further on what might have been. Of course, I am and always have been heartily for the independence of Cuba. I believe it is manifest destiny. It has got to come. The struggle of the Cubans has been going on for forty years, and the hold of Spain has been weakening all the time. Not only on the ground of humanity and the necessity of giving

peace to the island, but on the ground that the condition of things there had become an intolerable nuisance to the United States, we were bound at some time to bring about the termination of the disorder there. That time has now arrived."

The delay in bringing the crisis to a solution by armed force was in every way advantageous to this country. Every hour of it was improved to the utmost in putting the navy in thorough fighting trim. It may be said further, that every hour thus gained by the President's cautious policy was needed, and that the country is getting the benefit today of the preparations which were carried on under cover of the diplomatic negotiations.

A day at the Navy Department, such as the writer recently spent, is full of instruction as to what it means to be the head of the navy in war time. The place is assuredly no sinecure. Mr. Long reaches his office promptly at 9 o'clock every morning. After thirty minutes with his mail, the stream of people who are waiting in the large anteroom, begins to pour in upon him. It is the etiquette of the department that whenever a Senator arrives, he has the right-of-way over all others, no matter how long they may have been waiting there before him. A Representative in Congress also has precedence of general callers. The anteroom nowadays is crowded all day long. Mr. Long's private secretary, L. H. Finney, flits in and out among them, endeavoring to expedite matters. Many come to seek some appointment under the new law which throws the appointment of acting temporary officers on the Secretary of the Navy. The pressure for these places is enormous. There are many more applicants than the department can possibly appoint. Others come to urge upon the Secretary the adoption of various devices and inventions which they are satisfied would greatly add to the efficiency of the navy. I was much interested in a conversation between Mr. Long and a couple of Senators who had brought with them a young and smart-looking man, whom they desired the Secretary to "give another chance." It seemed that this young man had been rejected by the authorities at Annapolis because he was suffering from progressive myopia. The practice of the Annapolis examiners is very strict on this point, and it would seem obvious that a naval officer with defective eyesight, constantly growing worse, is not a desirable addition to the navy. Yet, Senators and Representatives are continually pleading to have such young men given another year's trial, in the hope that their eyesight will be improved.

Dispatches of all sorts are continually coming in, and the Secretary is kept busy between whiles dictating answers to them. Communications from the Department of Navigation, which deal with the personnel of the service, detailing the officers to the various ships and ordering the ships hither and thither, have to receive prompt attention. The Bureau of Ordnance makes another large daily demand upon the Secretary's time. This bureau deals with all matters relating to ammunition, projectiles, weapons, and armament generally, and just now it is

J. D. LONG AS GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS
(AGE 40.)

simply overwhelmed with letters suggesting all manner of new appliances, every one of which receives a courteous reply. The Bureau of Equipment makes another considerable call on the Secretary's working hours. This is the bureau which furnishes all equipment of the ship—the ropes, the sails, the anchors, and especially the coal. The coal buying for the navy is in itself an enormous business, and the providing of coal stations and the furnishing of a dozen lighters at one point or another, to carry the coal to our war vessels, is in itself a large task. The Bureau of Accounts is another

branch of the naval service which gives Mr. Long a great deal of hard work. This bureau has to do with the purchase of supplies, which are all bought under bids, except in cases of emergency. An interesting fact in this connection is that the Navy Department is now fitting out a large refrigerator vessel, an experiment never before made. This vessel is to be filled with ice and stocked with fresh meats, poultry, vegetables and every necessity of that kind, for maintaining the health of our crews. Another new feature of Mr. Long's administration is the hospital ambulance ship, the Solace, a magnificent vessel of 4000 tons, equipped and fitted with all modern surgical appliances. This ship will sail under the rules of the Geneva Red Cross Association, and will be free from attack. The women of the country have shown great interest in this new departure, the like of which was never attempted in any previous naval war.

Yet another share of the Secretary's time is called for by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, which has to do with the building and repairing of our ships. All the new ships that we have been buying of late in other countries, have had to be put into condition under the direction of this bureau. It was at Mr. Long's initiative that the army and navy board was established, to which the Navy Department

a man on the sunny side of 50. He is of middle height, but gives you the impression of being a short man, because of his stoutness. He probably tips the scale at something over two hundred pounds. His complexion is florid, and his gray eyes twinkle with the good humor of a man who has lived wisely and well, and is, on the whole, quite satisfied with the world and his own part in it. He has a voice that is peculiarly pleasant to hear; a musical, persuasive voice, that has stood him in good stead not only on the public platform as a campaign speaker—in which role he has scored in years past some brilliant successes—but in private dealings with men. It used to be said of him when he was Governor of Massachusetts that he could refuse a man who asked him for a favor in such a charming manner that the man went from the executive chamber better pleased than if his request had been granted.

Graduating from Harvard before he was 19 years of age, he was admitted to practice law two years later. He was not heard of in politics until 1874, when the little town of Hingham, Mass., where he had been living for several years, sent him to the popular branch of the State Legislature. After one year's service he became the Speaker of the House, and held the chair for three successive sessions. In 1877 he



SECRETARY LONG AS HE IS TODAY (AGE 60.)

contributes one member and the War Department one member. This board is now kept busy in continuous session, and is doing a great deal of useful work in keeping the two departments in effective touch with each other, so that there is no clashing but the fullest cooperation all along the fighting line. What is called the naval war board is also in daily session at the department. Admiral Sicard is at the head of this board, and its other members are the leading naval officers at present in Washington. This board determines the strategic movements of our fleets, follows closely from hour to hour every changing phase of the blockade at Havana, and directs the assignment of the different squadrons.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Long makes his escape from the flood of visitors—the department doors are closed to the general public at 2 o'clock—and then he begins to sign his mail. He is kept busy writing his signature for a full hour, during which time he writes his name about three hundred times. Then the chief clerk of the department makes his appearance, bringing with him a large mass of papers, offers of service, requests for the naming of ships, suggestions for advice of all kinds. No letter addressed to the department on any of these subjects is left without a reply. The humblest citizen of the land who has anything to offer the department in the way of a patriotic hint is sure that his letter will be courteously acknowledged. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the Secretary leaves the department, and when he goes away leaves his desk clear. "No arrears of business" is his inflexible rule.

Generally twice a day in these war times he has to leave his department and go across to the White House to see the President. In doing so he runs the gauntlet of newspaper men, hungry for "the latest reports." Mr. Long has a soft side for newspaper men, and usually stops long enough to give them a good-natured word even if he cannot supply them with any real live news.

Secretary Long has had a well-rounded career. He is a Maine man by birth and a Massachusetts man by adoption. He is now in the sixtieth year of his age, but he looks younger. If it were not for the mingling of considerable gray with his otherwise blonde hair he might easily pass for

was chosen as Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and in the year following was put up for Governor and elected. That campaign was made remarkable by the candidacy of the late Gen. Butler, over whom Mr. Long was elected by a majority that was flattering, when it is remembered that Gen. Butler at that time had the largest personal following in Massachusetts. As Governor Mr. Long served his State three years. Later he gave it six years' service in Congress as one of its Representatives, and it was there that his friendship with Maj. McKinley was formed, which resulted, when the latter became President, in Mr. Long's being asked to take the naval portfolio.

He lives in very modest style at the capital. His family consists of his wife, his oldest daughter, Miss Margaret Long, 24 years of age, who is studying medicine at Johns Hopkins University; his younger daughter, Miss Helen Long, who is of great assistance to him socially, and his little son, Pierce Long, a bright boy of 10, who is busy with his schoolbooks and his bicycle. Mr. Long is a devoted husband and father, and the domestic side of his life has always been very happy. He is jealous of his evening leisure, and callers at the family hotel where he lives, who come on business, are not cordially welcomed. He believes that after a hard day's work at the department the serenity of the lamplight hours should not be intruded upon, except for grave reason. He enjoys walking very much, and is to be seen nearly every afternoon, after the cares of the Navy Department have been dropped, tramping sturdily around the beautiful squares and circles of the capital. Mr. Long is, by the way, a teetotaler, and almost a non-smoker, his limit being one cigar a day. He has always had a friendly side for woman suffrage, and for civil-service reform.

There is a strong literary side to our Secretary of the Navy. He has made a good translation of Virgil, and his addresses on many public occasions have been marked by a scholarly finish that shows him to have been a deep student both of history and rhetoric. The evening hour is quite likely to find him devouring the pages of a good novel, and he has been heard to say that he still likes best the stories of Scott, Cooper, Thackeray and Dickens.

which delighted him as a young man. "David Copperfield" is a pet book with him, and since the trouble with Spain reached the acute stage he has read it all through again for about the twentieth time. Punctually at half-past 9 o'clock the Secretary of the Navy closes his book and says, "Good-night." Often enough in these exciting days newspaper correspondents come around and try to bring him out of bed, in order to see if he has anything in the way of later news, but the Secretary's well-earned slumber is not easily disturbed, and there must be a genuine "emergency call" to deprive him of it.

JAMES W. CLARKE.

THE TWINKLE IN HIS EYE.

I was loafing down in Cuba, spying for Uncle Sam,
Acting cunning as a serpent, looking sheepish as a lamb;
For I hadn't a commission, nor at Washington a pull,
And the country I hailed from was that of Johnny Bull.

I was selling hot tamales upon the streets at night,
And in the daytime listening for pointers on the light;
And I heard the Spanish soldiers vowing they would spill
The blood of every Yankee they had a chance to kill.

One night when I was crying: "Hot tamales, here they are!"
A fellow came up to me, looking like a Spanish tar.
Says he, "Buenos noches, your tamales I will try,"
But tho' he spoke Castilian, he'd a twinkle in his eye.

"Buenos noches, señor," says I, looking at him straight;
"Gracias, muchas gracias," dropped a quarter on my plate,
And speaking pure Castilian, says he: "Muchacho, say,
Have you seen any Yankee sailors a-cruising round this way?"

"No entiendo, señor," said I, pointing up the street,
Where two sailors were a-trying to keep upon their feet.
He caught on in an instant, he was so cute and sly,
And I knew he was a Yankee by the twinkle in his eye.

Says he now, "My muchacho, don't you think that you could tell
The shortest route for sending these Yankee dogs to hell?"
I replied, "I've been a-thinking, and I'll tell you by and-by."
For I knew he was a Yankee by the twinkle in his eye.

"There's two dons a-coming, señor," I said in English plain,
"You'd better get a move on, and then come back again;
I've some news I want to tell you, but just now please say good-by."
Oh, the cuteness of that Yankee and the twinkle in his eye.

He was not long returning, and I handed him a slip,
Topped up in a tamale, to take on board his ship.
Was something they were wanting to be p in the fray,
The tracings of the harbor I'd worked on many a day.

Says I, "Señor, that tamale you'll find pretty hot inside,
And maybe you'd best keep it till you've pulled across the tide;
I don't monkey with it señor, the Yankee dogs must die."
For I knew he was a Yankee by the twinkle in his eye.

CHARLES S. MORRIS.

CAPTAIN I AM OF MY FATE.

I thank whatever gods may be
That I am master of my fate,
That what I sow, that I shall reap;
For be the harvest ne'er so late,
Ever full justice do we see.

The heart's hot restlessness and pain,
The eager strivings through the span
Of this unsatisfactory life,
Show thus a meaning and a plan,
And darkened ways grow clear and plain.

I know so much forbidden sweet
Will bring its equal share of pain;
While all the good is paid with peace,
I sow the seed, I count the gain,
I choose the path for my own feet.

I may plant briars if I will,
And there is none to say me nay.
But I, alone, must bear the hurt
Their thorns may give me on my way,
If I would hold my kingship still.

Wearied and sad I oft may be,
Reap often a harvest of tears;
Still, captain I am of my fate,
And my will still laughs at all fears,
For only my own comes to me.

Proudly I thank the gods that are
For my fair heritage of power
Which cannot know defeat. And so
I fight undaunted hour by hour,
Although I bear full many a scar.

C. M. N.

THE LITERARY OUTLOOK.

THE FIRST RUN OF WAR LITERATURE.

By a Special Contributor.

IT WILL be interesting to see what is the literary outcome of the present war. One thing is already certain: Publishers and writers will be more eager to find an opportunity in it than they were to find one in the last war. Of the civil war there is not today, thirty years after its close, a really authoritative and eminent history; one which any intelligent man, on being inquired of, would name as the book to read above all others on that subject. Nor is there a novel or story of that war that stands out inevitable. In recent years, indeed, the civil war has been recognized, by publishers at least, as a great subject; but, except in a comparatively transient, superficial way, only in recent years. The books relating to it that have had the greatest sale are the "Century War Book" and Grant's "Memoirs." It was nearly twenty years after the conclusion of the war when the matter of the "Century War Book" began to appear as separate articles in the Century Magazine, and it was about the same time—in 1884—that Grant began to write his "Memoirs." It was two or three years later before a really authoritative biography of Lincoln appeared, and even in this there was a meager presentation of the living, individual man, with his rare personal qualities and genius.

War or any other great actual event is apt to show very crudely in its first issue as literature. Cuba, for example, has been under the clutch of the writer of short stories for several years, and it is surprising how grossly he has thus far dealt with her. At every new turn in Cuban affairs any periodical that was known to care for short stories was sure, by an early mail, to receive quite a hearty bunch, all presenting Cuban complications. The Maine, for instance, was scarcely well settled on the bottom in Havana Harbor before tales of a beautiful, mysterious Spanish woman, cajoling the secret of the lay of the mines at Havana out of some susceptible Spanish officer and turning, at the apt moment, a fatal key, began to be offered. I have myself read, I suppose, a hundred Cuban stories within the last year or two, and although many of them came from practiced writers, I don't recall one that could be recommended for publication. Yet almost any casual dispatch or letter from Cuba will supply something of the stuff of which good stories are made. I suppose the chief cause of it is that in such themes the writers are attempting to deal with something they haven't themselves lived, or in any vital way realized.

Literature may now claim as a representative actively participating in the war Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt. I am told by friends who talked with Mr. Roosevelt a day or two before he left the Navy Department to go off to his regiment that no other man in Washington had the war fever to quite such a burning degree as he. A stranger, on appearing before him, on no matter what errand, was greeted with the question, asked in all seriousness: "Do you want to join my regiment?" And any disposition on the part of his friends to be playful with him on the subject of his going to the war, met with no response; Mr. Roosevelt could be nothing but profoundly serious about it.

It is his earnestness, however, and his enthusiasm that have made Mr. Roosevelt the immensely useful man he has been. In whatever public service he embarked, he has meant "business," and "business" only, from beginning to end. He is, indeed, before all else, an organizing and executive man. Authorship has been in the main a secondary matter with him, yet has written as largely as many a man who is author alone, and with good, solid results. He still lacks a few months of being 40 years old; yet he has produced several large historical and biographical works of value, besides his three or four books on life and sportsmanship on the frontier, and his countless contributions to newspapers and magazines on current topics. He is also a man who is a good deal in society, and as he has been most of the time since 1882, when at the age of only 24, he became a member of the New York Assembly, in some rather exacting public office, it is clear that he is a man who knows how to work.

The economists have a baffling theory that, in international trade, accounts must in the long run exactly balance, that the imports must offset the exports. Just now there seems to be some such principle operating mysteriously to just ends in at least the literary branch of trade. While we are in the act of taking stock of the havoc wrought in our vitality by another season of lecturing and platform reading, British novelists, the cry is raised by British journalists that "the Americanization of the London stage proceeds apace." The occasion of this outcry is

that three American companies are acting in London at once, and in plays that the London critics regard as none too good.

The outbreak of war has not disturbed Lieut. Peary in his project of a new Arctic excursion. He still expects to embark toward the pole in July—provided, of course, the Windward, the vessel so liberally put at his disposal by A. C. Harmsworth of London, does not fall into the hands of the Spaniards. There is little likelihood of this, however, her English flag, if not the obviously peaceful character of Lieut. Peary's design, would protect her. Lieut. Peary's present employments are entirely literary. He is writing two important magazine articles which he engaged to do months ago, and has been unable to find time for until now—one on the plans and purposes of his expedition and one on his experience among a tribe of Eskimos with whom he lived as one of themselves for a considerable time when he was in Greenland last year collecting stores and making ready for his expedition. In addition to this, he is seeing a book through the press.

Peary is now about 44 years old. He is an alert, wiry-looking man, of great courage and energy, and yet of a careful, rather than a daring disposition. I should guess. He made his first expedition into the Arctic in the summer of 1891. He has great hopes of his next expedition. It is to be in the nature of a slow, steady assault on the pole. He has already collected stores and cached them at far northern points, and from these points as bases of supply he will conduct a systematic campaign.

As there are two or three youths in about every school district wishing they might hear of a literary opening, I venture to name one to them, the office of the newspaper humorist. It is an exacting post, though. A man to hold it must be thoroughly regular and reliable, in addition to being a first-rate, all-around wag. The man who can toss off something thoroughly funny one week, and then the next week can toss off nothing at all, or else nothing that is not sad or stupid, will not meet the want. There is no special lack of writers who can be fitfully amusing; but these cannot be put forward and depended upon as "features." The need is for a writer of the Bill Nye kind; a man who can keep up his sport long enough to make a name, and then be able to maintain his name after he has made it. There have really been very few such writers. "M. Quod" is one of the few. He still does his stint of humor with the old regularity and with little, if any, loss of the old spirit, and he has been doing it now for many years. And Bill Nye himself held up wonderfully to the very end, never failing in his weekly letter, in addition to dispensing a good deal of vivacity winter after winter from the lecture platform. There have been, on the other hand, some really excellent humorists, who, having tried being regularly funny, have conspicuously failed. Mark Twain for one. Years ago, when the Galaxy magazine was still living, Mark Twain tried to supply it with a monthly department of humor. The effort continued, as I remember, but a few months, and then Mark surrendered, with a frank acknowledgment in the pages of the magazine that he found the undertaking too much for him. But it is certain that if a writer who can really "do the trick" will present himself he can get quick appointment. I was talking the other day with an editor of the largest newspaper experience and acquaintance, and he said: "One could not offer the Sunday newspapers a more acceptable feature than a good humorous weekly letter."

The war is a piece of rare good luck to at least one writer that I know, James Barnes. He has just brought out his "Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors"—a book of true historical stories—and he has just ready for publication a collection of "Songs of Ships and the Sea." The collection embraces new and old; but of the new number are written by Mr. Barnes himself, and these I have had the privilege of reading, and can say that they are fine, stirring ballads of the new navy.

It could not come to any man more absolutely in the course of nature to sing songs and tell stories of the navy than to Mr. Barnes. He was born at the Annapolis navy yard just at the close of the civil war. His father was Capt. John S. Barnes; his grandfather was Capt. Thomas Hayes, and his great-grandfather was Commodore William Bainbridge. From blood of this strain a special susceptibility to the navy could scarcely be absent. The wonder is how Mr. Barnes kept from being of the navy himself. He has been a member of the Naval Reserve, and has seen not a little of sea life, but he remains, by education and vocation, essentially a landsman and civilian. He is a graduate of Princeton, in

the class of 1881, and his employments have been mainly editorial and literary. He had for a time a connection with Scribner's Magazine; then he was assistant editor of Harper's Weekly, but latterly he has devoted himself wholly to writing. His first book, was "Naval Actions of the War of 1812," published by the Harpers. Following this have come half a dozen volumes, the larger number of them having relation to the navy. Mr. Barnes's songs carry a very fair hint of the character of the author; he is an open, hearty, ready man, who would not have hesitated to sail his ship into a mined harbor, had he kept to the vocation of his ancestors.

T. R. Sullivan, who has just published a new book of short stories through the Scribners, is one of the none-too-large number of younger writers who dare take time to write well. It may be that he isn't under the popular pressure that some are to publish overrapidly; but still, he could do so if he would (he doesn't have to beg for a publisher,) and yet he doesn't. It is more than ten years since his name became well known; but he has published not more than five or six small volumes. From the first his work has been noteworthy for its finish. For many years he was in the banking business in Boston, and had to do his stint of daily work quite outside of letters. But he managed to do pretty nearly a daily stint inside also. For one thing he perfected himself very patiently in languages, so that he now has a good working mastery of several; and he wrote always, as I say, with great care. He has published two short novels, and, in addition to the new one, two collections of short stories. Most of his stories have appeared in Scribner's Magazine before their issue in books. Mr. Sullivan's books, however, do not represent the whole of his literary effort. He has written quite a good deal for the stage. The stage version of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," played so long and to such good personal profit by Richard Mansfield, was of his making; and he wrote the play of "Nero," which Mansfield played for several seasons. He has a good deal of the Boston reserve; he is not a man one sees much of or hears much about.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, since the moment he landed on his return from Cuba, has had a throng of people pressing upon him; he has been receiving mail by the bushel a day; he has been giving testimony and counsel before Congress; he has been advising with the Cabinet; he has received a high military commission, and has been organizing his command. And yet in spite of all this he has found time—somehow, somewhere—to write an important magazine article on his observations and experiences in Cuba, and also a book on the same subject. Evidently Gen. Lee is not a man who just has to have retirement, peace and freedom from preoccupation, in order to pursue his literary labors. Of course the task would have been quite impossible, under such conditions, had he not been writing on a subject thoroughly familiar, and one upon which he was all the time thinking and feeling ardently.

E. C. MARTIN.



Perhaps the "New Woman" will be a stronger woman than the old one. Certainly, fresh air and the right exercise will do much for her. Fresh air is a great restorative, exercise a great nerve tonic if a woman be in condition to take it. A healthy woman can avoid disease. She can avoid the seemingly almost inevitable "weakness" of her sex if she pursues the proper hygienic methods. The same methods will not cure her if she be already sick.

Taken under medical direction, in connection with the right medicine, they will help effect a cure. No woman who suffers at all from so-called "female weakness" should attempt athletics of any sort. She should first put herself into possession of strong and hearty health by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After she is thoroughly well, exercise and diversion will help to keep her well. The cure should come first. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is designed and recommended for only the one thing. It acts directly upon one set of organs. No matter what is the matter with them, it will cure it. It will not cure anything else. It is a wholesome tonic, an invigorating nerve, or nerve-food as well as a healing medicine, and thousands of perfectly well women have found that by taking it regularly during the period of pregnancy, the danger and pain of parturition were much lessened, and in many cases, almost entirely obviated.

In every American household, there should be a copy of Dr. Pierce's great work, "Common Sense Medical Advice," 1008 pages, illustrated. One copy free to any address on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing only. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS AS AN AUTHOR.

By a Special Contributor.

"I AM at work on another novel, which will come out, I expect, toward the end of the year," said William Dean Howells a few days ago, as he sat in his pleasant New York study, overlooking Central Park. Mr. Howells is now in his sixty-second year, and for a generation has been engaged in entertaining the reading public with his genial stories, but his personal appearance, as well as the virility of his writing, indicates that he is still in his prime.

"No," continued the novelist, in answer to a further question, "I can't tell you the title of the new story or even its exact course, for the reason that those matters are never decided with me until the actual writing is completed, or nearly so.

DOESN'T MAP OUT HIS STORIES IN ADVANCE.

"My regular procedure is first to select the topic of the story. This is usually something that has occurred to me, perhaps years before, and that has been developed by occasionally thinking about it.

"The next step is the selection of characters, which is the matter of greatest care and study, and I never map out the exact course of the story in advance. Naturally, I have a more or less distinct notion of how it is to go, but I find that after I begin writing one chapter suggests another, and the story grows of itself.

"Do I receive requests for advice from young writers? Very often, and

beginner as to how to prepare himself or herself (we mustn't forget the 'her' in this) for writing. As I said before, literature is bound by no hard and fast rules. There is no set of books, as in law or engineering, from which one must get his first principles. I don't mean that an acquaintance with the best writing is of no value, but of vastly greater importance is the ability and habit of observing the life that exists about one, which nobody has yet put into a book. If the young person who is discussing has the gifts of mind which will make him a successful writer these qualities may be safely left to indicate the course which his 'preparation' shall take. Only in this way—variety, originality and strength be preserved in our literature.

"From this you may see that I am not one of those who constantly uphold the classic standards as models for the young literary workers. I guess that fact is well enough known to those who are sufficiently acquainted with me to be interested in what I say. The natural development of the novel has been from the classic, through the romantic to the naturalistic. I like the latter term better than realistic because realism, in the minds of many persons, is associated with what is sordid and unpleasant. Of course that isn't true, for reality has its cheerful and encouraging side as well as the reverse. Realism or naturalism being the present, and perhaps the permanent garb of the novel in its highest form, it follows that the writer's only textbook which he must never disregard is life, life in some one of its

art. The question for the writer to ask himself constantly and searchingly in contemplating his work is, 'Is it true—true to the thoughts and principles that shape life?'

"As an example of the tendency to subordinate plot, take Tolstoi, who is, perhaps, the greatest of realists. Some of his stories are scarcely more than exquisite delineations of character and motives, yet they are masterpieces of fiction."

"You emphasize the importance of character delineation. In your own writing are your characters taken from life?"

"I never copy the character of an individual. That would be to give a portrait. What is taken represents a type. Every character created by an author comes from his own individuality.

GENIUS IN WRITING IS A MYTH.

"When our young person sets out in a serious attempt to write, having fully absorbed, let us say, the life about him, he is surprised to find that it is hard work. He decides that he cannot hope to become great, for he has been taught that the great writer, the genius in literature, throws off his masterpieces without an effort. I know of nothing more discouraging to the young writer than this genius theory, and for the relief of any to whom it still exists as a bugaboo, I will say that I am pretty sure it's a myth. The only genius worth talking about, in writing, as in everything else, is the genius of hard work. Of course brains are necessary and not all men have the mental equipment to become successful authors, but the idea that good literature comes as a sort of heaven-sent inspiration is erroneous. Not to mention myself, I can say from my acquaintance with successful authors, that most of the good literature of recent years has been ground out by painstaking and laborious work. I suspect that the same thing would be found to be true of earlier writers, had there been newspapers and reviews to probe into their daily lives and habits of work.

"Closely akin to this genius delusion is the idea that a man can write with good results only when the fit is on him. This is a lazy man's theory, but it is easy for a young author to persuade himself into it. The only way for a writer to accomplish anything is to set aside certain hours of the day (not too many) for his work, and to devote himself to the work then as completely as though he were in an office or a factory. It may be hard at first, but he will soon become accustomed to it, and will grow into the habit of working at that time. I don't believe in trying to write so many hundred words every day, but if the writer devotes a certain amount of time to his task, even if he does not accomplish much at each sitting, he will find the results mounting up in a satisfactory way. The man who waits for inspiration is likely to wait a long time for recognition.

DON'T LOSE YOURSELF IN YOUR STORY.

"I don't believe that a writer should try to lose himself in his story, as is so often recommended. The advice sounds well, but it isn't sound. I hold that the greatest actor is the one who never forgets himself, and so it is in writing. The author should stand constantly in the attitude of critic and inquire, 'Is this true? Is it the way such a character would act or speak under such circumstances?' He should have all his characters clearly delineated. They should stand out plainly before his mind's eye. But, after all, they are the creations of his own individuality, and must remain so, if the story is to be worth anything.

"As to the best time and the best way to work each man must decide for himself. I used to do most of my work at night, a survival of the newspaper habit, I suppose. But now I have changed to the morning, and nearly all my work is done before the noon hour. I think that that is really the best time, that a man's mind is fresher and more vigorous then. In composing I generally use a pen, because I want to see the last word or sentence I have written, where careful thought is involved and I am going slowly. But I have a typewriter in my study, and when I see plain sailing ahead I turn to that. I may say, too, that my greatest difficulty, and one that I probably share with many other writers, is in making a beginning. It is mighty hard work sometimes to start a story that will always carry itself along once it is under way.

NOT TOO MANY BOOKS.

"It is often said that too many books are written nowadays. I don't agree with that. Many, yes, most of the books published every year have no enduring reputation, but if they are the result of earnest effort, if they are faithful pictures of some phases of our varied life, and strike a responsive chord in some few readers, they are not wasted, and are not to be accounted failures.

"Of course, in this, as in all that I have said before, I am not speaking of literature as a money-making profession. Not that it is wrong to write for money. Most of us are under the necessity of making money by our work. But I don't believe that any man ever devoted himself to literature for the sake of making money. If any man ever did, I am afraid he made a sad mistake, and would have been much better off in some other kind of work. It is true that the best writing is not always the most profitable, and that, in

writing for money, the author must consult the tastes of his publisher and the publisher's public rather than his own. I do not say that this work is ignoble, but it is necessarily, in a measure, unsatisfactory to the author. I suspect that most of us do eight hours' work of the kind we are compelled to, in order that we may spend two at what we really like. I may say, in passing, that the writing of serials is a poor author's surest means of support, and the multiplication of periodicals has increased the market for these. But the money side of literary work is not the most joyous to dwell upon, and, as a royal road to riches, literature is certainly a failure."

SHORT STORY WRITING COMMENDED.

"Is the writing of short stories good practice for young authors?"

"I think so. The necessity of saying much in little space gives a crispness and brevity of style that is desirable. American writers seem to have a genius for short story writing equal to that of the French, and have produced some of the best tales in existence."

"Are we developing a distinctively American literature?"

"Our literature is becoming perhaps not more national, but more individual. I have been asked what is the best part of the country it was best for a writer to be born in, and have said that if such parental advice could be of any value I should recommend the West, or at least the Middle West. Certainly some of our best stories have dealt with the life of this region. But I think that people enjoy pictures of every-day life from wherever drawn, provided they are true. My own most successful book, judged by its sales ('A Hazard of New Fortunes,') has its scene in New York City. There is plenty of material in every corner of our big country for the eye that can discern and the skill that can delineate it in truth."

Punch's excursionist into Animal Land has at last reached "The Wearda." This sentimental little Animal is a most wonderful describer—full of gorgeous colours. She has a terrible fascinating kind of hero who goes out to battle talking several languages with a gardenia and lavender kid gloves on, and carrying a ormerieu lunch basket inlaid with plovers' eggs. He makes little rings with cigaret smoke while he conquers the nemy. He is a mixture of Sandow and Cupid and Bobby Spencer and Richard Curdyleong. She is very kind-hearted to other Animals. She was thought rather risky for girls-schools some time ago until all the Mrs. Tankyrays started dragging their "parsts" about—then it didn't matter.

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The famous signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper



Every where pointed out as the best health food for old and young and the freshest and purest cocoa sold on the Pacific Coast.

32 cups—25¢



PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

If the number of such inquiries coming to me affords any indication there is no danger of the extinction of the American novel, of which some critics seem to be afraid.

"There isn't much that can be said to these young aspirants for literary fame. The best advice I know is: 'Go ahead; do your best, write the truth that you have as you see it, and if one other person feels and appreciates it as you do, the effort will not have been wasted.'

"Writing is so different from other kinds of work; it depends so much upon individual character and habits of mind that it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules in relation to it. No sooner have you done so than somebody violates them all and still comes out on top. Still it may be possible for an old stager, who has kept in more or less intimate touch with the literary world for a good many years to say a word or two, chiefly in the way of encouraging and reassuring the beginner, that will not be wasted.

NO RULES FOR PREPARATION.

"I will not attempt to instruct the

infinite phases. Sincerity is the great essential. Truth is the one motto that the young writer should put in big letters above his desk. So long as he conforms to that his work cannot be wholly lost.

PRESENT TENDENCY TOWARD NATURALISM.

"The tendency of recent years has been, I think, toward naturalism. By that I do not mean that it has commanded the greatest number of readers. Mankind, at least the majority of him, is conservative, sticks to accepted standards, demands the same kind of good that he has been accustomed to. But I think it an evidence of advanced and educated, literary taste that the most intelligent element of the reading public now demands, not an absorbing story, but a strong delineation of character, a bit of nature or life transplanted to the pages of a book. It is well for the young writer to get it thoroughly settled in his mind that nobody in the future will be reckoned great who is false to humanity, and that there is no true picture of life which is not, by that fact, a work of

LOOKING BEYOND THE WAR.

AN ENGLISH-AMERICAN ALLIANCE IS NOW MADE POSSIBLE.

By a Special Contributor.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. CHANDLER of New Hampshire is one of the few men at the front of public life at the capital today who were active as young men in the larger war days of what Horace Greeley aptly called "the great conflict." He was conspicuous in the national Senate in the recent debates as an advocate of the recognition of Cuban independence, concurrently with the declaration of war, and was largely instrumental in securing the adoption of the joint resolution asserting that the people of Cuba "are and of right ought to be independent," which Spain treated as a direct challenge to war, and which the historian will no doubt regard as the immediate cause of the conflict.

Nevertheless, he is not a fire-eater, and is hopeful that the war will be short and its results highly beneficial to mankind in the larger sense.

In the course of a free talk with him a few days ago, in the parlor of his pleasant home on I street the writer found that he holds some original views of the far-reaching consequences of the war now in progress. He calls it a "fortunate war," and his reasons for so calling it are decidedly interesting.

"I have no particular sympathy,"

that this Spanish war were to come to an end now, and that no more fighting were to be done. It would have been a short conflict, with no great loss of life, and yet we would have already made not only a great naval, but a great military demonstration; we would have given ourselves assurance, and, at the same time, shown to the whole world that we have a mighty reserve power, both on land and on sea. We have made a demonstration something akin to the memorable grand review that took place at the close of our civil war, and which gave us a spectacle on Pennsylvania avenue which, as I look back to it, I feel was a splendid object lesson as to the vital strength and resources of the republic, and was of incalculable value in its moral influence upon foreign observers. A similar thing is now going to happen again. We shall put our 125,000 militia in line, and, whether we have to send them all to the front or not, we shall, by and by, bring them together in one great assembly here at Washington, and the moral effect of that as a demonstration of our latent power as a nation will be great and valuable. The war may be too short to require us to use this latent power on which we have made a first call—and the shorter the war is the better we shall all be pleased—but even if it ends tomorrow, this demonstration of our capacity for war on a great scale has

ern half of the world, if we had proved in this exigency that we were not ready or willing to fight Spain for good cause.

"The Monroe doctrine would thus have been made to disappear, unless we had been prepared to enter upon an armed contest to prevent such action by these great powers, a war with any one of which would have been much harder to fight than this one with Spain. Hence it is quite clear to my mind that this war is most fortunate, in this respect at least—that it will have the effect of preventing larger wars, which otherwise would have come upon us, unless we had been willing, not only to give way to Spain, but to surrender our Monroe doctrine."

"But, Mr. Senator, the Monroe doctrine is not generally regarded as involved in this war with Spain, is it?"

"No, and it is not directly involved," replied Mr. Chandler. "The Monroe doctrine is only incidentally touched by our action in the case of Cuba. The Monroe doctrine has always implied the recognition of existing European governments in this hemisphere, but only upon this condition—that any European power having possessions here which it grossly misgoverns, we shall feel it to be our right and duty to expel. We have never taken the position that European powers already established here were to be driven out, but simply that they should make no new establishments here and, as a corollary, that such territories and peoples as were already under their dominion should be well governed."

This exceptional attitude which we have taken toward Spain—demanding that she must go, bag and baggage, entirely out of America—is the only case of the kind that can arise, because Spain is the only European nation that misgoverns on this side of the world. England does not misgovern her colonies; she holds those of her colonies that are composed of civilized people capable of self-government with their own consent, and, so far as I know that is true also of France and Germany. So that the reason for which we are fighting Spain while it bears incidentally upon the Monroe doctrine, cannot possibly lead us into a war with any other European power."

"We are in armed conflict with Spain, because of her war methods, which are barbarous; because of her long and terrible misgovernment of the Cuban people; because of her bad faith, as shown in the De Lome letter, which revealed her as practicing deception upon us in the manner of autonomy, and at the same time insulting our President, and last but not least, because of her allowing the Maine to be blown up by some of the extreme Spaniards in Havana. We are fortunate again, in having such strong specific causes for the war we are making."

"This war is fortunate, too, in this, that, while Spain is not so powerful a nation as to make it prudent to avoid conflict with her, yet she is not so weak a nation as to make her an unworthy antagonist, or one whose defeat will be an inglorious thing in itself. Her strength and resources, and the extent of her naval and military establishments, are not so small that we can be charged with making a cowardly fight. Her expulsion, by force, from this hemisphere is, indeed, no holiday affair."

"It is, furthermore, exceedingly fortunate that the United States goes into this war not for itself, nor to gain anything for its own aggrandizement, but simply to fight for friends and neighbors. Yet another piece of good fortune for us is that things are so situated in Europe at this time that Spain cannot get any help from the 'concert of Europe,' which, three or four years hence, she might be able to get. All the conditions of the time, and, it seems to me, all the circumstances of the war, are in our favor. My feeling is that it is 'manifest destiny,' clearly indicated by these fortunate circumstances to which I have alluded. I think it will appear in history, both as to its immediate outcome and as to its far-reaching consequences of which I have spoken, as altogether one of the most fortunate wars in which any nation ever engaged. And the world may well infer that if we will take such a stand and make such sacrifices for a neighboring people, we would certainly fight for ourselves and our own interests still more readily and resolutely."

"What important change, if any, do you anticipate, Mr. Senator, in our international relations as the result of this war?"

"The new feature in our international relations is," replied Mr. Chandler, "already evident in the great change which has taken place in the feeling between England and this country. This change of feeling is palpable in both countries. The way in which the British government has acted during the past few weeks, ever since our dispute with Spain reached its culmination, has made a deep and lasting impression upon the American people. The logical outcome of this change will be an understanding, amounting to an alliance, between England and the United States hereafter. No actual written treaty with England is to be expected or desired, because we do not seek any entangling alliances with foreign nations in our day any more than our fathers did. But we can have a mutually good understanding between the two countries without having it formally expressed in a treaty. There has never been any very bad feeling between England and the United States, except what has grown out of what I may call the assumption of

England toward us of the tone and manner of the big brother to the little brother. England, in times past, has been disposed to play the big brother. When we have had a difference with her she has seemed to assume to treat it, and to decide it, not as if we were a nation of equal power and dignity with herself, but as if she, having that big navy of hers, was entitled to act on the big brother principle and say: 'We are going to have it so and so, and you help it if you can.'

"In order to get at a working basis of alliance with England, which this war has brought into sight as a distinct possibility, some method will have to be found, of course, of deciding questions between the two countries on some other principle than that. It is evident enough that an alliance between the two nations, or, let us say, an understanding between them as against the rest of the world, would not last long if, whenever a dispute arose between themselves, England were to assume, as she has done on previous occasions, to settle it by her ipse dixit. The big brother attitude will have to be given up forever. And, unless some other way of adjusting differences between England and ourselves can be found, the danger will be that eventually we shall ally ourselves with the other great nations of the world."

"If England is seeking to make her navy bigger than the combined navies of all the other great powers of the world, then all the other nations will naturally find themselves in a sort of conspiracy to act together to offset, and, if possible, at some time to overmatch England's naval supremacy. That undoubtedly has been the recent tendency of things in Europe, and it has been the tendency, in my mind, I confess, to look upon that as the natural order of things. But now I am quite strongly led in the other direction, to consider whether there should not be an English alliance, or an understanding that would be equivalent to an alliance, between the United States and England, for certain large and broad purposes."

"Then, Mr. Senator, you seriously think that an Anglo-American alliance is among the practical possibilities of the near future?"

"Yes. Assuming that we can first arrange a basis for a fair adjustment of disputes between England and the United States in such a way as would distinctly guarantee to this country absolute equality with England as a great power, and a distinct recognition of certain fundamental American principles—notably the Monroe doctrine—I believe there are good reasons for such an alliance. There is not merely our common language and the tie of race, but, as regards international questions, there is a broad community of interests. The general policy of England is in accordance with ours; that is to say, she wants open ports everywhere all over the world, and so do we. She gives her colonies greater freedom than any other nation, and that, too, is in line with our American idea. So far as we have sympathies with the colonies of European nations, we certainly have more sympathy with English colonies than with any other. So that, if the continent of Asia, like the continent of Africa, is to be divided up among the European powers, it is more in accordance with our natural sympathies, as well as in line with our material interests, for us to prefer that England should get the largest share of it."

"It may be said, and truly, that we are opposed on principle to this method of partitioning Africa and Asia by armed force. It is doubtless the feeling of the American people that there is an element of robbery and wrong in this seizure of territory of Asiatic and African peoples. Nevertheless, it is settled as a matter of fact that this business of partitioning is going on, and the United States will not undertake to oppose it by force—which is the only way in which we could do anything to stop it. It being settled, therefore, that the partitioning of Asia and Africa will take place (and as a matter of fact, has already taken place, to a large extent, and is going on to the end,) our sympathies and our interests unite to make us prefer that England should acquire control rather than the other European powers."



SENATOR WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

said Senator Chandler, "with the idea that every generation must and ought to have a war, in order that the courage of the nation may be preserved, and the sterner virtues of manhood be maintained. That is a theory which has been held by men of considerable eminence, who have believed that without the hard discipline of wars, occurring at more or less regular intervals, the virility of a nation is in danger of being lost, so that its people will degenerate into softness and weakness."

"But, while I do not share this view of war, I note it as a curious fact that in the past century and a quarter of our existence as a nation, events have conspired together in such a way as to give us exactly one war to every generation. Thus, in the first quarter century, we had the war of the revolution; in the next quarter-century the war with Mexico; in the third quarter-century the war of the rebellion; and now, when its last quarter was running to its close without any war, lo and behold! we have this war with Spain."

"Whatever may be said about the blessings of peace—and assuredly they are very great—it is undeniable that war, particularly when it is a war waged, as this one is, for what the nation believes to be a just and righteous cause, must have an enormous and wholesome tonic influence, bracing up not merely the lower and physical, but the higher and moral, life of the nation engaging in it. Suppose, if you please,

been made, and its moral effect will remain."

"Moreover, attention having been called in a pointed way to our deficiencies in military organization, in coast defenses and in naval equipment at various points, the country will now insist that they shall be remedied at whatever cost, so that we shall never at any future time find ourselves taken by surprise or at a disadvantage in facing any foreign complication."

"The next broad view which comes to me is that this war is a fortunate war in many ways. It comes at a good time and under fortunate circumstances for us. It is, in my opinion, going to save this country a bigger war, and perhaps several other bigger wars. If we had shown pusillanimity now we should have taken our place as a second-class power instead of a first-class power, with this extremely probable result—that other nations, perceiving us to be a second-class power, not willing to fight even Spain on a question involving American principles and American interests in this hemisphere, would have taken advantage of the discovery to embark in various ambitious enterprises of their own on this side of the world. Emperor William might possibly, in such an event, have bought St. Thomas and St. Croix; other powers might have bought other American possessions; England, without conquering Venezuela, might have purchased Venezuela, and a whole series of similar acts might have followed on the part of European powers in this west-

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OUR FATHERS' WAR SONGS.

LYRICS THAT WILL LIVE AS LONG AS
THE REPUBLIC.

By a Special Contributor.

WHILE we are waiting for the great war song of 1898 to appear, a look backward at the war songs our fathers sang is interesting and inspiring.

As everybody knows, "Hail Columbia" bravely served as a national anthem until it was displaced by the "Star Spangled Banner." It is not so generally known, however, that 1893 is the centenary of the words to the music of the earlier anthem which were inspired by the threatened war with France in 1793. They were written by Judge Joseph Hopkinson of Philadelphia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In that same year, Robert Treat Paine wrote the famous song of "Adams and Liberty," which was wedded to the music of the present "Star Spangled Banner." Paine's lyric contained the two immortal lines:

"And never shall the sons of Columbia be slaves
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves."

Dr. Samuel Francis Smith wrote the words of "America," or "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," in 1832. It was sung for the first time by Sunday-school children in the Park-street Church in Boston on the Fourth of July that year, to the music of "God Save the Queen."

ABOUT "YANKEE DOODLE."

But earlier than all of these as a

fires of revolution. A stanza from a popular song just before Bunker Hill heralded the coming conflagration in these words:

"Then freedom's the word, both at home and abroad,
And every scabbard that hides a good sword!
Our forefathers gave us this freedom in hand,
And we'll die in defense of the rights of the land."

Derry down, down, hey, derry down."
If the meter was rough, the sentiment was all right. Not many battles had been fought when the victorious colonists began to ask in exultant song:

"Great heavens! Is this the nation, whose
thundering arms were hurled
Through Europe, Africa, India, whose navy
ruled the world?
The luster of whose former deeds, whose ages
of renown, are transferred to us and
Washington."

"The American Soldiers' Hymn" was the title of one of the religious songs of the revolution. The Puritan spirit breathes out in every line of it:

"Tis God that girds our armor on
And all our just designs fulfills;
Through Him our feet can swiftly run
And nimbly climb steep hills."

"Tis God that still supports our right,
His just revenge our foes pursues;
Tis He that with resistless might
Fierce nations to His power subdues."

At about the close of all, the old continental sang, among others, this rollicking verse:

"Cornwallis led a country dance,
The like was never seen, sir;



typical American song and air came "Yankee Doodle." The words were written by an English army surgeon in a division of the New England militia, who had joined the English troops in camp below Albany, when there was a movement on foot for the reduction of the French power in the Canadian provinces. That was in 1755. The tune was an old English one. The ragged militia adopted the song, to the intense amusement of the regular troops, but years later, when an English army heard the strains of "Yankee Doodle" at Lexington, the laugh was on the other side. Then and there, in the words of a British officer, the army of George III was "made to dance to the music," and they did not relish the performance.

John Dickinson of Delaware, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, wrote one of the earliest patriotic songs of the colonies. The title of it was "The Liberty Song," and the date 1768. The opening stanza reads:

"Come join hand in hand, brave Americans all,
And rouse your bold hearts at Liberty's call;
No tyrannous acts shall suppress your just claim,
Or stain with dishonor America's name."

"In freedom we're born, and in freedom will live;
Our purses are ready—
Steady, friends, steady—
Not as slaves, but as freemen, our money we'll give."

A BUNKER HILL BALLAD.

The Stamp Act was then kindling the

Much retrograde and much advance
And all with Gen. Green, sir."

FAMOUS LYRICS OF 1812.

The war of 1812 brought forth an immense crop of martial song. One of the earliest songs of that period has this spirited verse:

"The days of seventy-six, my boys,
We ever must revere;
Our fathers took their muskets then
To fight for freedom dear.
Upon the plains of Lexington
They made the foe look queer.
Oh, 'tis great delight to march and fight
As a Yankee volunteer."

"Columbia's Bold Yeomanry" was one of the stirring songs during the second war with England. The closing verse reads:

"Though the powers of Europe in arms should assail
The land of our fathers, their millions would fall;
Whilst memory dwells on the deeds of their fame,
The war cry of victory, Washington's name,
To repel every foe from our shore would invoke,
Columbia's bold yeomanry, firm as her oak."

"Union and Liberty" was sung all over the country:

"Let England exult in her castles of wood,
And shake every port in the East with her thunder;
Let her quench her ambition with oceans of blood,
Her huge lion may roar
With his mane bathed in gore.
Still America's eagle triumphant shall soar."
But of all the war songs our fathers sang, "The Star Spangled Banner" has probably taken the deepest and strong-

est hold on the national affection. The older the nation grows the more popular this song becomes, so that today it is undoubtedly in more favor than either "Yankee Doodle" or "America." Many competent experts on national hymns and music have declared that "The Star Spangled Banner" is, par excellence, the American national song. It is all American. There is not a line in it which is borrowed from any other nation. It is as purely American as the "Marseillaise" is French, or as "Rule Britannia" is English. Like "The Marseillaise," it was born in the inspiration of a battle hour. It was pitched to the keynote of a screaming shell, written in the very heart of a fight. It may almost be said to have written itself out of the circumstances that surrounded the writer. It was a literal photograph in verse of the scene in which his eyes were looking as he penned its immortal lines.

The story of its production is as romantic as anything in the history of war literature. Francis Scott Key, the son of John Ross Key, a revolutionary officer, had gone on board the British admiral's flagship, the *Surprise*, in Chesapeake Bay, under a flag of truce, in order to try to save a friend, Dr. Beanes, on September 13, 1814. The British fleet, under Admiral Cockburn, began the bombardment of the Baltimore forts on that day, and he declined to allow Key to depart. The bombardment went on far into the night, and when the morning came, young Key strained his eyes to see whether Fort M'Henry had been surrendered. Suddenly a rift appeared in the smoke and mist enveloping the fort, and through it Key saw that the flag was still waving over it. Instantly the great song was born. He sat right down on the deck of the British admiral's flagship and began writing:

"Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's
last gleaming,"

The song became immediately popular, and within a week was being sung in all the American camps and at the theaters, as well. Key wrote many other poems, and they were published in a volume in 1856, thirteen years after his death. He was 34 years of age when he wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," and though all his other verses are forgotten, this one will keep his memory green as long as our republic lasts. He was buried in the little cemetery at Frederick, Md., and a star-spangled banner is appropriately kept waving over his grave all the year round; as fast as one flag fades, it is replaced by a new one.

A SONG OF THE SEA.

"Truxton's Song" was sung all through the navy from commodore down to cabin boy. It commemorated the splendid victory of that old sea warrior over the French in 1799, but was not written until 1813. It began:

"When Freedom, fair Freedom, her banner
displayed,
Defying each foe who her rights would invade,
Columbia's brave sons swore those rights to maintain,
And o'er ocean and earth to establish her reign."

United they cry
While that standard shall fly,
Resolved, firm and steady,
We always are ready
To fight and to conquer, to conquer or die."

Another of the ringing war songs of that period, recalling the victory of the *Constellation* over the French frigate *Insurgente*, was immensely popular. It opened with the invitation to:

"Come all ye Yankee sailors, with swords
and pikes advance,
'Tis time to try your courage and humbly
haughty France.
The sons of France our seas invade,
Destroy our commerce and our trade,
'Tis time this reck'ning should be paid,
To brave Yankee boys."

Commodore Decatur's victory on the frigate *United States* over the Macedonian was the subject of another deserved poetic eulogy of the Yankee boys, part of which ran as follows:

"My boys, the proud St. George's cross, the
stripes above it wave,
And busy are our generous tars the conquered
foe to save."

Our captain cries, 'give me your hand,'
Then of the ship who took command
But brave Yankee boys?"

Perry was not forgotten by the popular poets. One of them sang of him and his Lake Erie achievement in this strain:

"We gave them a broadside, our cannon to try,
'Well done,' says brave Perry, 'for quarter they'll cry;
Shoot well home, my brave boys, they shortly
shall see
That brave as they are, still braver are we.'"

The victory of Hull over Davis produced another epic of the war, which ran:

"It oft times has been told
That the British scorners bold
Could fog the tars of France so neat and
handy, oh!
But they never found their match
Till the Yankee did them catch,
Oh, the Yankee boys for fighting are the
dandy, oh!"

An immensely popular song of this era contained this verse:

"The deeds of our chieftains shall history tell,
And each son of Liberty hear, with a sigh,
How Warren expired and Montgomery fell,
How Mercer and Wooster for Freedom could die!"

Their courage oft tried,
With honors they died,
And Liberty's offspring shall bless them with
pride!
Old ocean shall boast whilst he rolls his sad
waves,
Of Truxton, of Preble, Decatur, the brave;
And fame shall record, and America weep
The fate of her children who died on the
deep."

A SONG IN JACKSON'S HONOR.

Gen. Jackson's victory at New Or-

leans was of course celebrated in scores of songs. A racy old American ballad commemorating that achievement and the part Kentucky bore in it is entitled: "The Hunters of Kentucky." Subjoined are some of its stirring verses:

"You've read, I reckon, in the prints,
How Pakenham attempted
To make Old Hickory Jackson wince,
But soon his scheme repented;
For we with rifles ready cocked,
Thought such occasion lucky,
And soon around our general flocked
The Hunters of Kentucky."

"The British felt so very sure
The battle they would win it;
'Americans could not endure
The action for a minute.'
And Pakenham he made his brags,
If he in fight was lucky,
He'd have the girls and cotton bags
In spite of Old Kentucky."

"But Jackson he was wide awake,
And was not scared at trides,
For well he knew what aim to take
With our Kentucky rifles.
He led us to the cypress swamp,
The ground was low and mucky;
There stood John Bull in martial pomp,
And here was Old Kentucky."

"A bank was raised to hide our breast—
Not that we thought of dying—
But we liked firing from a rest,
Unless the game was flying.
Behind it stood our little force;
None wished that it was greater,
For every man was half a horse
And half an alligator."

"They did not let our patience tire
Before they showed their faces;
We did not choose to waste our fire,
So snugly kept our places;
But when no more we saw them blink,
We thought it time to stop 'em—
It would have done you good, I think,
To see Kentuckians drop 'em."

LYRICS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Mexican war produced some fine lyrics, written for the most part after the close of the conflict. The "Hero of Buena Vista" recalls the famous "Burial of Sir John Moore." It begins:

"Nobly he stood in the midst of the fight,
With the flag of the West waving o'er him;
And its star-spangled folds were the pride of
his sight,
With the foes of his country before him."

Albert Pike's "Battle of Buena Vista" is a noble ballad. It closes as follows:

"And thus on Buena Vista's heights a long
day's work was done,
And thus our brave old general another battle
won.
Still, still our glorious banner waves, un-
stained by flight or shame,
And the Mexicans among the hills still trem-
ble at our name."

The "Bivouac of the Dead" by Theodore O'Hare, is familiar to every schoolboy. In the Presidential campaign that followed the war, Gen. Taylor's deeds were fervently eulogized, but the songs in his honor belong for the most to political rather than to war literature.

The principal songs of the civil war seem destined to a long life, while the sectionalism in which they had their origin is all but vanished. The sentimental portion of them, such as "Somebody's Darling," "Just Before the Battle," "Kiss Me, Mother, and Let Me Go," appeal as tenderly to the generation today as they did to that of thirty years ago, while the "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "Dixie," "Maryland, My Maryland," and "John Brown's Body," are the martial airs which cheer on the soldiers and sailors of the nation to assured victory.

Admiral Dewey.

Commodore Dewey's long residence in Washington made him a prominent figure in official and social circles, and no one in the navy is, perhaps, more widely and agreeably known than he. On his departure for Hongkong last November a dinner was given for him at the Metropolitan Club, at which the following verses—then scarcely appreciated, perhaps, at their true prophetic worth—were read by Col. Archibald Hopkins:

"Fill all your glasses full tonight,
The wind is off the shore;
And be it feast or be it fight,
We pledge the commodore."

"Thro' days of storm, thro' days of calm,
On broad Pacific seas;
At anchor off the Isles of Palm,
Or with the Japanese;

Ashore, afloat, on deck, below,
Or where our bulldogs roar;
To back a friend or breast a foe,
We pledge the commodore."

We know our honor'll be unstained
Where'er his pennant flies;
Our rights respected and maintained,
Whatever power defies."

And when he takes the homeward tack
Beneath an admiral's flag,
We'll hail the day that brings him back,
And have another jag."

Since the battle of Manila Col. Hopkins has added postscript to his toast:
Along the far Philippine coast,
Where flew the flag of Spain,
Our commodore today can boast
"Twill never fly again."

And up from all our hills and vales,
From city, town and shore,
A mighty shout the welkin hails;
"Well done, brave commodore."

"Now let your admiral's pennant fly;
You've won it like a man,
Where heroes love to fight and die,
Right in the battle's van."

One of the most interesting features of next season's theatricals will be the appearance of the rebel Richard Mansfield under the management of Charles Frohman, the chief mogul of "the syndicate." Richard's sentiments, as outlined in his speeches, were only skin-deep impressions.

A FORERUNNER OF MANILA.

THE NIGHT ATTACK AT WEI-HAI-WEI BAY.

By a Japanese Contributor.

THE naval engagement off the Yalu, the fall of Port Arthur, the impregnable, came, in the course of all natural events, and passed into history. What was left of the powerful Pei-yang squadron took shelter in Wei-hai-wei. It deserved that beautiful bay, the gallant squadron. Oh, the world said—not all, thank heaven!—that the Chinese fleet was cowardly, and all that. But, as usual, it did not know what it was talking about.

History rarely furnishes as dramatic a naval encounter as the final struggle between the Chinese and the Japanese fleets. Cold, stormy; yes, very ugly—for nothing could be amiable at 25 deg. below the freezing point—as the weather was, the bay of Wei-hai-wei and her offing were turned into a theater. The spectators present were a brilliant set—the representatives of all the prominent naval powers in the world. Japan, which was ambitious to the point of impatience, to show to the powers that the time had come for her to follow an excellent counsel of St. Paul, and wanted to cast aside the childish things, promised an entertaining scene to the world-spectators.

The bay of Wei-hai-wei, in shape an irregular horseshoe, has two important islands at its entrance, Lukung Island and Zhili Island. These were well fortified, armed with the cannons of the best make and very heavy caliber. Luchow-tai on the east side of the entrance, and Lungwang on the west, with their fortresses, seemed to copy, on a far more formidable scale, of course, the guardian lions at the entrance of all the Chinese temples. Wedding these two fortified promontories there extended a formidable boom of steel hawsers and heavy timbers. That was not all. He who dared run the booms would also receive a lively attention from torpedoes with which the water was literally sown. Within this huge sea wall, the veterans of the Pei-yang squadron, proud of the scars, were taking the gloomy winter days philosophically.

The combined attack by land and sea was planned, and the landing of the second expeditionary army was successfully effected at Yingching Bay. Under the poop of the flagship, as the gloaming was falling on the bitter ice of the 19th of January, 1895, the voice of Commander Kokura, second in command of the Matsushima, was heard:

"Tomorrow at dawn, the Japanese army from Palchih-yat-Chiu, on the eastern littoral of Wei-hai-wei, will attack. Therefore, you, at your posts, near the guns, instead of hammocks, on the mats must lie down."

The Japanese fleet steamed out of Yingching Bay at 2 a.m., leaving behind them three vessels to guard the transports. The torpedo boats, formed into three flotillas, followed it. At 6:30 a.m. away in theinky distance, they spied the silhouette of huge crouching tigers asleep on the fog-heavy waters—the Bay of Wei-hai-wei. The third and the fourth flying squadrons assisted the bombardment of the eastern forts on the eastern side of the entrance of the bay.

The main and the second flying squadron at the eastern and the first flying squadron at the western entrance steamed to and fro and were very solicitous in their polite invitation to the Chinese fleet to engage in a chat—they did not mind how loud the Celestials spoke.

This was the first invitation. It is true that the forts replied vigorously to the kind invitation, but the Chinese fleet proved itself wise as well as it had been valiant, and declined the offer. At 6 p.m. that same day the second invitation was tendered with no better success.

At 8 a.m. on January 31 the third challenge was given—and, judging from its effects, it might as well have been given to the winds. Just then the snowstorm broke the persistency of the Japanese invitation.

At dawn of February 3, the first and second squadrons joined their invitation with the main, to see if the Chinese humor had been improved a little by the storm. The following day, the Japanese squadrons were seen in the offing of Wei-hai-wei in the tireless effort to call out the Chinese for the last time. By this time, the land forces had entered the town of Wei-hai-wei and destroyed the surrounding forts.

"Either they intend to risk their fortunes in one more decisive battle," was the conclusion forced upon Admiral Ito, "or to slip off unobserved, if possible."

Said the admiral, "A vigorous offensive measure is in order—a torpedo-boat attack by night must begin it."

In order that it may be effected, the boom must be, in part at least, destroyed. The torpedo boat No. 6 was chosen for the mission. Seventeen times it had been struck by the hostile fleet, and several times it had run the gauntlet of the enemy's guard boats. There was on board the torpedo boat a war-

rant officer of the first-class, who had been tried no less than the boat itself. He was a favorite with all—and no wonder, for it is true that the man never knew what fear meant. The moon had just set, leaving the sea full of ghosts and perils. At once the No. 6 tried a thief's tread on the sin-dark waters toward the eastern entrance of the bay. O, the temper-trying search! And after a long, long search when they did find a narrow passage between the eastern extremity of the boom and Lungmiao-tsai, why (and that was the most provoking thing of all) they could not shout a single hurrah. Through it the boat passed into the inside of the boom. Within 1500 meters, and in the fainting starlight, was seen the outlines of seven of the hostile torpedo boats all in a line, like so many demons mocking at the victim which had rushed into their trap. Evidently the entrance of the intrepid No. 6 had been recognized and properly appreciated, for a perfect hailstorm of shells whipped the waters about the boom into fountains. When at last the Zhili Island forts opened their 12-centimeter quick-firing guns, No. 6 was treated to a symphony of shrieking balls. The bitter night mailed the face of the water with a thin armor of ice. When ever No. 6 moved the breaking of the ice betrayed her. As her crew and the boat was in the very heart of death, they utterly forgot it. Had any one told them that they were heroes they would have been very much surprised at the information, I am sure. A heavy charge of the blasting powder was finally attached to the boom, and just at the time when the crew, amid the constant serenade of bullets, thought that the annoyances and difficulties, which in all conscience, tried the souls of men, were at an end, it was found that the fluke of the boat's anchor cut through the wire—and what, do the Christian sailors say to this? They never swore a word. O, they did not know how to, you may retort, and that was quite true, and I can tell you that was the only way that they escaped profanity. Then Kozaki sprang from the wheel room and repaired it, but through some fault either of the wire or of the powder, it failed to explode. Then came a strange apotheosis—for surely no human would have gone on persisting in the work of that character, and the Kozaki and his crew must have turned into so many gods. The only thing they could do under the circumstances was to try hand-charges. Hand-charges in that winter night under the net which the bullets wove over their heads and sides in their passage! Yet Kozaki sprang upon the boom from the bow of the torpedo boat and fastened three heavy charges to the timber. It was a roaring success that time—a large piece of the boom was torn away with a thunder. The forts on Lukung and Zhili saw for a certainty what the No. 6 was about, and they opened their lips and spoke distinctly enough what they thought of the behavior of No. 6. And yet such was the cool-headedness of Kozaki, that in the pitch of the night, he succeeded in finding the narrow entrance and steered the boat through the picket boats in a fit of fury, unscathed.

On the night of the 4th of February, Admiral Ito summoned Capt. Imai, the commander of the third flotilla of torpedo boats. Admiral Ito. It will not do for us to continue in the present manner any longer. Tonight, immediately after the moon will have set, an attack must be made upon the Chinese fleet in the harbor. Capt. Imai. We shall do our best, sir. Yet as the breach in the boom (referring to the one made by No. 6) is very narrow, the torpedo boats which effect their entrance may not be able to return. If you do not object to this, sir, I am perfectly ready for the attack.

The dauntless soul of the Japanese soldier, rather than the voice of the captain spoke thus. The undertaking was one of those, which to the eyes of the human has a certainty of death at the end of them. The admiral's voice was husky.

"All right, then. If the worst happens, there is no help for it. I should be deeply grieved to lose you, but this work must be done for our country's sake. Do the best you can and inscribe your name high up on the walls of the temple of fame! The second torpedo flotilla must also make a dash for the inner harbor tonight, so tell Commander Fujita what I have just said."

The clasp of their hands, the lightning flashes exchanged between the two officers' eyes—whenever soldiers face each other in that manner you may know at once that they part with no hope of seeing each other in this world.

At 2 a.m. the moon from the gray shoulders of the Shantung Mountains threw out pearls as her farewell gift. A few moments after, some ugly hands came and robbed them all and left a black nothingness. The first flotilla patrolled about the western entrance and through the breach the second and third felt their way with no better guide than the blind night. The torpedo boat No. 9 of the second flotilla

had a rather select taste. It despised all the rest but the flagship Ting-Yueng (Stettin-built barbette, 14-inch armored battleship of 7430 tons displacement). The boat came within the proper range, and there lay the monster who hugged all heavy shots at the Halyang encounter as affectionately and smilingly as does a young mother her babies. A torpedo was launched. A dark swell on the water; a wild expectation on board the boat; then a thousand thunders clashed all at once. In the name of all the Chinese peace, that was the most jarring "good morning" that the Chinese men-of-war had ever heard. And the Chinese were not any too slow to make the Japanese know that they were thoroughly awakened. The engines of the torpedo boat were destroyed in the storm of shots which followed; four men were killed outright. Happily, No. 19 came to her rescue and carried away the remainder of the crew. In that maelstrom of angry fire from the Chinese, No. 22 struck against a sunken rock, and was wrecked, and the other torpedo boats were pushed back to the boom with a solid wall of fire.

The very next night, at 2:45 a.m., of February 6, the first flotilla left the anchorage. What, another attack? And after arousing the Chinese in such an unkindly manner as they had done the night previous? Madmen! So they were—mad! No. 23 led. Nos. 13, 11 and Kotaka (Little Hawk) followed it. As they neared the eastern entrance, a violent cannonading was heard at Lukung Island that was a little mise en scene on the part of the Japanese to encourage those Chinese, who said in their heads that it would not be very likely that the Japanese should repeat the torpedo attack that night. It was a beautiful picture—the shells provoking the water into a series of the ghost-like fountains, and the larger vessels, now and anon shooting up rockets. The desperate flotilla sped at full haste. At 5 a.m. it was pitch dark; the cannonading subsided, and the boats set out on the search of their adversaries. The searchlight was whipping the night with the tail of a comet. Some of the torpedo boats struck the broad ribbon of light. At once their position was exposed. Up went a signal rocket from one of the vessels, and in the natural order of things, the shower of shots rained. Kotaka singled out three of the black hulls afloat on the water for the target of her torpedoes. At the distance of 400 meters the first torpedo was launched against the largest vessel. It

missed. Then Kotaka, steering through the shot-churned waters, passed over the line which we call "daring," and went within twenty-five meters of the doomed vessel, and launched another. The thundering chaos which flew up against the stars, showed that there was something blacker than night. Then, all of a sudden, there went up the announcement of the births of two other volcanoes in the Wei-hai-wei Bay that night. Nos. 23 and 11 were the cause of them.

Lai Yuen, Wei Yuen and Pao Hwa, after many a gallant day, with many other war-scarred veterans, found a quiet grave amid a forest of water weeds. And the tides in their comings and goings sing for them, solemn and plaintive dirges. KINNOSUKE.

Any impression that the Orpheum's warm pace is to be relaxed, now that the director of the Orpheum circuit is dead, is evidently erroneous. Shortly before Mr. Walter's decease, the Orpheum Company was organized and incorporated, with a capital of \$250,000. Performers of the highest class were booked for two years to come. S. Meyerfeld has been elected by this company to succeed Mr. Walter, as president. John Morissey remains the manager of the San Francisco house, Charles Schimpf and J. Rosenthal, of the local Orpheum, Martin Lehman, Chicago manager, and C. E. Bray, St. Louis manager. The new management, it will thus be seen, includes the men who have made the name Orpheum a synonym for high-class vaudeville, with the financial success that has attended the presentation of such entertainments.

Maurice Grau is said to have engaged Herman Zumppe of Schwerin for his Wagner season at Covent Garden, to assist Felix Mottl. It is said that Herr Zumppe will also be brought next year to New York to have some share in the direction of the Wagner performances at the Metropolitan. Mr. Paur's separation from the forces of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was not decided upon until a few days before the final concert. It is said that the cause of his departure was a lack of sympathy existing between him and his men, as well as the failure of the orchestra to attract on its tours audiences as large as the managers thought it should draw.

HUDYAN

In all the years that you have suffered those pains in the loins, that dull feeling in the head, that lack of all energy, and that feeling of weak-

ness, have you never thought it would be best to get rid of all these things and become a perfect man again? "Hudyen" will restore you to perfect health. Waste is going on in your whole system, and it must be stopped. Drains kill life. "Hudyen" stops drains in a week.

Think! People regard you as only a puny man, and you know it is only too true. If you have spermatorrhoea "Hudyen" will cure it, and it alters stunted growth as well. It does away with premature conditions, and in one word makes you a thorough sound and a perfect man. If you have lost faith it restores full confidence. It has cured no less than 20,000 men in America, and it surely will make a man of you. If you will call at the Institute, or write, you will get absolutely free circulars and testimonials telling you what this grand remedio-treatment has done for all these people. Come and consult the chief consulting physician. No charge whatever is made for advice. In a month you will begin to feel that life has pleasures for you yet, no matter how much you may have transgressed. Intrust your case to us, for yours is certainly not as bad as hundreds of others that have been cured, and cured permanently, too. Don't say that there is no hope for you. "Hudyen" is a specific in all cases. But remember that only from the Hudsonian doctors can you get it. Why wait another day? The more quickly you seek help the sooner will you be a man, and a whole man again. Act.

NEVER FAILS

NEVER FAILS

Thinning of eyebrows, lumps in the throat, ulcers in the throat, loosening teeth, indicate blood taint. Ask for free "30-day blood cure" circulars. No matter of how long standing, cure is certain.

Hudson Medical Institute,

Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

THE NON-COMBATANTS OF THE NAVY.

By a Special Contributor.

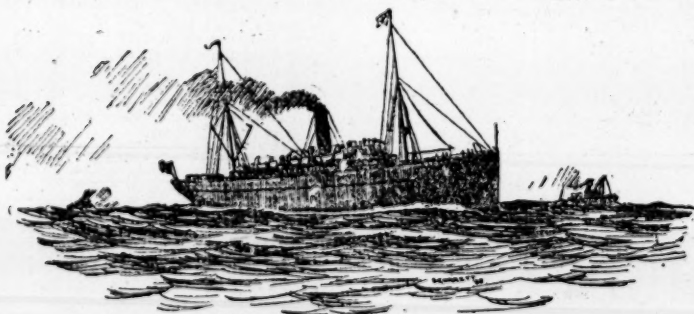
THE finest of our fighting ships, with all their boasted self-sufficiency, their manifold mechanisms, and their complex provisions against accident or mishap, are really helpless creations the moment their coal supplies become exhausted. Nothing could be more pathetically distressed than a great battleship wallowing aimlessly in a seaway, her powers of offense intact but paralyzed, like her great body, for want of energy or its correlative, coal. Her great eyes blind for want of electrical force; her lungs fouled by tainted air because of her halted blowers; her whole body either feverish or chilled, as the weather dictates, for want of circulation or proper respiration; and her complement athirst for need of enough heat to transform that tantalizing sea water into drink. Such a thing is distinctly possible; and it is against even the slightest approach to a like condition that we have taken ample means to provide.

The modern heavy fighting craft carries between eighty and ninety engines of various sorts aside from those directly occupied in propelling

thing like eighty tons of tools and machinery, and today the vessel is a veritable floating workshop.

There are plate-bending rolls, and punching and shearing machines that can bite right through an inch of solid steel. There are lathes for turning castings of considerable size, and planers, drills, and milling machines of compass enough to meet almost any need short of that demanded in the complete reconstruction of a large engine. There are pipe-cutters, bolt-cutters, forges and grindstones; and there is a good-sized cupola for the melting of sufficient metal to make a pretty heavy casting. There are a number of blowers to supply the several forges and to draw foul air from between decks and to send it skyward through the red-mouthed ventilators above. There are also evaporators and distillers of a capacity equal to a daily output of quite 10,000 gallons of potable water—several times more than the needs of the Vulcan could demand. A supplemental electric plant has given excellent lighting facilities through the ship, but principally in the workshops on what is termed the third deck.

The purpose of this craft is manifest. She is to follow in the wake of a fleet—her great coal capacity



SOLACE.

the ship; and, under normal circumstances, it is quite safe to say that at least 15 or 20 per cent. of all steam generated is taken up in their service. Most of them are vital to the fighting efficiency of the vessel; but there are a few of them, such for instance, as the engineer's workshop, the distillers, and the refrigerating plant, which may be termed auxiliaries of secondary importance; and it is the purpose of the government to run these accessories on half-time, so to speak, and to leave just that much more energy for other more needful purposes. To this end, we have fitted up the repair ship, the distiller ship, and the refrigerator ship, while to the colliers has been relegated the common service of supplying coal to all craft distant from ready bases of supply, and the engineer-in-chief has done his utmost to make them capable.

THE REPAIR SHIP.

The repair ship, fittingly named the Vulcan, was the well-known steamer Chatham of the Merchants' and Miners' Line between Baltimore and Boston.

Into the ship has been placed some-

giving her a wide radius of action, and she is to supply fresh water to the other vessels and to make then and there all possible repairs which might otherwise take the ships miles and miles away to some naval station.

A broken spindle might render helpless two great guns; but a few hours' work on the Vulcan would remedy the trouble; and even less time might place the engines of one of our torpedo boats in trim after a considerable break. At the close of an engagement, the wounded vessels could hasten to her or she to them, and such work then be done as to place them back in the line of battle, once more a formidable menace to the foe.

The mission and the usefulness of such a craft cannot be overestimated, when every pound of coal must tell its tale of work well done in our defense. It is a very modern adaptation of that wise saw: "A stitch in time saves nine," and a typical instance of the great value of a traveling base of repair.

THE DISTILLER SHIP.

The distiller ship, now named the

Iris, was the British steamer Menemsha. Unlike the Vulcan, the Iris will make no repairs, but will be devoted solely to converting the ocean's brine into drinking water; and to this end, she will carry a very large supply of coal and will have four up-to-date distillers of considerable capacity.

These distillers or evaporators will each consist of three elements like the modern triple-expansion engine, and are intended to utilize the steam with the most economical expenditure demanded in the output of a total supply daily of at least 60,000 gallons of thoroughly palatable drinking water.

The operation is simple. Each of the evaporators consists of a cylindrical steel boiler containing a coil of piping which is surrounded by cold sea water. The steam is supplied to the first coil directly from the ship's boilers. That steam raises the sea water to the boiling point and gradually evaporates it in that way. The steam thus generated, in conjunction with such of the original steam not condensed in the first coil in the operation, passes into the coil of the second evaporator, repeating the operation in connection with the sea water there, and finally merging with the steam raised from the salt water in the third evaporator and passing together into the condenser. The condensation from the first two coils is caught by traps and carried off to the tanks. In this way, the latent heat from the first steam from the boiler is economically absorbed by the three stages of salt water, and a higher percentage of performance is attained than is possible in a single-element evaporator. After condensation, the water is carefully aerated, and the result is a thoroughly palatable water devoid of that flatness generally characteristic of condensed sea water.

A sediment of salt—the residue of the ocean brine—gradually forms upon the coils of the distillers, and these evaporators are so arranged that this scale can be readily removed. On the other ships, their distillers will be worked as far as possible only to the extent of making good the loss of fresh water consumed by the boilers, that the use of salt water may be obviated and the formation of a troublesome scale of salt, difficult to reach, may be guarded against in the ship's boilers proper.

The hygienic value of sufficient fresh water cannot be overestimated when the rigors of warfare are aggravated by the close confinement of shipboard in the tropics; and it may even be the purpose of this vessel to lend its bounty to the military branch of the service. Poisoned wells and tainted streams need not be feared under such circumstances; they can be avoided.

THE REFRIGERATOR SHIP.

The refrigerator ship Supply, formerly the Illinois of the American Line, will be used as a traveling base of fresh provisions; and the tax on the refrigerating plants of the fighting ships will be eased to just that extent. The Illinois was originally built for a passenger ship, but was later relegated to the transportation of cattle and beef to England, still as an adjunct to the American Line. In that capacity, she necessarily had an extensive system of cold storage, and this has readily adapted the vessel to our present needs. She will carry tons of ice and fresh provender of all kinds—but especially of a vegetable nature—the surest safeguard against disease in the tropics, and with her extensive coal capacity, her own distiller plant, and her ample burden, she will prove an exceedingly efficient part of the

fleet. The government is making provision for one or two more vessels of the same sort.

THE COLLIERS.

The colliers explain themselves, and, being boats of fair speed and great carrying capacity, will form the principal supply links between our fighting craft and our bases of supply. As carefully as our coal will be used, still hundreds upon hundreds of tons of it will be used daily to keep the ships always ready for instant service and prepared to meet the enemy at any moment; and the safe conduct of their precious ebullient burdens will be a matter often demanding good, cool judgment and no mean skill on the part of their commanders. In war time, and sore pressed as Spain is, coal is worth its weight in gold, and a collier will prove a nugget worthy of a good, stiff chase and a moderate tussle; and the captain that can dodge such a foe and run his cargo safely into the intended haven, will be doing just as much good, perhaps, as the skipper that sinks a foe.

THE AMBULANCE SHIP.

The ambulance ship is the naval sister of mercy, and will minister wholly to the sick and wounded of our officers and seamen, or, if need be, the stricken of our army of occupation, as well.

The Solace, formerly the Creole of the Cromwell Line, has already begun, perhaps, the duty for which she was hastily prepared; and what it means to transport comfortably and hastily the wounded from the feverish tropics to some more temperate haven beyond the boom of guns and beyond the exciting reach of war's alarms, is a boon very much emphasized by the record of every war. As far as possible, the Solace has been made to meet the more pressing needs of the service for which she has been called into requisition; but she is not that perfect craft suggested by Surgeon-General Van Rypen and carefully planned by the chief constructor. There is one comical elevator into which the sick and wounded will be carried from either side, and then raised or lowered either to the large, airy operating-room or to the deck on which they are to be housed. The state-room accommodations already in the craft have been readily adapted to hospital uses, and there is ample room between decks for additional cots. The convalescents will be carried above where they can be in the fresh air, while under the sheltering cover of wide-spread awnings. Steam cutters and large barges will facilitate the easy transportation of the injured and sick, and a well-known apparatus peculiar to our service will lift them from the boats and swing them in-board and on to the rolling cots that carry them to their immediate destination. Everything has been done to contribute to the efficiency of the vessel and the comfort and convenience of all on board; and there is every just reason to believe she will prove herself invaluable from the common point of hygienics and humanity, for a fighting ship is a cruel place for sick or wounded after a heavy engagement.

Although all these vessels will strictly avoid the enemy, still, in their way, they are just as vital to our success as those that take their places in the line and bear the brunt of battle; and any man might be proud of the duty entrusted to him in their command.

UNCLE SAM AND THE DONS.

(A BOY'S POEM.)

With poetical reference to Spain,
We speak of that kingdom with pain,
But too true to be laughed at,
And too sincere to be scoffed at,
The dons are now feeling great shame.

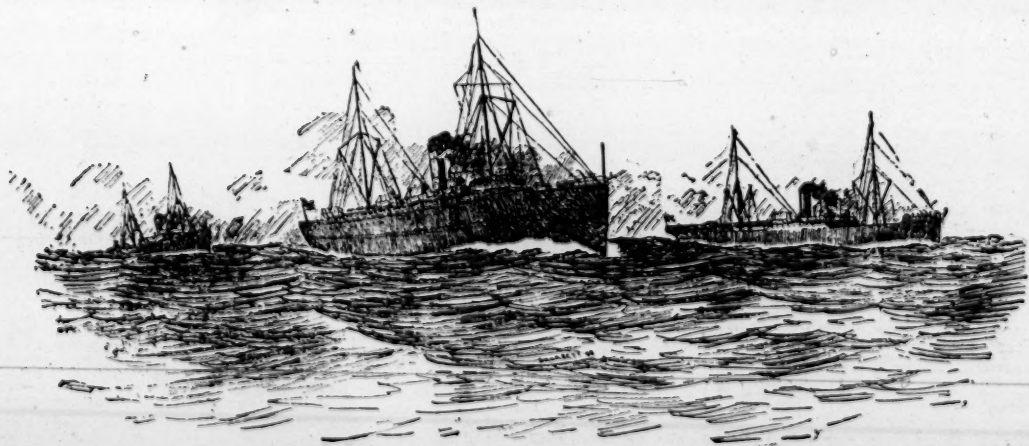
Now that country's in great state of need,
Will the powers and France please to heed,
Uncle Sam is not joking,
Although Spain's ribs he is poking,
And will "Remember the Maine" with great speed.

We speak of Dewey with pride,
For he don't seek our bravery to hide,
With eight little ships
Fourteen war boats he whips,
And not one of his brave fellows died.

In every one's mind there is sorrow,
For from France Spain would like help to borrow.

Look out! Now Spain, none of that,
We happen to have you down pat;
Great Britain would help us tomorrow.
CLIFFORD MERRILL.

L. A. H. S., May 19, 1898.



SUPPLY.

VULCAN.

IRIS.

AMONG THE OLD SOLDIERS.

LYING AWAKE NIGHTS TO DISCUSS THE FIGHTING
AGAINST SPAIN.

By a Special Contributor.

"ONLY an old soldier."
"But he fought for his country's freedom."

Thomas Walls, late private Co. G, First Infantry, U.S.A., was buried at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, a few Sundays ago. The two sentences at the head of this article were a remark and a rejoinder made at his grave.

It was the end of a soldier. The few spectators who had been drawn to the grave through curiosity turned away, and resumed their Sunday ramble.

The entire burial had been extremely simple. The funeral cortege showed a total lack of any inspiring qualities. The Home Band marched slowly along, playing a funeral dirge; behind followed a regulation cavalry wagon carrying a plain black pine coffin, draped with the American flag. Closely behind this walked a half-dozen relatives of the deceased, then a score of old soldiers, led by the firing squad.

The service was read, the salute fired, "taps" were sounded—and the ceremonies were over. The band wheeled shortly and marched gayly back to the inspiring strains of "The Washington Post" march. The old soldiers speedily disbanded, and the Sunday strollers went their way in the ever-endless paths of pleasure-seeking. The incident was doubtless soon forgotten by all.

A simple white stone with four numerals will mark the last resting place of Thomas Walls.

This is scarcely an alluring picture of a soldier's end. Yet there are hundreds of thousands of men at the present time who are willing and anxious to venture such a passing for pure love of country.

I asked Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles a few days ago if there has been a hearty response to the President's call for volunteers to go to Cuba.

"I have on file letters and telegrams representing 800,000 persons importuning that they be enlisted for service at once. And this is in addition to the 125,000 specified in the President's call and who are now enlisted," was his response.

When I asked the same question of Gen. Alger, the Secretary of War, he was even more enthusiastic over the patriotism of the people.

"Should an emergency call go forth tomorrow for a draft of the American people, 12,000,000 men would rally to the flag before the sun sank to rest," was his reply.

And the first who have sprung to the fore are the old soldiers of the civil war. There is no such patriotism as theirs to be found elsewhere. They have felt the thrill of conflict that permeates every nerve, and they have suffered for the flag they love. The maimed and even the wholly incapacitated are eagerly "sniffing the battle from afar" and longing to be in it.

The governor of the Soldiers' Home here can scarce restrain the veterans in the institution, thirsting to go to the front again. They rage against the age limit which debars them, and rail on the infirmities which disable them.

"The men seem frenzied at times," says the sergeant-major of the home. "In their fervent desire to take the field again they forget the infirmities which render them wholly unfit for service. To a man they have come forward and begged to be taken back into active service. A few have succeeded in their endeavors and are even now well on their way to the front."

"Who were the first to come forward?"

"Strange as it seems, it was the men who had been the most badly maimed in the service. Those who had lost their limbs, and who had suffered most."

If one doubts the enthusiasm of these men it is only necessary to see the avidity with which the daily papers are devoured, to dispel such an idea. Let but the magic word "extra" be shouted on the lawn and scores of veterans pour from the buildings and hobble eagerly to invest their pennies for news from Uncle Sam's boys on sea and land.

It is pathetic to see the blind, whose eyes have lost their brightness. The magic word brings them from their nooks, and they rush eagerly forward till unfamiliar ground is encountered, then pause irresolute, and call peevishly for comrades to bring the news. And they are not left long in ignorance by their fellows. Some kind comrade leads them carefully back and patiently reads the dispatches to them.

How these men of passed activity chafe at the administration's delay!

"What is the matter," they ask of the visitor, "that something is not done in Cuba? A quick stroke would do the business for good and all."

"And they talk of sending niggers to fight the Spaniards," says another. "Niggers are too good for the Spanish, but if they are going to send anybody,

why in God's name don't they give a white man a chance?"

All day and well into the night the war question is discussed.

"It is almost impossible to get the boys to sleep," says the weary-looking keeper of the dormitories. "They will rise in their beds in the middle of the night to discuss with each other how the battles should be fought."

One marvels at the patriotism which will cause these men to leave the beauty and comfort of their present homes for the discomforts and hardships of actual warfare. And yet they would nearly all go if they were allowed to do it.

The Soldiers' Home is one of the most beautiful spots in the country, and is the show place of all-beautiful Washington. Nowhere can there be found such drives, such wooded lanes and such vistas. The eye is overpowered with the multitude of picturesque surprises; the little lakes spanned by graceful bridges, the magnificent woods and the foliage, and the stately buildings.

Somewhere there is a little story of a city so sinful that the waters were opened into the valley, and the city destroyed, and when the day is clear, the spires and domes of the ancient city can be seen far below the surface of the lake. This little tale is often suggested from the heights around the home. On misty days the Capital City can be seen but faintly. The domes and spires are but delicate tracings in the filmy distance. The Capitol looms up but faintly in the background, and even the golden dome of the library shines with subdued luster through the mist.

In the present exigency, as in the past, the home promises to be famed in the annals of war. It is destined to be the scene of the great Federal camping station at Washington for the mobilization and drilling of the volunteers.

During the civil war the home became a summer resort and place of refuge for the President. When the Confederate forces reached Alexandria on the march to Washington, President Lincoln vacated his dangerous post at the White House and hastened to the Presidential cottage in the Soldiers' Home Park. Here, surrounded by the forces at the home, and defended by cannon, he was for the time secure from attack.

For the convenience of the Presidents a wide avenue, three miles long, was forced from the White House in a direct line to the home. Subsequent Presidents, to the time of Arthur, occupied the cottage as a summer home, but it is now the custom for the President to occupy a home nearer the social center of the city during the heated season. After the adjournment of Congress the Executive leaves the city for a summer rest by the seaside or in the mountains.

The Soldiers' Home is one of the most extensive charities in the country; and it is supported entirely by the regular army of the United States. Old soldiers who have served twenty years, or who have been wounded in the service, or who have been disabled by disease, are eligible for admittance and care. Here they live in comparative happiness among their fellows, and end their days in the atmosphere of the army.

Every soldier has an interest in the home and gives part of his pay for its maintenance. The sum of 12½ cents is taken from the pay each month of every man in the regular service. This, with the addition of fines, receipts from the sale of unclaimed articles of dead soldiers, and the interest on the endowment fund of nearly \$2,500,000, supplies an income approximating \$250,000 a year. All this is the outcome of the dream of Gen. Winfield Scott, and for which he laid a foundation with \$100,000 from the tribute which he levied on the City of Mexico.

For good conduct the governor of the home may allow each man \$1 a month for spending money, and pay him at the rate of 25 cents a day for any labor which he may be able and willing to perform. Those regularly employed receive \$9 a month as common laborers and \$15 as mechanics. A theater, library and amusement halls provide excellent facilities for enjoyment and instruction.

On the whole, the old soldier has a very comfortable time when he comes to the home.

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A VETERAN'S STORY.

By a Special Contributor.

THAT story! Oh! It's been told once, after a fashion. One day a woman came to the "home." She was a slim one, with the kind of listening eyes that some folks have, and she asked me questions and questions. I didn't have an idea that she was going to put it in the paper, or I wouldn't have told her some things that I did. I guess that she was a Chicago woman. Anyway, I one day got a Chicago paper marked with red, and there was the story I had told her, but with lots of mistakes, and it was dressed all up with fine words, and heroes, and tears, and such things, till nobody could have believed it was a true story, as she said it was. Besides, if she wasn't going to tell the story straight instead of fixing it up in stage dress, she hadn't ought to have told the man's name right out. I wouldn't like to have Jim's posterity have that story in the family scrap book.

That writer said that Jim at a battle in the war, turned his back at the first firing, and ran eight miles before stopping. I know for certain it weren't more 'n seven, and that just as soon as he came to himself, he turned round, and ran back to his regiment. He had been scared out of his wits by the rattle of the guns, and the yelling and all the other racket, but when he "come to" and found out that he was running away from the fight it was "about face" with him, and back he went on the double-quick, and owned up to everybody. I'll bet there are dozens of men living today that heard him own up, and call himself a coward.

The doctor told Jim it was nervousness, and that there would be plenty of chances for him to show his bravery; but Jim said he never could stand the firing; that he would disgrace himself again, sure as shooting; that the racket rattled him plum crazy, and wouldn't the doctor, for goodness' sake, get him moved to some other work; said he'd be glad to do the meanest police work, anything. You see, Jim and the doctor and I, we all were from the same town, and I know all the story. The doctor said that he needed a good forger; that he didn't have anything for the sick and wounded, but coffee and canned beef tea. We were retreating to the Kanawha, you know, and the hospital was in ambulances. Jim was awfully anxious to be saved from rattling again, so he implored the doctor to get him detailed for the forage. Doctor told him that he'd be in ten times more danger a-foraging than in the ranks. Jim said, he'd ten times rather be killed than to disgrace himself again.

Well, Jim geo detailed to hospital work, an dhe did tip-top, just grand. The sick fellows got so gone on Jim that Doctor said he was plumb jealous. But it was foraging for the sick where Jim won his spurs. I never saw his equal for foraging; he did beat all. Every day he'd go out, and every night he'd come in with some kind of provender—eggs and chickens, or a fat turkey, or fresh vegetables, or a shoat or a lamb, or canteens of milk slung over his shoulder. Every time we stopped, he'd set traps out every where around, to catch wild things, and he could fish splendid. Doctor said that he could cheer up the sick men a most any time by just telling them that Jim was out on a forage. Jim said he could bring home more forage sometimes, if he had a horse, and asked if they wouldn't furnish him a horse. They said there wasn't any horse to spare him. So one night Jim came in on a first-rate black horse, with a spotted white calf strapped on behind. The horse was such a good one that it was confiscated for government service. But Jim wasn't discouraged. A few days after he came in with another rebel horse, the awfulest-looking old "plug" that any farmer ever turned out to grass. He was so lean and towlsed that the United States didn't begrudge Jim the scarecrow; but they did begrudge him the rations for the bag-of-bones. But Jim said that he could forage for the plug as well as for the boys. And he did. He stole from Virginia rebels all that he plumped up that horse on. But it was a funny sight to see—Jim come in on the critter with a sheep on behind, a couple of roast pigs slung on saddle-bag fashion. Often the doctor warned Jim that he was in more danger at foraging than he could be in battle, for any of them rebs catching him stealing their animals, or anything, would have shot him down like a sheep-killing dog. Jim said he knew it, but he couldn't stand the rattle of battle—he just couldn't. They told him that one day he'd be brought in dead—shot for a thief. Jim said he guessed that was about the way it would be. And it was. Jim was found shot dead; some rooster feathers were stuck in his cap; a scrap of paper was pinned on the front of him, and "Thus perish chicken thieves" was wrote on it. Well, when the names went on of the men killed on Hunter's raid, Jim's name was among them.

One day the doctor that Jim had foraged for was in Cleveland, and along with him Gen. Hastings; he was hurt last inauguration day, and since he got

well, he's been visiting at the White House, I have heard say. The general asked the doctor if he had seen the monument to the —, a certain regiment; and when the doctor said that he hadn't seen it, they hailed a carriage and drove out to the cemetery. The doctor told me about interviewing that monument, for he liked to talk over war times. He and the general walked around the handsome monument, a-reading the names and talking over the men that they remembered. Then, all of a sudden, he said, "Well, if there isn't the name of my forager, Jim —, up there among the names of the regiment's fallen braves. God love your soul, Jim! By heaven, your name ought to be there! I thank God that it is there!"

Just then something queer happened: Doctor swears that it did happen. A little girl with a big bunch of flowers asked Doctor please to tell her on which side of the monument was the name of James —; that she had brought the flowers for him; that he was her father. (It was Decoration day, you see.) The doctor showed her where to lay the flowers. They asked her a lot about Jim's folks, and he and the general both kissed her.

You think everything in this story is coming out mighty pat, but the pat-test thing hasn't been told. That little girl—Jim's girl—is married to a doctor, and he is going for a surgeon to Cuba.

CORPORAL G.

Ha! Ha! Ha!

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AT THE THEATERS.

THE Detroit Free Press of Monday, April 18, says: "Otis Skinner the actor, occupied the pulpit of the Church of Our Father yesterday forenoon. The edifice was filled with a cultured and representative audience. Actors, lawyers, physicians, business men and many women were there. . . . In introducing the distinguished actor, Rev. Lee S. McCollister explained that his father and the father of Mr. Skinner were ministers of the gospel, each admiring the accomplishments and personality of the other. After lawyers, reformers and physicians had been heard from his pulpit, Mr. McCollister said it afforded him pleasure to introduce 'this friend of mine, Otis Skinner.'"

The Free Press says that Mr. Skinner was a great success as pulpiteer. In the course of the address "he referred to the early trials of the great English tragedian, Edmund Kean, who is said to have walked sixty miles from town to town, his poor, sick wife plodding by his side, to meet engagements in the provinces. After he had scored a brilliant local success as Shylock in 'The Merchant of Venice,' Kean was called to London to play in the aristocratic Drury Lane Theater, but he persistently refused to appear in any other character than Shylock, finally scoring a remarkable hit when he was allowed to act the great part of Shylock's Jew. . . . It is the popular impression that the actor is just 'out on a lark.' Not so. He has hard and heartbreaking study, and disappointments as deep and bitter as any experienced by men and women in less conspicuous callings. . . . The actor's social standing is now unquestioned. It wasn't fifty years ago. The actor is now recognized as a normal man. The theater is not entirely an educational institution. I think it is recreational, also. The theater preaches a sermon, only as it is an epitome of life. The drama is an honored institution in our civilization and will so continue to the end of time."

In referring to this occupation of the pulpit Mr. Skinner says, in a letter to a Los Angeles friend: "This is simply an evidence of a fateful prenatal influence—my father being a clergyman. I've now combined the pulpit with the stage, and in a short time shall take up the medical profession and then I shall bill myself as the Trinity. While I saw off a man's leg I shall fill him full of religious thought, and then, as he is convalescing I'll soothe his impatient moments with passages from 'King Lear,' 'Trilby' and 'McFadden's Row of Flats.'"

On Thursday of next week at the Los Angeles Theater the well-known actor, Robert Mantell, will present for the first time in this city "A Secret Warrant," a romantic drama in four acts, suggested by an episode of French history in 1720, and written for Mr. Man-



ROBERT MANTELL.

tell by A. W. Tremayne. Few players of our country stand in greater favor than Robert Mantell. Since his advent as a star he has been a continuous producer of these scholarly works which make the theater a temple of art and education. Not only is he himself an able stage manager and sincere student, but he surrounds himself with actors of acknowledged ability; his mountings are finished and correct, and the ensemble of his presentations complete. He carries a large equipment, and costumes his plays with marked taste and fidelity. Shakespeare, of course, is his great master, but acknowledging the ability of the modern writers, he selects from the best; Dumas, D'Ennery and Sardou are his favorite authors; their works have received conscientious care, and have never been better presented in this country.

Of his new play, which is probably the strongest romantic drama presented this season, nothing but praise has been given. France under the Bourbons was victimized by many corrupt practices; one of the most dreaded instruments was the Lettre de Cachet, which might easily be obtained by a court favorite. In many cases the secret warrant would be issued blank, a

courtesan in favor with the King might fill in a name and secure the arrest of a most worthy person, who would be forthwith incarcerated in the Bastille, and in many cases never again heard of. From this circumstance W. A. Tremayne has evolved a powerful romance. The period of the play is 1720, when France was under the rule of the Regent, Duc d'Orleans. Louis de Beaumont, captain of the King's Guards, is a splendid fellow, loyal and courageous, but unfortunately he offends the Regent's mistress, and is twice made the victim of the secret warrant. Ready wit and a strong arm, however, carry the soldier through, and in the end he confounds the plots of the infamous Lady Gabrielle. Mr. Mantell thinks this is the best romantic play he has ever had the fortune to present. It will be the bill for the Saturday matinee, as it is a great favorite with the ladies. On Friday evening "Monbars" will be given and on Saturday evening "The Face in the Moonlight."

A bill that bristles with the best in vaudeville is announced for next week at the Orpheum. A number of features that should make the programme one of unusual excellence, are advertised to be seen tomorrow evening. The festive "hanger" artist has only been able to express his conception of the newcomers by styling the affair a "bombardment of startling novelties," which is certainly something out of the ordinary, and calculated to awe, impress and amaze.

Heading the bill is the name of Pietro Marino, described as the "wonderful young California violinist." Marino has recently graduated from the Brussels Conservatory, where he was the favorite pupil of the great Ysaye. Marino has been playing in European and eastern cities, with success. He took Remenyi's place on the Orpheum programme in San Francisco, after the latter's death, and won marked favor from the people of the North. His debut in Los Angeles is awaited with considerable interest by the musical people of the city.

Isabelle Urquhart, the brilliant comic opera star, and the most recent accession to vaudeville, is to appear next week, supported by a competent company of players, in a clever farce called "In Durance Vile." The fair Isabelle is an evening's entertainment, all by herself, but she has rivals on the bill who will press her closely in the race for popular favor.

John W. Ransome is certain to divide honors with the gracious comedienne. Ransome made a hit of mammoth proportions at the Orpheum two years ago. He is an impersonator and caricaturist of unique talents, and with a style all his own. His unctuous humor is expended on imitations of public characters, who stand for the moment in the great white light that beats upon the men of the hour. Ransome will next week make merry with Gov. Budd, Mark Hanna, and toy with other local, State and national celebrities.

A team of agile steppers, Hayes and Bandy, are said to be the cleverest dancers that ever came to the Coast. They are past masters of all that pertains to the terpsichorean art, and trip the light fantastic with all the skill that long and patient practice insures.

Lizzie B. Raymond, the singing comedienne, is to remain another week. Her songs will be new, and "ginger" always injected into her act, is sure to be a feature of her performance.

Smith O'Brien, the man who first sung and made famous "The Band Played On," will do a monologue act, and warble a tune or two in the course of his remarks.

Reno and Richards, grotesque acrobats, are to be held over for another week, with Tony Wilson and his clownish partner.

Matinees are announced for Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

The attraction offered for the coming week at the Burbank by the Belasco-Thall Company is the patriotic naval play, "The White Squadron," which has made one of the most successful runs in the history of the drama. It possesses all the elements which will insure it a popular success, and few plays have been put on the stage with a more liberal display of scenic effects. The story hinges upon the dual life of Gen. de Romaclo of the Brazilian army, who is also the chief of a band of robbers preying upon the bullion trains while on their way from the mines to the city. His true character is detected by Victor Stanton, commander of the U.S.S. Yorktown, flagship of the white squadron then lying, with ships of other nations, in the bay at Rio de Janeiro. There is love-making and intrigue, of course, and sufficient comedy to relieve the heavier parts. The scenic settings of the stage are in good taste, and particularly accurate and artistic. Perhaps the most striking scene is that of the third act, representing a marine view, and ships in the distance, and a tableau change, wherein the United States ships are brought suddenly forward nearer the public square where the congress of navies is being

held. A large number of people participate in the action, which is lively throughout, and retains the interest of the spectators to the last.

It ought to be seen by every one who is a student of the drama, or who wishes a powerful and novel sensation from dramatic effect. Henry Napier, who has been Marie Wainwright's leading man during the past season, has been especially engaged to play the part of Victor Stanton, and will make his debut upon this occasion. The rest of the company are strongly cast, and the entire play will be appropriately costumed.

The management of the Burbank Theater makes the important announcement that it has signed a contract with Mme. Modjeska to appear at that house for a season beginning June 13, next, in a repertoire comprising "Adrienne le Couvreur," "Camille," "Magda," and "Marie Stuart," supported by the stock company, strengthened by two and possibly three very strong and valuable additions.

GOSSIP OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Joseph Grismer is writing a new play for W. A. Brady.

Edith Crane is to be leading lady of the new Frawley company.

Mark Twain and Sydney Rosenfeld are collaborating on a new play.

Elita Proctor Otis has a new play from the French called "Strategy."

Laura Rigger is the star next season in a new farce-comedy by Scott Marble.

Martha Morton is at work on a new play for Sol Smith Russell for next season.

A grandson of Bishop Potter will be the advance representative for Wilton Lackaye next season.

Grace Kimball married a rich New Yorker last week, and will forthwith retire from the stage.

Ada Rehan has been honored by election as a permanent governor of the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon.

[Evening Sun:] Thank heavens! At last the De Wolf Hoppers have got their divorce. Now perhaps they'll be good—and still.

William A. Brady, the managerial apostle of the notorious, threatens to send out Steve Brodie, B. J., next season in "A Night in Chinatown."

Aline Crater and Cherida Simpson are Oscar Hammerstein's stars for his new Olympia production of "War Bubbles." The western girls continue in high favor in eastern stage circles.

The crafty Mr. Primrose has not overlooked any of the signs of the times in giving to his new organization the title of Primrose and Dockstader's Great American Minstrels.

The stage, not to be deprived of a share in Admiral Dewey's glory, puts forward Miss Jeannette Dewey as a cousin of the hero of Manila. Miss Dewey is to appear in the New York production of "The Tarrytown Widow."

A New York letter says: "The stage disrobes multiply and the shocked portion of the public are beginning to wonder why it is that people are paid for doing on the stage what they would get six months for doing on the sidewalk."

This story comes from London: An actor being asked his opinion of a brother artist's performance, replied: "Yes, it is all very nice; but doesn't it rather remind you of some one trying to play a Beethoven sonata on a typewriter?"

Ben Stern is in Boston making arrangements for a great pyrotechnic presentation of the destruction of the Maine, and the bombardment of Manila, and sinking of the Spanish fleet. The first performance will be given on Memorial day evening.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria and Prince Charles of Denmark were present at a recent performance of "The Heart of Maryland" in London recently. Mrs. Leslie Carter was the recipient of the royal congratulations upon her success.

In the list of unusual actions by the people of the stage must be placed the action of the Italian actress, Tina di Lorenzo, in dying her once beautiful black hair an intermediate pink. Asked for her reason, she said that she wished to be considered solely as an actress and desired no favor extended to her because of her beauty.

Sara Bernhardt has recovered from her illness. A Paris correspondent of a London paper tells of the moving reception she received from the audience the evening of the first performance of "Lysiane." Even the trained Sara is said to have trembled with emotion at her friends' cordiality, an emotion which unfavorably affected her acting in the early part of the first scene.

At the present time Fanny Davenport is suffering from sciatica and can scarcely move her limbs. Within a fortnight she will be moved to her country home at South Duxbury, Mass. It will take her the better part of the summer to become strong again. Miss Davenport has three new plays under consideration and will make an expensive production of one of them in the autumn.

[Evening Post:] On a Broadway car the other day some one asked Miss Lucille Saunders, the contralto of "The Wedding Day" company, when she had been most frightened in her life? "I think," laughed Miss Saunders, "it must have been the night I sang in 'The Wedding Day' at the Casino for the first time, and suddenly it dawned on me from the noise in the audience that my first song had made a hit. You often hear of the poor actress who gets

stage fright purely because she's afraid she won't make a success; but I assure you her experience is nothing compared to the feelings of the actress who makes a hit that is too big and fears the consequences."

At Ephesus, near Smyrna, a large theater of the Roman period has been unearthed by German excavators. It is well preserved, three rows of seats, the orchestra and the stage being intact. Under the orchestra some actors' musical instruments and some actors' costumes were found. In addition the aqueduct of the town, by which means water was conveyed to a height of nearly 300 feet, as been found, as well as a great statue of Nemesis.

They say of W. S. Gilbert that, notwithstanding his propensity for making scathing remarks and his absolute inability to frame a compliment, he is a kind-hearted man. On the first night of Beerbohm Tree's revival of "Julius Caesar" it was suggested to Gilbert that he go back to the actor's dressing room and congratulate him on his success. When Gilbert entered he found Tree lying exhausted on a couch with perspiration pouring from him. Gilbert said, "I congratulate you—how perfectly your skin acts."

An ambitious theatrical manager, whose career has been strewn with failures, recently presented in New York under the title of "The Koreans," a comic opera which had been received with some favor in Boston as "The Walking Delegate" and with it scored the triumph of his career, as it was hailed by press and public as the worst of its kind ever to have had the honor of more than one performance. Richard Carroll, a comedian of come ability, played the part of the walking delegate, and, being asked why he had accepted a part so obviously bad, explained that when he read the manuscript he found that the character would wear a frock coat, silk hat, puff tie, bright new patent leather shoes and handsome spring trousers, and as he had planned to spend the summer season at Manhattan Beach and Sheephead Bay, he had seized gladly this opportunity to have these appropriate clothes furnished by the manager. All of which goes to show that Mr. Carroll is a pretty wise individual even if he is not always funny as a comedian.

WESTERN RESERVOIRS.

Valuable Bulletin by Engineer James D. Schuyler.

Fifteen or twenty years ago the water supply of Southern California, particularly, as well as in other sections of the West, was considered to have reached the limit of its utility without infringement upon vested rights, while the area of lands supplied with water for irrigation was but a small fraction of that which needed water. Since then, however, this area has been vastly increased, and the water supply greatly augmented, chiefly by the construction of storage reservoirs for impounding a portion of that great surplus which, every winter, flows to the sea. The subject of water storage is attracting more widespread attention year by year, and there is a general demand for information on the subject which is the forerunner of more extensive development than has hitherto been undertaken, for the field for profitable investment in that direction is still open to greater achievements.

To meet this demand the United States Geological Survey has lately turned out from the government presses a bulletin on "Reservoirs for Irrigation," by James D. Schuyler of Los Angeles. This work has been, also, incorporated in the eighteenth annual report, in the introduction of which F. H. Newell, the superintendent of hydrography, takes occasion to say: "With these papers has been included one by James D. Schuyler of Los Angeles, Cal., whose name is identified with the planning and construction of some of the greatest irrigation works of the country. In 1896, as opportunity offered, he prepared this paper upon the subject of storage reservoirs of the western part of the country. The demand for information of this character is so great, and the paper is so notable, illustrating to the public the extent and development and the success attained in water conservation, that it is desirable to include it in the annual report."

Throughout the arid West, where successful agricultural development depends largely upon the intelligent utilization of water for irrigation and power purposes, and where no other one means can conduce to this end, so much as reservoir construction, the value and importance of Mr. Schuyler's work is evident. To those who are seeking information as to the actual physical conditions of our watersheds, Mr. Schuyler's illustrated bulletin is invaluable. It may be obtained on application to the director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

The paper gives a minute description of the various types of reservoir dams that have been constructed in Western America, as well as the results achieved by those that have been built a sufficient length of time to afford reliable data as to their catchment from the watersheds tributary to them, and the duty accomplished by them in the way of irrigation.

The paper is copiously illustrated with photographs, drawings and maps, and is a valuable addition to the rather scanty literature on the subject.

GEN. SHAFTER.

COMMANDER OF THE TROOPS ASSIGNED TO CUBA.

AFTER much discussion and conjecture as to the commander, who will lead the United States troops in the coming invasion of Cuba, general satisfaction is expressed with the appointment by President McKinley of an officer whose gallant record and long years of service eminently fit him for such an appointment.

Maj.-Gen. William R. Shafter, who has just been assigned to this important duty, is a native of Michigan, and was born in the town of Galesburg, Kalamazoo county, October 16, 1835, while the first Legislature of the State, assembled at Detroit, was slowly completing preparations for its admission into the Union through the back door. As the Detroit Free Press says, he is the son of a Kalamazoo county pioneer farmer, and in his youth imbibed that sturdy, patriotic spirit which has always been so notable among the pioneers of Southwestern Michigan and their descendants. His young manhood was spent on the farm, and he has advanced from the lowest round of army service to the topmost by sheer abil-

ity and not by the benefit of academic education, or "being bathed in the waters of the Hudson," as army officers speak of the graduation at West Point. After attaining his majority he rounded out his common-school education by attending the Prairie Seminary, so-called in Richmond in the winter of 1859. It is an interesting fact that his tutor in this, his only "higher education," was a young pedagogue fresh from the Western Reserve of Ohio, who bore the since well-known name of Julius Caesar Burrows. The Prairie Seminary was located at Gull Corners, and the future Gen. Shafter traveled back and forth daily from Galesburg for the purpose of being enlightened by the future United States Senator.

The time of their young manhood Senator Burrows and Gen. Shafter have been warm friends. The Senator has recently urged his assignment to active command in Cuba with great earnestness. "Put Shafter in Cuba," said the Senator Gen. Alger, "and I will guarantee that he will speedily clean the Spaniards out from end to end of the island."

The splendid services of Gen. Shafter in the volunteer army during the war and in the regular army since the conclusion of the rebellion, afford sufficient warrant for the confidence now bestowed in him by the President and the War Department. No officer in the regular service has had a longer or more distinguished record. He was a natural soldier from boyhood.

"I remember Shafter well in his student days under me," said Senator Burrows. "He was passionately fond of his books and also, as I remember, of the girls, which I regarded as an exceedingly good symptom. In the days before the war when the country was full of excitement concerning its approach he was full of enthusiasm and was one of the first to announce his purpose to go to the front and fight

for his country. It is a good while ago, but I'm inclined to think that his offer of enlistment was the first in the town. His zeal was infectious. He had all the enthusiasm and ardor of youth, together with resolute determination to make a soldier. He had a splendid military bearing from boyhood, erect, well poised and looking every inch a soldier. I was confident from the first that Shafter would make his mark. He was a little lame at one time in his school days, and I'm not sure now how he passed muster. I suppose he fought his way into the army. I know he would have gone if he had but one leg. Certainly Shafter afterward and up to this time has amply justified all the expectations of his friends. He is just the man now to clean the Spaniards out of Cuba."

Young Shafter was 25 years old when the war began. He first offered as a private in the ranks, but was fortunate enough to be commissioned as first lieutenant in Co. I of the Seventh Michigan Infantry. This regiment was largely recruited from Lapeer and Monroe counties. Its colonel was Ira Grosvenor of Monroe, and young Shafter was under the immediate command of Capt. Lowell of Lapeer. The company



BRIG.-GEN. W. R. SHAFTER.

District, composed of the southwestern counties of the State. Col. Henry C. Gilbert was commissioned as colonel and Shafter was promoted from his lieutenantcy to be a major of this regiment on the 8th of August, 1862. The regiment was assigned to the western army and proceeded a month later to Cincinnati, and was engaged during the next year in Kentucky and Tennessee. In the desperate engagement at Thompson's Station, near Franklin, on the 5th of March, 1863, this regiment did noble work, and although the Union forces were defeated and many officers and men taken prisoners, their conduct has received the praise of history. The official reports of the middle Tennessee campaign name Maj. Shafter as one of the most deserving officers of the Nineteenth Infantry, and praise him for his meritorious conduct. While many men left the field in haste at Thompson's Station, Shafter was among those field officers who remained at their posts, and is spoken of in official reports, as having "bravely done his duty." He was among the officers who were captured by the enemy, but his courage was recognized as so conspicuous that the captors permitted him to retain his horse and side arms. For the next three months Maj. Shafter was a prisoner of war. He was exchanged in May, 1863, and subsequently commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth, his commission dating from April 4, 1863, while he was still in Confederate hands. He afterward received the brevet of colonel for his services at Fair Oaks and one of brigadier-general of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious work at Thompson's Station."

Rapid promotions in actual rank also followed for the young officer. After a year's service in the Nineteenth, as lieutenant-colonel, he was promoted to colonel of the Seventeenth United States colored troops, which he continued to command from April 19, 1864, to the close of the war. This was one of the best of the colored regiments, and played a successful part in the advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from that city to the sea. From the time of his commission as colonel of this regiment, Shafter's immediate connection with Michigan State troops ceased. His record to the close of the war continued honorable and successful. He was mustered out of the volunteer service November 2, 1866, but had previously been commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-first United States Infantry, July 28, of the same year.

Unlike many of the army officers who passed from the temporary to the permanent establishment at the close of the war, Col. Shafter spent no time in civil life. He was transferred from the Forty-first to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, April 14, 1869, and afterward rendered long and important service on the Mexican frontier and in Indian campaigns. The rigorous experience thus gained is likely to prove of great importance in the work to which he is about to direct his attention.

Lieut.-Col. Shafter was promoted to colonel of the First United States Infantry by President Hayes, in 1879, and held that rank for nearly eighteen years. During nearly if not all of this time he was in command of the troops at Angel Island, Cal., one of the most important army posts in the country. Col. Shafter is, and always has been, a plain soldier, and in no sense a courtier or seeker after political assistance in securing promotion. One result of this has been that, although he was long the ranking colonel of the regular army, several of his juniors were advanced to the rank of brigadier before him. But fifteen months ago President McKinley recognized his rank and record by commissioning him brigadier-general. He was promptly confirmed by the Senate, and assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia, but was soon afterward transferred to the Department of California, thus becoming department commander at the same station where he had so long been post commandant. His well-earned and long-deserved promotion was received with great pleasure by the people of Michigan, his old home, as well as those of California, his present home, and army officers throughout the country.

When the present war with Spain first threatened, Gen. Shafter was immediately summoned into more active service, and placed in command of the division of the army having headquarters at New Orleans. More recently, when the matter of deciding to what officer the actual invasion of Cuba should be intrusted came under discussion, it was soon found to rest between Gen. Brooke and Gen. Shafter, and upon the promotion of Gen. Shafter to major-general, it is believed that his assignment to the command of the American troops participating in the first invasion of Cuba is certain.

This gallant Michigan veteran has now reached the highest rank in our present army, and is about to be assigned to the most important command any military man has had since the war. He is now in his 62d year. He is in splendid physical condition, a keen-minded, richly-experienced, courageous and determined soldier. Michigan may well be proud of the great opportunity which now opens for this gallant son to drive the Spaniards from that new world which they discovered and which they have blackened with their infamy.

District, composed of the southwestern counties of the State. Col. Henry C. Gilbert was commissioned as colonel and Shafter was promoted from his lieutenantcy to be a major of this regiment on the 8th of August, 1862. The regiment was assigned to the western army and proceeded a month later to Cincinnati, and was engaged during the next year in Kentucky and Tennessee. In the desperate engagement at Thompson's Station, near Franklin, on the 5th of March, 1863, this regiment did noble work, and although the Union forces were defeated and many officers and men taken prisoners, their conduct has received the praise of history. The official reports of the middle Tennessee campaign name Maj. Shafter as one of the most deserving officers of the Nineteenth Infantry, and praise him for his meritorious conduct. While many men left the field in haste at Thompson's Station, Shafter was among those field officers who remained at their posts, and is spoken of in official reports, as having "bravely done his duty." He was among the officers who were captured by the enemy, but his courage was recognized as so conspicuous that the captors permitted him to retain his horse and side arms. For the next three months Maj. Shafter was a prisoner of war. He was exchanged in May, 1863, and subsequently commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth, his commission dating from April 4, 1863, while he was still in Confederate hands. He afterward received the brevet of colonel for his services at Fair Oaks and one of brigadier-general of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious work at Thompson's Station."

Rapid promotions in actual rank also followed for the young officer. After a year's service in the Nineteenth, as lieutenant-colonel, he was promoted to colonel of the Seventeenth United States colored troops, which he continued to command from April 19, 1864, to the close of the war. This was one of the best of the colored regiments, and played a successful part in the advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from that city to the sea. From the time of his commission as colonel of this regiment, Shafter's immediate connection with Michigan State troops ceased. His record to the close of the war continued honorable and successful. He was mustered out of the volunteer service November 2, 1866, but had previously been commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-first United States Infantry, July 28, of the same year.

Unlike many of the army officers who passed from the temporary to the permanent establishment at the close of the war, Col. Shafter spent no time in civil life. He was transferred from the Forty-first to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, April 14, 1869, and afterward rendered long and important service on the Mexican frontier and in Indian campaigns. The rigorous experience thus gained is likely to prove of great importance in the work to which he is about to direct his attention.

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WATCHES cleaned, 75c; mainsprings, 50c; crystals, 10c; Patton, No. 214 South Broadway.

YANKEE DEWEY DANDY.

[To the Editor of The Times:] My cousin, Ezekiel Amiadab Peart, arrived here from Sagadahock, Me., about the time of Dewey's victory. He was so much elated that I found it difficult to restrain him from setting out on foot to join Dewey's fleet. He sang his country's national song, the vernacular "Yankee Doodle," incessantly, and his enthusiasm finally broke over all bounds and spread out into a new Yankee Doodle. I inclose it for publication in the Sunday Times, and would suggest that Ezekiel would be much pleased and encouraged if you would have the new song tatted through the Times whistle. Yours truly,

TIMOTHY SLEEK.

The New "Yankee Doodle," Entitled Yankee Dewey Dandy.

Yankee Dewey came to town,
A-ridin' on his boat, sir;
And brought a lot o' ships along.
The tightest things afloat, sir.

(Chorus.)

Yankee Dewey keep it up,
Do it neat and handy;
The tar to whip the Spanish dons
Is Yankee Dewey Dandy.

The don he scampered to his port,
Right up agin' the wall, sir;
He says: "Begone, you Yankee pigs!"
Ez loud ez he could bawl, sir.

(Chorus.)

Then Yankee Dewey sez, sez he:
"We'll soon see what he means, sir;
We'll blow his vessels an' his forts
To tarnal smithereens, sir."

(Chorus.)

Now Yankee Dewey had some guns,
Ez big ez any log, sir;
They'd shoot a shot a dozen miles
And hit a Spanish dog, sir.

(Chorus.)

And some they wuz so swamin' big
They looked less like a steeple;
They'd throw a shell five miles away,
And kill a hundred people.

(Chorus.)

And every time they shot 'em off
It took a ton of powder;
They cracked less like a thunder-clap,
Only a nation louder.

(Chorus.)

Then Yankee Dewey took a flag,
And signalled every ship, sir;
And this wuz what he sez, sez he:
"Keep cool, an' let 'em slip, sir."

(Chorus.)

Now every gunner laughed and cried,
An' his good gun embraced, sir;
An' said: "Now we'll avenge the Maine!"
An' stripped him to the waist, sir.

(Chorus.)

Them Spanish dons they must a thought
Some earthquakes on again, sir;
Or Sodom and Gomorrah come,
With Noah's flood thrown in, sir.

(Chorus.)

Fer such a shower of Dina Might,
Hot steel an' shot an' shell, sir;
An' fire an' brimstone never yit
On any navy fell, sir.

(Chorus.)

Some uv them Spanish ships blew up,
Some sunk into the bay, sir;
Some burned jes' like a rick on fire,
An' some dismantled lay, sir.

(Chorus.)

Then Yankee Dewey looked for more
To be exterminated;
An' sez, "Let's eat our breakfast, boys,
That fleet's annihilated."

(Chorus.)

O Yankee Dewey, do it do,
Avenge the gallant Maine, sir;
Help them heroic Cubans through,
An' crush tyrannic Spain, sir.

Yankee Dewey, keep it up,
Do it neat and handy,
The tar to whip the Spanish dons,
Is Yankee Dewey Dandy.

Literary Concert.

The Delta Sigma and Y.M.C.A. Lyceums held the first of two joint literary contests Friday evening in the Normal Auditorium. The programme consisted of an address by the president of the Delta Sigma, Charles Thorpe; music by the Normal Glee Club, violin solo by H. Olson, extemporaneous speeches by Mr. Miller (Delta Sigma), Theodore Syvertson (Y.M.C.A.), orations, W. F. Fellows (Delta Sigma), William Gubser (Y.M.C.A.); declamations, Ovid Laws (Delta Sigma), George J. Oden (Y.M.C.A.). The first places were awarded as follows: Extemporaneous speech, Mr. Miller; oration, W. F. Fellows; declamation, George J. Oden. The judges were Messrs. Millard, Wilbur and Judge Utley.

David Popper, the great violoncellist, has been decorated with the knight-hood cross of the Franz Josef order by the Emperor of Austria.

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WHEN

Everything else has failed to cure your cold, try Laxative Grippe Capsules. For sale at Ellington's Drug Store, northwest corner Fourth and Spring streets.

THE CAPITAL OF PERU.

A CITY MADE OF MUD AND FISHING POLES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, (Peru.) April 17, 1898.—Take a walk with me this morning through the quaintest city of this hemisphere. We are in Lima, the capital of Peru. The streets on which we stand were laid out more than three hundred years ago. Lima was a city when Boston was in its swaddling clothes, when Philadelphia was a baby, and all to the west and south of it an unbroken wilderness. I can show you houses here which are 200 years older than Chicago or Cincinnati, and I can even introduce you to one of the oldest citizens, the founder of the town, who, dried and pickled by this pure Peruvian air, has for over three centuries stayed here with his property. I refer to the Spanish-freebooter, Indian robber and butcher, Pizarro, who laid out Lima in 1535. He was assassinated on the spot where the President of Peru now lives, and his skeleton and his brains corked up in a bottle are kept in a glass case in the cathedral across the way. The skin is dried, and it sticks to the

bones, but with the exception of a patch which has been cut off here and there for relic hunters the hide is intact, though decidedly leathery and worse for the wear.

A CITY OF MUD.

Everything but money lasts long in Lima. Where else in the world will you find a city built of mud 300 years old? Lima has more than one hundred thousand people, and it is built of mud. It is about six miles around it and two miles from one side of it to the other. It has a network of narrow streets, which cross one another at right angles, with spaces clipped out here and there for parks or plazas. The houses are all of one or two stories, flush with the sidewalks, and in the business sections cage-like balconies hang out from the second stories, so that you are shielded from the sun as you pass through the city. Lima looks wonderfully substantial, and you would imagine it to be made of massive stone, which here and there is wonderfully carved. Some of the walls look like marble, others imitate granite, and the houses of all the colors

of the rainbow line the streets like substantial walls. About the chief square there are inclosed balconies from the second story walled with glass, and under these are what look like massive stone pillars forming an arcade or cloister around two sides of the square in front of the stores. These pillars are of mud, the polished walls of the houses are made of sun-dried brick coated with plaster of Paris, and the second stories are a combination of mud and bamboo cane. Think of a great city built of mud and fishing poles! That is Lima. There are some of the finest churches here on the continent made of mud. The great cathedral of Lima, which cost millions, is a mud structure, and could you take a sharpened rail and shove it against one of its massive towers it would go through the wall like a bird cage.

LIMA FROM THE HOUSETOPS.

But let us get up on the roof of our hotel and take a bird's-eye view of the city before we begin to explore it. We are now in a vast field of flat roofs, above which here and there rise the massive towers of the great churches for which Lima is noted. At the back of us, at the edge of this field, are the bleak foothills of the Andes, gray and forbidding, their tops in a smoky sky and with white clouds rushing here and there on their sides. On the edges of the city we see the green crops of the valley of the Rimac River, and over there are the three bridges which cross this stream as it flows through Lima. Look down upon the roofs all about you. They are more like garden

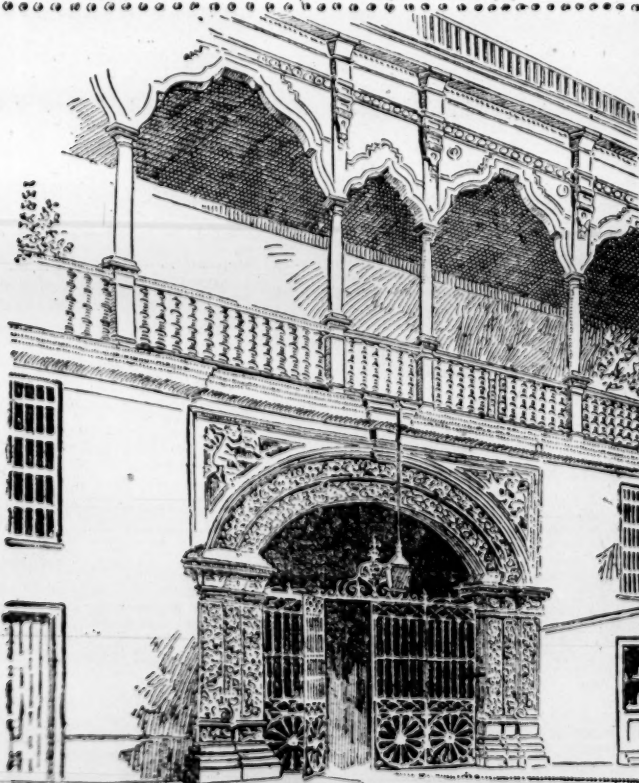
beds than the coverings of houses. Don't stamp your feet or walk heavily as you move about. The roof trembles under us and with little effort we could push our feet through. The supports of many of the roofs are merely cane poles, on which dirt is spread. On some matting is first put and then a layer of earth, sand or ashes. It is supposed to never rain here, and from year's end to year's end Lima has not a shower. Waterproofs are unknown, and the umbrella mender's cry is never heard. It is on this account that these mud walls stand throughout the generations, and it is, indeed, through lack of rain that Lima exists. A big shower would reduce the town to a mud heap, while a two weeks' pour would wipe it out of existence. Even here, however, nature sometimes varies her course. Last year the people were horrified by hearing the raindrops pattering on the roofs. The water which fell would have hardly been called a sprinkle in some parts of the world, but it did more damage here than an earthquake.

WHERE THE CHICKENS LIVE ON THE ROOFS.

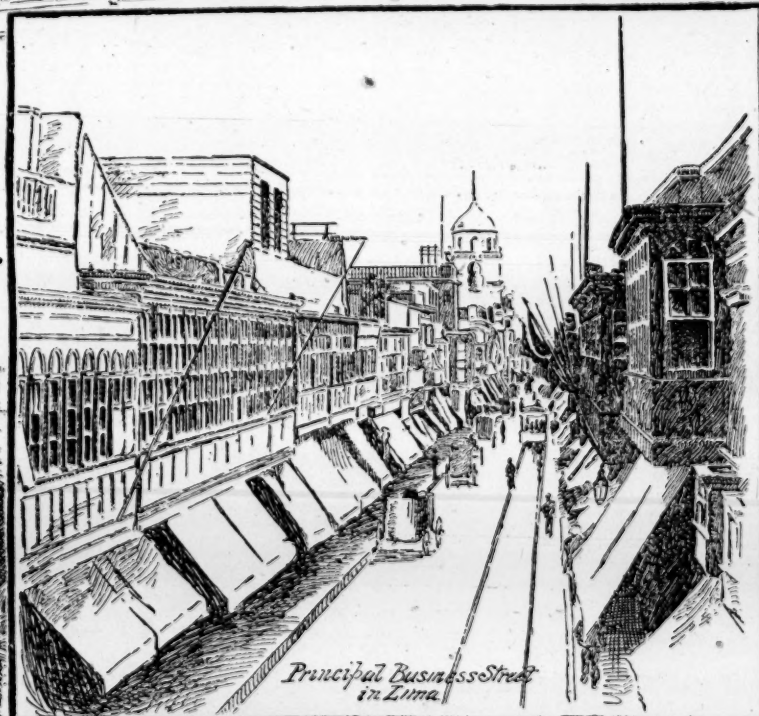
Much of the light of the Lima houses comes from the roofs. Each house has a court in the center, and many of the large buildings are cut up by courts, around which the rooms run. When there is a Joubie row of rooms the inner ones are lighted by little dormers which extend up through the flat roofs, and which look like chicken coops from where we are standing. It is difficult, in fact, to tell the dormers from the chicken coops. There are thousands of chickens which are born, lay their eggs and grow fat on the roofs of this city. There is a hen cackling on the opposite roof now. I am awakened every night by the crowing of the roosters above me, and the noise of the early morning in the middle of Lima makes me imagine myself in a barnyard. There is one asthmatic old rooster which crows me awake regularly at 5 a.m., and another that sometimes makes the air shake at midnight. I have not yet seen a cow on the roofs, though I am told that some families have their stables so located, the cattle not being taken down until they are ready for killing. From such buildings you might think that the houses of Lima would be always tumbling down, and that the city would be in constant danger from fires. This is not the case. The houses are almost earthquake proof, the larger buildings often having their first-story walls



Peruvian Ladies on the Street



A Peruvian Dwelling



Principal Business Street in Lima

from four to six feet thick, though those of the second story are thin. These mud walls never take fire. The furniture may go up in smoke, but as soon as the roof is ablaze it falls in, and the mud which covers it puts out the fire. There are, indeed, but few losses from fires here, and even out in the country, away from the fire companies, houses like these are insured for one-half of 1 per cent. Such a thing as a block or square burning down is unknown in Lima.

THE STREETS AND HOUSES.

From the hotel roof we get some idea of how compactly the city is built, and we see more of this during our walk. There are no gardens

and a very few back yards. The larger houses cover a great deal of space, as they are confined to one, or at most, two floors. The smaller ones are in many cases so small that it is hard to imagine they are houses at all. There are hundreds of little blind alleys which are reached through doors in the walls along the main streets, which have cell-like rooms, not over ten feet square. Each of these rooms is a house, and in one such alley which I visited today I was told that the average was about eight people to each tenement. Such houses have back yards about six feet square, surrounded by high walls. They have no windows, and the light comes in through the front and back door. None of the houses of Lima have chimneys. The most of the cooking is done over charcoal fires. Even the best houses have few windows on the ground floor, and as a rule the light comes from the interior courts or the roof. In the two-story houses of the better class galleries run around the courts, and the rooms opening out into these are very large and airy. All outside windows and doors are barred with iron, and the better parts of the city make you think of a long row of prisons. There are many fine homes, which are entered through iron-barred gates, and the doors going into what seem to you blank walls lead into palatial mansions surrounding courts filled with flowers.

In the business sections the people live in the second stories, which are divided up into flats or apartments. There are many floors rented out, and only the rich have large houses. The ground floors are stores and shops open to the street. The stores have no windows and the doors run the full width of the store, so that the whole front is shoved back or taken away during business hours. The light is usually from the front, though the larger establishments have courts and extend a long distance to the rear. Many of the shops are more like caves than anything else. They are cells, separated only by thin walls, and a walk along the Mercadores is more like a journey through a museum or an American department store than along the chief business street of a city. The business streets are from twenty to thirty feet wide, more often the former, and the sidewalks are not over four feet in width. Four people cannot well walk abreast, and a party crowds you off the pavement. donkey with panniers took the right of way from me this morning, and I stepped out into the road to let him go by.

LAZY MEN AND PRETTY WOMEN.

The street scenes of Lima are interesting. Let us stop under the arcade, which runs about the plaza, and watch the crowds. Here are some of the best shops of the city. They are full of fine goods, and here, between 4 and 5 o'clock every afternoon, the people come to buy and do business. These hours are the gayest of the day, and the crowd is now as thick as that of lower Broadway at noon. It is a far different crowd, however. No one hurries. The men saunter along or stand on the street and chat with their friends. We see little knots of men every few yards, and the messengers, the merchants and clerks seem to have time and to spare. Nearly everyone is well dressed. There are many plug hats and kid gloves, and nearly every man, old and young, carries a cane. They are very polite. They bow, smile, shake hands and lift their hats when they meet, and bow, smile and tip their hats when about to depart. They are the pink of perfection as far as form goes, and you would imagine them gentlemen of leisure rolling in wealth. The truth is most of them are poor. Peru has been playing a losing game with fortune for years, and the day of her enormous riches has long since gone by. If you will look closely you will see that many a coat is shiny at the seams, and that many of the silk hats are fast losing their nap. There are, perhaps, more reduced gentlemen here than in any other city of the world. The Chileans looted the country some years ago, and took away its chief sources of revenue. The Peruvians have been losing from that day to this. They have been patronizing the pawnbrokers and the foreign bond buyers, until the people nationally and individually are comparatively poor. They are not a business people, and having fallen do not know how to get up. The business of the country is, in fact, in the hands of foreigners, and there are not two big Peruvian business houses in this Peruvian capital. The young Peruvians are clerks in the stores or the government offices, while their fathers, as a rule, are skimming along on the remains of their once great estates.

THE PRETTY GIRLS OF LIMA.

But we must not forget where we

are. We are in one of the main streets of Lima, at 4:30 p.m., and some of the prettiest women south of the Equator are going to and fro past us. If you could drop this street down in an American city, how our young men would stop and open their eyes. How their mouths would water as they saw the luscious lips all about us, and how they would drink in the beauty of the Lima girls' eyes. The young ladies of Lima! They are a class nearer perfection in beauty of form than any girls I have ever seen. They are straight and well rounded, and their soft, round, beautiful faces, with their luxuriant black hair combed high up from the foreheads, are lighted up with eyes which fairly shine with the over-soul of their owners. If you could drop Lima down in New York the men would think the city had been taken by young widows or female orphans, who had just gone into mourning. All of the ladies of Lima dress in black when they go out to walk. They do not wear bonnets, but wrap fine shawls of black goods about their heads, pinning them fast on their backs, so that the face alone shows. The background adds to their beauty, and the costume, on the whole, is a good one. It saves the buying of new hats and bonnets, and is easy to put on or take off. Many a seedy waist and frowzy head are, I doubt not, hidden under those black shawls, and the wearers are never bothered by the question which one of our girls asked her mother, when preparing for an evening function, calling over the banisters: "Ma, shall I wash for a high or low-neck dress?" The Peruvian woman needs to wash only her face for the streets, for the rest of her person is hidden. As a rule, I am told, she often dispenses with washing her face, for in Peru they say that cold water brings fevers and that frequent bathing is productive of all kinds of diseases. There is much powder used and Lima has as many perfumery shops as any city of its size in the world. Both men and women are fond of sweet smells, and at carnival time they go about with squirt-guns and atomizers with which they drench their fellows of the opposite sex. The girls throw powder upon the boys and men, and women dash water into each other's faces. Sometimes a crowd of Lima belles will catch hold of one of the beaux and souse him in a bathtub full of water. I met yesterday a young man who was suffering with fever on account of a cold gotten from such a ducking not long ago.

THEY GO TO CHURCH.

The Lima women are very devout. Every other one we meet carries a prayer book and you can seldom enter a church without finding a score or so on their knees. No woman can go into a church wearing a hat or a bonnet, and those who attempt to do so are touched with a long stick by the sexton and told to take their hats off. One of the queer sights of Lima is a church congregation. The people, you know, are all Catholics, and the ceremonies are impressive, the costumes of the priests being resplendent with gold and silver braid. The men sit by themselves and the women and girls all wearing these black cloths on their heads make you think of a congregation of nuns who are dead to the world. At their own homes, however, they are, I am told, quite as much alive as their sex anywhere. They are vivacious and charming, and able to hold their own in their talk with the men. They are interested in politics, and those of the better classes are well educated, many of them speaking French. They are very fond of music and many play on the piano, the mandolin and the guitar exceedingly well. As in all Spanish countries, girls are never left alone with the men until they are married, and the courting is done with the whole family looking on at the billing and cooing. They are fond of evening parties, or tertulias, as they are called, and are noted for their sensuous dancing of the voluptuous waltz. At home they dress much like their sisters of the rest of Christendom and are as fond of gay clothes and the latest styles as our own American girls. The woman's rights woman has, I am told, not yet made her way here, though there is a movement toward giving women employment in places which were formerly exclusively held by the men. There are, for instance, women clerks in the city postoffice, and the stamps which I shall put on this letter will be bought of a Peruvian girl, who will bother her brains to understand my poor Spanish when I ask her to weigh it and have it properly registered.

LIMA ON HORSEBACK.

Lima on horseback is quite as in-

teresting as Lima afoot. There are few private carriages here, and I am told that there is not a livery stable in the whole city. The streets are paved with cobblestones and the cabs jolt your bones so that most people prefer to ride in the street-cars or on horses. The horses here have the easiest gait of any I have ever ridden. It is one peculiar to Chile and Peru, a sort of cross between a pace and the action of a high-stepping hackney, which carries the rider along with less jolting than that of a rubber-tired carriage. There comes one down the street now. Its rider is in full riding costume, and he would not be out of place in Hyde Park, were it not for the big silver spurs on both of his boots. Notice how magnificently the horse is appareled. The bridle is trimmed with silver and the stirrups are plated with the same shining white metal. He has a heavy saddle blanket of fur and the reins have a long, braided strap attached to them which he uses now and then as a whip. How the horse prances as he tickles him with the spurs and how the demure maidens who pass steal sly glances at him out of the tails of their eyes. There he has stopped and dismounted. He is stooping at the horse's front feet. See! He is buckling a short strap about them just over the ankles, thus hobbling the horse. He leaves him thus without tying and goes on into the store. This we learn is the way that all Peruvian horses, those in carriages as well as those without, are tied. There are no hitching-posts, tie rings or horse weights in Lima, and it is a police regulation that every horse left alone on the street must be hobbled. The straps used are so short that they can be easily carried in the pocket, and the drivers of carts hobble their mules by tying the lines about their front feet.

WOMEN WHO RIDE ASTRIDE.

Much of the peddling of Lima is done upon horseback, and in many cases the peddlers are Indian women. Nearly all of the milk of the city is carried about in cans tied to the two sides of a horse, upon the back of which, with her legs straddling the horse's neck, sits a bronzed-faced woman, dressed in bright calico and wearing a broad-brimmed Panama hat. When the milk woman reaches a house where she has a customer she slides down over the horse's neck and lifts one of her cans out of the pocket in which it is fastened and carries it into the house. The bread wagon of Lima is a horse with two panniers full of loaves, and many of the vegetables are peddled by women who ride astride. The street-cars are drawn by horses, but where there is a slight grade an extra horse or helper is hitched to the side of the team. This horse is not driven as in the United States, but ridden by a boy in a saddle, who has long spurs with which he keeps the horse up to his work. All sorts of things are peddled on donkeys ridden by men or boys, who sit just in front of the tails of the beasts with their backs against the loads of goods they are peddling. There are no huckster wagons or carts, and the drays of the city are long two-wheeled affairs, each pulled by three mules abreast.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyright, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

A STURDY PIONEER.

Old Illinois Farmer Who Never Wore a Hat.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch:] John Parker never wore a hat. He is in his eighty-ninth year. For more than two-thirds of his life he has gone barefooted. He had a picture taken three years ago in his bare feet. It was the first photograph he ever had made. Mr. Parker is the father of eight children, of whom seven are living. He is a farmer, and is worth \$140,000.

He resides at the village of Honey Creek in the southern part of Crawford county, Ill. His younger brother, James Parker, lives somewhere in Missouri.

"I was born in Knox county, O., October 16, 1810," said Mr. Parker. "My father was Samuel Parker of Hardin county, Ky., who went to Ohio in 1803. My mother was Sarah Newman, an Englishwoman. They were married in Virginia.

"In 1816 my parents left Ohio and moved to Fort Allison—in what is now Illinois—on the west bank of the Wabash River. My father had become acquainted with the country while a soldier in the war of 1812, and pre-empted a claim, although he never obtained a patent from the government.

"He finally settled within a mile and a half of where the town of Flat Rock now is. The nearest neighbor was twelve miles away. The woods were full of Indians. For the first eighteen months we lived inside of the fort. The Indians soon learned to know me, because I always went bareheaded, and I became very friendly with them. I was nothing but a child, and they often invited me to visit their camps and villages.

"Even at that time the Indians were fond of whisky. Vincennes was a great trading post, and almost every Indian used to buy a jug of whisky after disposing of the articles he had for sale.

"I was married in Crawford county in 1838, I think it was. My wife's name was Phebe Carter. She has been dead a good many years. We had eight children. When I was married Illinois had been a member of the Union for fifteen years, and still it was little more than a vast wilderness. The people were all backwoodsmen, and their style of living was very simple. For months at a time they had no bread except what was made out of cracked corn. That was much like baked hominy, and the taste of it soon became almost unbearable.

"For a long time there was not a mill in the country. Our first task every morning was to crack enough corn to make bread for breakfast. Finally horse mills were introduced. They were usually run with eight horses and could grind about one bushel of corn in two hours.

"In those days people made their own shoes. The wife was usually as skillful as the husband, and together, in two days and two nights, they could make enough shoes to last an ordinary family all winter. And they were expensive then. Every bit of upper leather we had cost from \$3 to \$5.

"The women made the cloth for our clothing. There was no such thing as the manufactured cloth we know today. The women picked the sheep and then carded and spun the wool, warped it and wove it, and made our clothes. But most of us wore buckskin, which could be dressed and made as soft as a glove. We also raised flax and cotton, and light grades of cloth were made from these. If a girl had a good pair of shoes and a calico dress she considered herself well fixed for society. Calico cost from 37½ to 50 cents a yard then, but six yards would make almost any woman a dress. Four yards would do, if made plain.

"The men all wore flax shirts and flax or tow pants in summer. Most of them went barefooted, unless there were great 'doin's' on hand.

"Salt was worth \$5 a bushel in those days. Money was very scarce. I have worked many a month for \$5. Sometimes I made as high as \$5.50 or \$7 a month, but not often. For this I grubbed roots, cleared ground, split rails, and did all kinds of hard work. But money would buy more than it will now. A good cow and calf could be bought for \$5, and you could have your pick of a dozen good fillies for \$20 or \$25. Money was mostly paper, issued by little individual banks. I was not of much account. I remember I had about \$50 in Shawneetown money, and I got half of the face value for it. We called it Shawneetown money because it was issued by a bank at Shawneetown. That was about 1835. Gold and silver were very scarce. I have given \$20 in paper for \$15 in coin many times.

"It is true that I have never worn a hat. I always found a hat in the way. If I try to wear one my head gets too hot and aches. My parents used to try to force me to wear a hat, especially when I started away from home. I would keep it on until I got out of sight and then take it off and carry it. I never suffered from either heat or cold. I have hunted many a day in the rain and sleet until the icicles would cling to my hair and my head was frozen all over, yet I can't say that I ever suffered from cold. The same is true of the heat. My head would become hot, of course, but it never seemed to affect me, no matter what the state of the weather.

"I never smoked tobacco—never did—but I have chewed ever since I was a boy. I raise my own tobacco. I like it better than the kind you buy. But I don't chew much.

"I have always been a Democrat. The first President I voted for was Andrew Jackson, I believe. The next candidate was Henry Clay, I think, but I won't be certain.

"As for religion, I have never belonged to any church. I saw so many people join the church who were worse after that than they were before, that I concluded the plan was not worth anything. I am a Universalist. I believe that all mankind will be saved finally. I have studied the Bible a great deal, and that is the conclusion I formed."

FROM THE GATES OF THOUGHT.

(ONLY TODAY.)

The peri stands at the flashing gates Of Thought, and kindly waits.

Peri, think of the dreams the wise have won. Follow them; Bring from the gates of Thought Thought's broadest gem.

The peri smiled and bowed his head, Then swift within the portals fled; And then returned and gently said:

They have it not. It is not there; 'Twas kept for some white day as fair As now. . . . The soul of Thinking—of Wisdom more than half, Is the golden law in Nature, that upholds the sweetest laugh.

Los Angeles.

August Geiger, director of music at Columbia, S. C., writes to Music that the people are slowly awakening in music, and that a festival is arranged for May 20 and 21. Solo artists and orchestral players have been engaged from Boston and New York, and by the aid of a local chorus Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and other works will be given.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

THE famous Kneisel String Quartette will give the first of its two chamber concerts in this city tomorrow evening at Simpson Tabernacle. It will be the first appearance in Southern California of this artistically great organization, which is acknowledged both at home and abroad to be the finest of its kind, and it is to be hoped that it will be given the greeting it deserves.

A few months ago Los Angeles was favored with two unique musical performances by Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel, the famous duet singers. Of course all who keep fairly well posted on musical matters looked forward to this event with a great deal of pleasure, and were the first to buy tickets when the sale was open, but unfortunately the people who keep thus well informed on such matters are but few in Los Angeles, and the result was that the first performance of these artists was very lightly attended. The second audience was very large by reason of the influence of those who had attended the first, and after the singers had left the city, every music-lover who had not attended the performance, had only to regret his misfortune. Had the Henschels returned to Los Angeles a week after they appeared here, the great Simpson Auditorium probably would not have been large enough to hold the thousands desirous of hearing them. This is too often the treatment accorded the really great musicians who come here, but it is to be hoped that such will not be the case with the distinguished Kneisel Quartette, for there is no organization in the world of the kind that can compare with these four great musicians, who are the leading soloists of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. What can be achieved in the way of ensemble playing, if only sufficient time and intelligence are devoted to this difficult branch of the musician's art, is demonstrated in splendid fashion at their concerts.

The programme for tomorrow evening will be as follows:
Quartette in D major, op. 64, No. 5 (Haydn.) Allegro moderato, adagio cantabile, menuetto (allegretto), finale (vivace).

Quartette in G major, op. 18, No. 2 (Beethoven.) Allegro, adagio cantabile, scherzo (allegro), allegro molto quasi, presto.

Quartette in F major, Op. 96 (Dvorak.) Allegro non troppo, lento, molto (vivace), finale (vivace).

W. J. Henderson in "What is Good Music," devotes a chapter to chamber music, in which he says: "Precision, unanimity, flexibility and nuancing can all be carried to a finer finish in chamber music than in orchestral performance. Four players, inspired by devotion to their art, animated by a common sympathy which is the result of long association, and guided by deep and earnest study of the works before them, can play with a unanimity, with a finish, with a subtlety of expression which no orchestra can hope to obtain. But the person who attends chamber-music performances, especially those of strong quartettes, must be prepared to accept in lieu of the brilliancy, the power, the splendor of color, and the opulence of sound of an orchestra, the chaste and naked beauty of the pure music voiced by instruments whose utterance is intimate, confiding, winning and exquisitely polished. The string quartette is never imposing and grandiose, but its art is like that of classic sculpture in its repose, its purity and its elevation.

"To love and understand quartette playing is the surest evidence of good taste in music, because this is the form of entertainment in which the sensuous element is most kept in the background, and the most direct appeal is made to the judgment. Persons who desire to arrive at a comprehension of form and of the aesthetic qualities of music, should attend string quartette concerts frequently."

The appearance of that trio of master musicians, Ysaye, Gerardy and Lachaume, will be the next great musical event in this city, after the Kneisel concerts. These three artists will also be heard at Simpson Tabernacle, on the evenings of May 31 and June 1, and the afternoon of June 2.

Jean Gerardy visited this country for the first time in 1894. He was born at Liege, December 6, 1878, the son of a professor at the conservatory. He studied with his father and with Bellmann. At the age of 8½ years he won the second cello prize, and when he was 11½ years old, the first prize medal was voted to him by acclamation. His first appearance in public was at Liege in 1888. Then he played at Spa, Lille, Aix-la-Chapelle, Antwerp, and at this last place he played with Ysaye and Paderewski, a Rubinstein trio. He made his debut in London November 20, 1890, was invited to play before the Queen and traveled through Great Britain with Patti. In '91-'92 he visited Germany. He first

played in this country at New York December 12, 1894.

W. F. Skeele's organ recital at the First Congregational Church on Friday evening was attended by a large and appreciative audience. The programme, which was admirably arranged, was so evenly and artistically rendered as to make distinction difficult. Perhaps the finest number was the "Marche Funebre" and "Chant Seraphique" (Guilmant) and the playing of the recitative and finale from Mendelssohn's first organ sonata, and the dainty "Serenade" by Chaminade, were also worthy of enthusiastic praise. The quaint gavotte from "Mignon" (Thomas) proved a popular number, and in response to the encore, Nevins' "Narcissus" was played. The selections by the U.S.C. Glee Club furnished a pleasing variation in the programme, the students singing with a surprising spirit, volume and precision. Their songs were heartily endorsed, "The Phantom Band," with Ernest Bradley as soloist, receiving a double encore.

A concert for the benefit of the Oral School for the Education of Deaf Children, will be given at Music Hall Wednesday evening. The programme will be as follows:

Opening addresses by Leonard Merrill and John Reckney.

Octette (Mendelssohn) arranged for four hands and string quartette—Miss E. Jordan, Miss G. Sanborn, Messrs. A. J. Stamm, Julius G. Stamm, Julius Berlich and C. W. Stevens.

Mixed quartette—Mrs. Newkirk, Miss Toney, Mr. Newkirk and Mr. Steven, Mrs. Larrabee, accompanist.

Recitation, "The Curse of Regular" (Mickenety)—W. Elum Booth.

Cornet solo, "Concert Polka," Matilee Loeb accompanied by S. M. Loeb.

Contralto solo, "My Heart is Weary" (Thomas)—Miss Helen Shields, accompanied by Miss J. Russell Burns.

Violin solo, "Balade et Vieux temps"—E. H. Clark, accompanied by Mrs. Pearl M. Powell.

Ladies' Quartette, "Robin Adair"—Mrs. W. A. Banks, Tertilia Elsmeyer, Stella Flynn, Lillie Stanton.

Recitation, "Cataline's Defiance"—James A. Reardon.

Contralto solo, "A Dream" (Bartlette)—Miss Lillie Scanlin.

Mixed quartette—Mrs. Newkirk, Miss Toney, Messrs. Newkirk and Stevens.

Comic recitation—Tom Barnes.

Solo—Miss Inez Moore.

In an article on "Mexico and Music" the Musical Courier says:

The love for music in Mexico, it has often been remarked, is even more fully developed among the lower than among the upper classes. This is one of the surest evidences of a truly musical nation. In a recent article Arthur Noll spoke of a very good band in Atzacapotzalco, composed of the very poorest class of Indians. Not one of the musicians wears shoes or coat or any other than the grimey looking linen trousers. The same writer refers to another interesting fact, the prominent part taken by women in various concerts. "Not only harp and violins are played by them, but also violoncellos and bass viols. The Mexican ladies give considerable attention, too, to composing, and often when asked to play are requested to give one of their own compositions." The writer thus gives corroborating evidence of the musical undercurrent of the national life.

Curiously enough in a country where religious ceremonies are so important, less attention seems to be given to sacred music than would be expected, although some important masses have been composed, notably one by a full-blooded Indian musician. The Easter Eve pandemonium is one occasion where all the discords of the most complicated possibilities in orchestral music seem to be let loose. For now is the "explosion of Judas," and the explosion of these effigies, which are strung on wires across the street, vary in sound from the noise of a bombardier-beetle to the noise of a thunderclap. These noises, added to the clang of bells rung loud and long, seem to give the "Damnation of Faust" and the "Rienzi" overture on a truly magnificent scale.

The really distinctive Mexican music though is the dance music, of which the danza is the most conspicuous example. We know it particularly through "La Paloma." There is also the "jarabe," the rustic song and dance of the lower classes. The Mexican dances include also the schottische and several of our own well-known dances, preference rather being given to the schottische and also to the "habanera," imported from Havana. National dances and airs are now quite freely published in Mexico, as will be seen from our Mexican correspondence.

From a musical standpoint Mexico is superior to us in one important respect. It has a national hymn; both music and words composed for the positions submitted according to the decrees of Gen. Santa Ana, president of the republic in 1853. Mr. Noll, who took the trouble to put together the facts in Lippincott's lately, says that the time allowed was but twenty days from the issuing of the decree; yet twenty-six poetical compositions were submitted at the end of

that time, and from these was selected that of Don Francisco Gonzalez Bocanegra, consisting of ten verses of eight lines each, with a chorus. On the fifth of February, 1854, a decree was issued giving musical composers two months in which to submit music for Bocanegra's hymn in competition for a prize.

The prize was awarded in August to Don Jaime Nuno, a Spanish professor of music permanently located in Mexico, and he was directed to proceed at once to prepare his work for use by the military bands and to instruct them so far as was necessary. On the 11th of September "El Himno Nacional Mexicano" was first played in public, at the beginning of the great national feast of Mexican independence.

The Mexican national hymn may not be the greatest national hymn in the world, but it is distinctly Mexican. America, vast, progressive, patriotic America, has not one distinctive, satisfactory national hymn. Eheu musical!

The U. S. C. Glee Club, under the direction of F. A. Bacon and assisted by Lee Bassett, reader, and A. H. Cogswell, baritone, will give a concert at Simpson Tabernacle on the evening of Monday, June 3. The club, which has only been singing since last December, has already given several successful concerts in various places in Southern California and made a most favorable impression by its assistance at Mr. Skeele's recital Monday evening.

Miss Jennie Winston gave an informal recital at her home last week Saturday. Only her pupils were present, and a short but delightful programme was given. Those who sang were the Misses Katherine Kurtz, Marian Thomas, May Wiley, Bertha Hall, Grace Barnes and Elizabeth Jones. Light refreshments concluded a very pleasant afternoon.

Mrs. James G. Scarborough has returned home from San Francisco, where she has been singing with great success.

At St. Vincent's Church this morning the choir will render Weber's mass in G, the soloists being Mmes. Tolhurst, Hovel, Rubo, Scott, Chapman; Messrs. Osgood, Jochum, Rubo, Weeks. Before the sermon Schilling's "Veni Creator" will be sung by the solo quartette. The offertory number, "O Jesu Dei vivi," trio by Verdi, will be sung by Mrs. Tolhurst, Mr. Osgood, Mr. Rubo.

The music at Unity Church this morning will be:

Organ prelude, "A Mighty Fortress" (Butler.)

"How Lovely Are Thy Messengers" (Mendelssohn.)

"Blessed are the Merciful" (Berridge.)

Offertory, "He was Despised" (Handel.)

At the First Methodist Episcopal Church the following musical programme will be given at the regular services:

Organ, "Romance" (C. Saint-Saens.)

W. W. Ellis.

Anthem, "One by One" (Excell.)

Offertory, "Te Deum in F" (Kotzschmar)—Mrs. Chick, Mr. Chick and Choir.

Postlude, "Marche Triumphant" (Charles Vincent.)

Evening:

Organ, "Evening Benediction" (William E. Ashmall)—W. W. Ellis.

Anthem, "O, Thou, Whose Power Tremendous" (Rossini)—Mrs. Chick, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Chick and Choir.

Offertory, "There's a Friend in the Homeland" (Havens)—Mrs. Chick, Mrs. Bender, Mr. Schwab and Mr. Chick.

Postlude, "Offertoire in F" (A. Valent.)

Miss Claudia V. Reynolds will give a piano recital Wednesday afternoon at the Los Angeles Conservatory of Music and Art. Mrs. Fred R. Dorn, vocalist, and Mr. Ellis, accompanist, will assist.

The music at the Plymouth Congregational Church this morning will be as follows:

Quartette, "Hear Us, O Father" (Baumbach.)

Anthem, "Hark, Hark, My Soul" (Shelley) Solo by Merle Manning.

Offertory, "Jesus Lover of My Soul" (Lassen)—Duet by Mrs. Isabel Wyatt and Miss E. Preston.

Evening:

Anthem, "How Lovely Are the Messengers," from "St. Paul" (Mendelssohn.)

Offertory solo, "A Dream of Paradise"—Mr. Manning.

At the last meeting of the Bostonian Musical Club papers on Brahms and Anton Seidl were read by Mrs. Wetherby, Miss Cogswell and Mr. Kiese-

man, and the following programme was rendered.

"A Soldier's Life" (Balfé)—Mr. Pierce.

"For all Eternity" (Mascheroni)—Miss Sarah Cogswell, violin obligato by Miss Cogswell.

"The Heart Bowed Down" (Balfé)—Ed Davies.

"The King's Mere" (Van Senness)—Miss Bertha Worm.

"The Dream that Lived" (Meyer Helmund)—Mr. Porter.

Violin solo, "Serenade," (Prisne)—Miss Cogswell.

Quartette, "Mezza Notte," from "Martha" (Plotow)—Mrs. Horne, Mrs. Wetherby, Messrs. Porter and Pierce.

NOTES.

Mme. Geneva Johnston-Bishop ex-

pects to leave for Europe in the near future.

Martinus Sieveking will give a series of fifty concerts, under the management of Victor Thrane, next season.

Portions of the opera "Nitta," written by the young American composer, W. Legrand Howland, have been heard with much appreciation at Monte Carlo.

Sullivan's new opera, "The Beauty Stone," will be produced this month in London. Miss Pauline Jordan will sing the title role.

The centennial of the first performance of Haydn's "Creation" occurred last month. The initial performances took place at Schwarzenburg Palace, Vienna, April 22, 1798.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch is the name of the latest Russian pianist. He is enjoying great success in Europe.

Tamagno, the famous tenor, will be heard in America next season.

Despite the war scare there is opera in Madrid, at the Prince Alfonso Theater. Puccini's "La Bohème" has won a brilliant success, with Stehle, Rubbio, Garbin, Hernandez, Romero and Coline as the leading artists.

The death of the oldest chorister in England is chronicled. She was 86 years old, and was titular leader of the music at St. Thomas Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight. She has been a member of the choir seventy-nine years, and had never missed a service.

Genoa has heard lately Rossini's "Stabat Mater" at the famous Church of the Annunziata and later, at the Politeama Theater, the "Inflammatus" and "Ela Mater" being encored at the latter performance.

Teresa Carreño will go this season to London, where she will play several piano recitals.

Herr Emil Fischer has sailed for Germany, and will not return to this country.

The latest biography of Verdi, though written by an Italian, Gino Monaldi, in the Italian language, has appeared first in a German translation, because the author believed that the Germans would be best able to appreciate the book.

At Berlin a society of musicians has been founded whose object is to perform the unpublished works of living composers. This society is called the Fafner Brotherhood. It will be remembered that Fafner is the name of the monster, who, in Wagner's opera, guards the Rhine gold.

At Candia, in an old monastery of Venetian monks, a number of interesting and hitherto unknown documents have been discovered, relative to Othello, who commanded the galleys of the Venetian republic and won several naval victories. These documents state, among other things, that Desdemona survived the famous Moor of Venice many years. This is overturning romance with a vengeance. Since Shakespeare's time a number of famous musicians have told in lyric strains the fate of Desdemona, and now it appears she was not smothered at all. Instead of being a poor victim singing touching ditties, Desdemona lived to become "the widow of Othello." The German opera season at the Imperial Marie Theater of St. Petersburg has been a big success. On the final night of the season the Emperor and the entire court were present, and by imperial request Wagner was shelved for Gounod, whose "Romeo and Juliet" formed the bill. The De Reszke brothers and Mme. Bolska of the Imperial Opera were almost smothered in flowers at the end of the performance.

The Berlin papers announce that Weingartner has been offered the conductorship of Graub's season of German opera at the Metropolitan next season. The sum named as the inducement is \$15,000. Nikisch, according to the same authority, has been offered the conductorship of the permanent symphony orchestra at an honorarium of \$20,000 a year. On account of previous engagements both Weingartner and Nikisch have refused the tempting offers.

In the convent San Allasson at Rome there is a department for blind persons of all ages and both sexes. They are well taken care of, and their favorite amusement is music. It has been found that the number of musical persons in the institution was large enough to form an orchestra. On Sunday afternoons concerts are given by these blind musicians—free to the public. There are orchestral selections, instrumental and vocal solos, and the performances are said to be remarkably effective owing to the enthusiasm of the musicians.

The April Forum contains a very interesting article by Bruno Schrader on "The Handel Revival in Germany." It tells of the efforts of Friedrich Chrysander, a devoted follower of Handel, to issue an edition of the great composer's works which shall be more in accordance with his spirit and intention than any previous one. Chrysander, who is 74 years old, has been working over forty years at this task. Equipped only with a single handpress, and assisted by one printer and one engraver of music, he has completed all but three volumes of Handel's full works. He has aimed to restore the Handelian orchestration and to bring about more harmony between the translated words and the music. As it is now in most editions, an unaccented and unimportant syllable will often fall upon a strongly accented beat of the measure, thereby greatly weakening the dramatic effect. Chrysander has succeeded in correcting these and other defects, and by his patient and careful labor has produced so satisfactory and perfect an edition of the works of Handel as to arouse the greatest interest and admiration among musicians.

OUR MORNING SERMON.

DESIRABLE DISCONTENT.

By Rev. John Mathews, D.D.,

Pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, St. Louis, Mo.

Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect; but I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus.—[Philippians iii, 12.]

DISCONTENT, rightly directed, is the basis of true development. In man's best moments he has dissatisfactions, and these prophesy of something better than he has ever yet attained.

Humanity's best is defective. Man's finest structures are faulty. There is an energy within which wakens him to seek a larger and completer life. He has visions of possibilities which destroy the Grecian boy by rolling rosy apples along his path.

When God created man, he gave him tastes for the beautiful in art, in music and in nature. He also implanted an appetite for the divine; a sense which admires purity, and craves that shape of heart which characterized Jesus—a something—which creates unrest over present attainments, that clamors for the best good.

Whoever says I want no more, Confesses he has none. Our perpetual discontent with things as they are is the main cause through which we make them finally what they ought to be. We look up and see in Christ qualities which are ennobling. By contrast and experience we learn our deficiencies, and are dissatisfied.

This is not an evil. It holds within itself the very forces which make men and nations great. It contains the very elements which every newspaper points out today as emphasizing the contrast between Spain and the United States. You learn from all history that the Anglo-Saxon race has come to dominate the civilized world by such discontent. This race would not let things alone; it sought to mold and master them, instead of allowing them to take their course. The entire wealth and winning of the world on the material side has come from just such men as these.

So, young man, when you feel dissatisfied with your lot, when spurred on to be something more than a machine for making bread and butter, do not be ashamed of the feeling—do not give up. It is the very feeling which takes hold of mind, and pushes one on to the front. The man who only does as his father did never greatness. You are to remember there is no finality in life; there is always more just ahead—a wisdom, a wealth, a robustness—a point of power not yet attained.

There is, I know, a great hue and cry over the restless spirit for fortune and power; but if the struggle finds and leaves us honest, and it can do that, then there is value in the aspiration. When a young man tries to rise from an apprentice to a master workman, it is a commendable impulse. When he seeks to rise from a clerkship to ownership, that is a legitimate ambition. As Webster said, there is plenty of room at the top.

Nor is there any finality in religion. This is cause for gratitude even more. When you see a block of marble half-chiseled, with, perhaps, a hand or a foot peeping out, no one can make you believe that is what the artist intended it should be—it is yet unfinished. When we look upon a man with only one or two moral qualities, we do not believe that is all God intended him to be. God intends man shall become luminous in moral acquisitions, luminous in a happiness that makes life worth living. The under class, content to creep, will never know the satisfaction of vigorous pedestrianism, will never learn the good of living.

Science has been busy gathering up truths and semi-truths, but there are still many unexplored regions in her domains. Statesmen, from Lycurgus's time to this, have culled large wisdom; but there are other fields yet untrod. In literature, with all its beauties, there are still greater truths than any age has seen, than any lips now teach.

Thus in the moral realm, God's truth is many sided, and reaches on and on, inviting other inquiries to arise, and as man's views broaden out, dissatisfaction stirs up his faculties until his soul craves to be changed into the same image. He has caught a glimpse of the meaning of that scripture in which Christ says, "I, when I am lifted up, will draw all men unto me." Such hungerings determine a man's status in the kingdom of God. This led Paul to exclaim: "I follow after."

Our text makes it very clear that the great-souled Paul had not only a glimpse, but a broad view of his possibilities, and therefore was unwilling to live on a low level. He had reached a plane so far above the pleasures afforded by the senses that he was ever after reaching for heaven-born happiness, and yet he was not an all-round character; but he laid hold on forces which were bearing him upward into qualities which constitute completeness.

Paul advanced in spiritual vision until he saw moral beauties in his Lord that thrilled his whole being. So we see tints of spirits and shapes of soul in Abraham, in Elijah, in Isaiah and in Paul, which create in us a discontent

and we cry out for these finer casts of soul which will cause men to see in us a beauty of life which will remind them of Christ.

It is said that the great Lessing, when 5 years old, was sitting for his picture, and the artist wished him to hold a bird cage in his hand. "No," said the boy, "paint me with a great pile of books, or I do not want to sit." It was a prophecy of that aspiring mind which would work its way to the front rank of German thinkers. Thomas A. Edison, when a boy of 12, felt inward energies stirring up his spirit, and began his wonderful career conducting chemical experiments in a freight car. Behold the outcome. If such can climb scientific heights, why not the mind attain great height in the finer realm of the spiritual?

There was a period in the history of man—cultivated man—when the highest ideal of life was embodied in statues; their highest conceptions of purity were chiseled in marble. Paul, no doubt, had seen the classics. He had read of them in Homer and Hesiod; but these were only great without a rival. Paul had seen Christ, and seeing Him passed beyond the Greek ideal. This vision of his Lord so ravished his great heart, he reached after the mind that was in Him. Upward, forever upward, was his watchword.

The moral greatness of a people is always to be measured by measuring their great ideals. In that era moral nature was poor. Men stressed physical beauty, great vigor and great soldierly qualities. Christ's coming to earth raised the ideal above all these, and men, seeing what is possible to human beings, and perfectly discontented with themselves, long to be like Him.

A survey of the race satisfies us that multitudes have gone up into a wonderful largeness already. Man has advanced out of savagery—out of caves, nakedness and raw food, into comfortable homes and civilized habits. In the realm around him man is rising to the mastery of the forces of nature. He has looked into the heavens until the planets have revealed their times and paths.

But he has conquered another realm—himself. He has passed up into an atmosphere where purity dominates, into a Godlike justice, a Christlike mercy. When those notable words of Admiral Dewey's first dispatch are read, reporting his care of the enemy's wounded, the world applauds; and the hero of Manila is justly credited with one of the noblest attributes of victorious heroism.

There have been many men who have won the admiration of the race—who have reached heights of justice, mercy and love. Perhaps no studies have so deeply affected humanity as those which show us, in human living, to what altitudes the soul may climb. Multitudes have been transformed into the likeness of the Son of God. Paul's history is given to indicate the tremendous reaches of a human spirit. A vast field lies before us, and the cry is heard in many lands, "Not as though I had already attained. . . . But I follow after."

Let us all rise out of low moral shapes into likeness to Christ. There is a method by which the soul may grow out of the old into the new, changing daily from the superficial to the deeper and more enduring at every step in life.

THE HERO OF MANILA BAY.

Dewey sailed (as he was ordered) from the port of Hongkong, China, And he steamed and he steered straight for far Manila Bay; Set his course for the Philippines, for the isle in the Pacific, Never swerving from his journey toward the Spanish ar-ma-da.

Dewey sailed (as he was ordered) through the darkness and the daylight; Sighting Cavite in the morning when the clocks were striking five; Saw the guns on fort and breastwork, and the Spanish ships a-straining At their anchors, while their decks with proud Castilians seemed alive.

He did not stop to give a warning; never faltered in his mission; He had sailed from sunny Hongkong for to whip the ships of Spain. So he sailed right in amongst them, 'mid the shot from fort and breastwork, While his Yankee tars kept shouting: "Oh, we 'aint forgot the Maine!"

Dewey did as he was ordered; whipped the ships of Spain all hollow; Burnt their cruisers, sunk their warships, stopped the mouths of Cavite's guns, Forcing Spain to square the debt which she contracted in Havana, When she sunk a Yankee warship, murdered scores of Freedom's sons.

W. H. GRIFFIN.

Henri Marteau has sailed for Paris. He expects to play in Russia, Hungary and Austria during the coming season, and to return to the United States next spring.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

AN EPITOME OF THE SERMONS OF A WEEK.

MANILLA. The God of nations intervened in the harbor of Manilla for the suffering, famine-stricken and dying Cubans.—[Rev. E. C. Dutcher, Methodist, Jersey City, N. J.]

NATIONAL PROGRESS. The people of the United States stand before the nations of the world today in the van of the march toward real progress and the maintenance of equal rights for all men.—[Rev. J. B. Shaw, Presbyterian, New York City.]

POETRY. A large part of our Bible is poetry, and has so been printed in the revised version. A large part of our life is poetry.—[Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Baptist, New York City.]

WOMAN'S SPHERE. Woman has a peculiar sphere in life that is all her own. This sphere is not antagonistic but supplemental to man's sphere.—[Rev. W. A. Stanton, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.]

DWARFED MANHOOD. Man is a social being. He was born so. His faculties are dwarfed if he remains isolated from his fellows.—[Rev. Robert MacDonald, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

THE GREAT CITIES. The government of cities is truly a present-day question. They will continue to increase. The drift of multitude is toward them—a drift greatly to be deplored.—[Rev. H. C. Swentzel, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

NOT IN SOLITUDE. You are never alone. Like an amphitheater throng, gazing breathlessly upon a contest in the arena, an unseen audience ceaselessly watches you. Your soul's destiny threads the farthest eternity.—[Rev. S. E. Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.]

YELLOW BOOKS. We cannot feed children on yellow-covered stories and newspapers and not kindle a taste which will demand tragedy in actual life, and, failing to get it, will create it.—[Rev. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

FEATHERS. If God had meant women to wear feathers, he would have feathers grow on them. Women are beautiful enough without feathers. Their beauty should be of the mind, the character, the soul.—[Rev. H. O. Pentecost, Unitarian, New York City.]

UNSELFISHNESS. Grand as the Puritan principles were, they are not enough. It is time to know that no man can call Christ his and forget his neighbor.—[Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Episcopalian, New York City.]

WELL DOING. God wants you to serve Him just where you are and with just what you have, and He rewards not according to achievement, but according to faithfulness. It is the well-doing that meets from Him the "well done."—[Rev. H. H. Barbour, Baptist, Columbus, O.]

GOVERNMENT. If this world ever becomes perfect, government will cease to be, in the sense of these external forms, simply because there will be no need of it; just as you take down a staging when you have completed a house.—[Rev. M. J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.]

WOMAN AND THE CHURCH. Woman has been the heart of the Christian church. She has supplied it with true, strong feeling, how little soever she may have contributed to its bewildering speculations or to its ponderous learning.—[Rev. J. H. Rylance, Episcopalian, New York City.]

FREEDOM. As a moral agent the nation should be the incarnation of freedom. Its freedom consists in the assertion of its personality. To be free is simply to be itself and to fulfill the mission for which God has given it existence.—[Rev. H. Mac Ayrall, Congregationalist, Omaha, Neb.]

BELIEF AND DOUBT. I am a Christian, because it is easier to believe than to doubt the person and the claims of Jesus. I am not conscious of being a Christian, because of any special dread of hell, or because of any undue dislike of the devil.—[Rev. W. J. Shamon, Disciple, Allegheny, Pa.]

MISGUIDED TYRANTS. Had all the tyrants of decaying dynasties been blown from Europe, their death would have not atoned for the dead heroes of the Maine. One American representing the principles of his country is worth more than a thousand misguided tyrants.—[Rev. Conrad Bluhm, Lutheran, Bloomfield, N. J.]

OLD GLORY. We do not want Spanish land, but we want heaven's justice, and millions of men dare to march behind Old Glory to rescue it. The Stars and Stripes never stood so near the blood-stained banner of the cross as they do today.—[Rev. Cortland Myers, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

LIFE ETERNAL. The most complex organism is the longest lived. The bird has a more complex organism than an insect, hence it is longer lived. Redeemed man in Christ is the climax of creation, and he shall have life eternal.—[Rev. W. G. Partridge, Baptist, Cincinnati.]

THE CROSS OF CHRIST. The cross of Christ has overcome all obstacles, has conquered all foes, has subdued all kingdoms, has blessed all the earth. It has gone on with the centuries, until today five hundred millions of people bow in humble reverence and acknowledge the Crucified One as the Lord of lords, the King of kings.—[Rev. P. C. Curnick, Methodist, Cincinnati.]

OBEEDIENCE. A bright and happy

eternity awaits all who change their attitude of opposition or of indifference to one of willing obedience to the call of the gospel. The wilderness of this world is full of voices. Voices call you to obedience. Voices are loudly vociferating their wide and angry disclaimers against such an attitude. To which voices will you listen?—[Rev. E. T. Lee, Presbyterian, Cincinnati.]

THE LIGHT OF DAY. Let the nation, let the individual, indulge no secret and selfish purpose that will not bear the light of day. Let it be our supreme prayer to be like him who is love itself, in whom is no darkness at all, and who has put all manner of self-life under His feet. Let his image and likeness reign supreme in our heart of hearts.—[Rev. John Goddard, Swedenborgian, Cincinnati.]

MONKS IN SLAVERY. After the war against the Spaniards we should have a war against the monasteries. Slavery still exists among the American people. The monks are shut up in cells, whereas the negroes at least have the freedom of the fields and air.—[Rev. Father Augustine, Passionist, Hoboken, N. J.]

THE LORD'S PLAN. The more we study the relations of nations to each other, the more clearly we see that they are compelled to contribute something to and to do some service in the Lord's great plan. Any one familiar with the deep currents of national life, past and present, must believe there is an almighty though unseen hand directing to a certain and definite end.—[Rev. S. W. McCorkle, Methodist, Pittsburgh.]

MORAL STANDARDS. Many professed Christian business men have a double standard of honesty—one for religion and one for business. City, State and national governments deem it right to license iniquity, while denying the same right to the individual. The voice of Christ rings out clearly and emphatically against these double standards of morals.—[Rev. T. E. Cramblett, Pittsburgh.]

FAITH. Of all things faith should be optimistic. It reaches over into a region beyond knowledge, and its propositions are out of the reach of demonstration; with entire propriety, therefore, we may hold to what is hopeful, and reject what is dismal, wherever the evidences of the indications seem to balance between the two, or where evidence is altogether wanting.—[Rev. Newton Wann, Unitarian, Omaha, Neb.]

MISSION OF THE CHURCH. The final mission of the church is to permeate the community in which it is located with a religious and spiritual influence. It rests on every member of the congregation, however, to see to it that the religious influence of the church is not confined within its four walls, but goes out into the society on the outside.—[Rev. C. B. Allen, Baptist, Omaha, Neb.]

ONENESS. Christ based His plea for the winning of the world upon the oneness of His disciples. The oneness in suffering and obedience to Christ were arrayed against the budding denominational divisions in the Christian church. So long today as divisions among those who love the Lord are fostered, so long will the evangelization of the hearth, home and heathen world be delayed and Christ blush to see His own work hindered.—[Rev. C. L. Thurgood, Disciple, Pittsburgh.]

A NATION'S CHARACTER. A nation is only for the purpose for developing character. The nations of the earth are calling to each other and saying, "Show us your typical character." Slav, Latin and Saxon are answering the question. As was recently said, "Some nations are dying and some are growing strong;" but below the superficial signs it is a question of character which each nation develops that determines life or death.—[Rev. L. M. Clarke, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

GOD IN BATTLE. In war it is customary for both sides to pray for victory, but God is always on one side or the other, always for the right. At Marston Moor, while the thunder roared, Cromwell led his troops to battle singing a psalm, while on the opposite side the cavaliers under Prince Rupert knelt in prayer. God was on one side only, at Hastings, at Trafalgar, at Yorktown, at Waterloo. So he was on one side at Manila, the side of the right.—[Rev. Dr. Bristol, Methodist, Washington, D. C.]

HEATHEN SCHOLARS. The thinkers of the East, India, China and Japan, have not been lacking in thinking ability. In many instances they have been men of giant intellect, they have written books in abundance, but have made no advancement. They are today, except when they have been enlightened by divine revelation, where they were a thousand years ago.—[Rev. W. B. Hartzog, Baptist, Columbus, O.]

If all plans are carried out Paris will be largely enriched in the number of her public monuments in the near future. Among the statues nearly finished and soon to be erected are those of Victor Hugo, by Barrias; Alfred de Musset, by Mercie; Leonote de Lisle, by Puech; Verlaine, Sainte-Beuve, Alexandre Dumas; Jules Simon, by Fremiet, and Louis Veuillot, by Fagel. In addition, committees are actively at work collecting funds for statues of Paul de Kock, Paul Arène and Alphonse Daudet.

The Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) has modeled a statue of the Queen as Her Majesty appeared at the opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition in Manchester in 1857. When the statue is completed it will be placed over the western porch of the Manchester Cathedral.

The Development of the Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL,
ENTERPRISE AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

Oysters.

THE oyster is a California product of which little is heard, yet the raising and distribution of oysters is quite an important industry in this State. The native California oyster is very small, and has no commercial value. The small oysters seen on the market, which are called California oysters, really come from the Puget Sound country.

Attempts have been made from time to time to introduce oyster culture in Southern California, notably in San Pedro Bay, and in the slough adjoining Alamitos Beach, but they have not proved successful. Various reasons are given for this, one of which is that the water is too salty. The oyster is very particular in its tastes. Water in which it flourishes must not be too salt or too fresh. These necessary conditions are found in the southern part of San Francisco Bay, extending along the San Mateo shore for several miles. It is here that most of the large oysters consumed in Los Angeles are grown. They are not native to the bay, the seed oysters being imported from New York and planted out in beds, where they grow for several years before they are ready for shipment. The trade in California oysters here is practically confined to one firm, the Morgan Oyster Company. This is an old concern, J. S. Morgan having arrived on the Coast in 1849 with an oystering outfit. In 1886 a combination was effected with another firm and the name changed to the Morgan Oyster Company.

Considering the amount of labor and expense that attaches to raising and marketing oysters in this State, it is surprising that they can be sold at the present price. The freight on young oysters from the East amounts to \$2.65 per hundred pounds, which has to be paid on barrels and water, as well as oysters. Then the oysters have to be handled several times before they are ready for market, being dug up, broken apart and replanted at certain periods of their growth.

There is no fatter or finer-flavored oyster in the world than our California three-year-old transplanted bivalve. The Long Island Sound and Chesapeake Bay oysters are not a whit better, and the New Orleans and Texas article, which finds its way to our markets at certain seasons, is not to be compared with them at all. At 4 years of age the transplanted oyster is still in fine condition, but beyond that age the shell increases in thickness and size, while the oyster becomes tough and tasteless. The average life of an oyster is estimated at from 10 to 12 years.

Oysters are sold by the Morgan Company in the shells and in cans. The retail price, in cans, is 5 cents. Oysters from the South are imported here during a part of the year and sold at 5 cents per can. An attempt was made several years ago to import shell oysters from New Orleans, but it was not permanently successful.

The Morgan Company states that Los Angeles is the most important consuming point for oysters in California, and this, although oysters intended for Arizona and other outlying sections are not shipped from here, but direct from San Francisco, on account of the saving in freight.

Orange County Products.

ORANGE is one of the counties of Southern California that will least feel the effects of the dry season. The president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce gives the Standard of that city the following estimate of the products of Orange county this year. It makes a pretty good showing, for a dry season:

"He thinks we will raise \$1,500,000 worth of oranges, lemons, peaches, apricots, prunes and other fruits; \$1,000,000 worth of walnuts; \$500,000 worth of celery; he further estimates that the dairy, chickens, alfalfa, barley, potatoes and other farm products will make another \$500,000, or a total production of \$3,500,000."

A correspondent of the Santa Ana Blade, correcting a published statement as to the value of the poultry and egg crop of Orange county, gives the following figures:

"The statement should have been—poultry, 15,400 dozen hens—an average of seven dozen eggs per hen, making 107,800 dozen eggs at 16 cents per dozen (this being the average price for 1897,) \$206,976. Think of it, divided among 18,000 persons—the population of Orange county—gives \$114.98 to each person in the county, or, if divided among the producers proper, those who keep poultry, it would give \$17.24 to each man, woman and child."

One of these poultry farms is that of M. J. Bundy of Tustin, regarding which the Blade says:

"M. J. Bundy, whose home a Blade

representative visited yesterday, lives in Tustin and his residence is a neat cottage with a well-kept lawn and flower garden in front, while at the rear is a small nursery of choice orange and grape fruit trees, and the pens and inclosures for the poultry, of which there are at present eleven varieties, each of which require different treatment.

"Eternal vigilance in this case is the price of success and Mr. Bundy is a busy man indeed. Mr. Bundy has been in the business about twelve years, and began in a very small way. To use his own words, he 'started with one hen.' His business rapidly increased, however, and as he is a natural poultry fancier, his experience and attention to the business have enabled him to get the industry in such a shape that he knows exactly what the market demands and so no useless stock is kept. His birds always command the very highest prices.

"At the prize poultry exhibition held in Santa Ana last fall, Mr. Bundy showed fifty-three birds, and carried off thirty-five premiums, while a little earlier in Los Angeles, he showed a pen of Black Langshans which took first prize as a pen, and first, second and third prizes as individuals.

"The different varieties now kept by Mr. Bundy are: Barred Plymouth Rock, Black Langshans, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Buff Pekins, Black-breasted, red game bantams, and two pens of diminutive beauties known as golden and silver Seabright bantams.

"In all his twelve years' experience in supplying orders for his thoroughbred poultry, Mr. Bundy has had but one complaint from a customer, and he has sold to some of the foremost breeders and poultry-raisers in the United States. He has filled orders from British Columbia to Mexico, and his customers are scattered all the way from Idaho to Arizona. Mr. Bundy does all the work in connection with the business, and although modest in his claims, admits that he has made money; and if industry, honesty and upright dealing are worthy of reward, he certainly deserves his success."

Growth of Los Angeles.

WHEN the census of Los Angeles city was recently taken, under the auspices of the City Council, for the purpose of securing additional postal facilities, there were some people—especially in outside cities—who refused to accept the result of that census as trustworthy. Yet every official computation that has been made since then has confirmed the accuracy of the figures then given. The census taken in March, 1897, showed the population of the city to be 103,786. The school census, which has just been completed, shows 32,113 children in the city under 17 years of age, of whom 24,766 are between 5 and 17 years old. Taking this as a basis, the population of the city should now be about 111,447, a gain of nearly 8000 over last year. It should be remembered, also, that at this time of year, there are comparatively few eastern people residing in Los Angeles as temporary visitors.

The new city directory will soon be out, and will throw further light upon the probable population of the city.

At this rate of progress, Los Angeles should not fall far short of the 150,000 mark, when the Federal census of 1900 is taken.

Summerland Oil.

THE development of the interesting oil territory along the beach at Summerland, in Santa Barbara county, continues steadily. The Summerland Advance, in a recent issue, says:

"J. B. Treadwell arrived in Summerland this week and is making preparations to put in another platform on the beach, and will sink a number of wells. It is reported to be his intention to erect a 200-foot staging this time. This should furnish ample space for about fourteen wells. As the beach has in great part proven to be the best oil territory in the field, and as the strip above tidewater is now almost completely occupied by wells, it is very likely that all the oil men with land abutting on the beach will commence operations on those lines shortly. H. L. Williams and the Acme Company already have several good wells that are away below high tide, and besides Mr. Treadwell's proposed platform, two other producers have declared their intention to erect stagings. There are hundreds of acres of oil territory in the channel that may be worked profitably, and the beauty of it is that one man has just as good right to it as another, from what can be learned."

The same paper tells us follows of a successful well which was recently drilled in that section, avoiding an inflow of water:

"Fred Sarnow is a proud and a happy man, and with good cause. On the beach strip, from J. G. McCall's mud

bonanza clear down to the plant of the Coast Oil Company, there is not a well that does not pump more or less water, and several wells had to be abandoned on that account. Almost every driller on the field at some time or other has drilled wells in this strip, and all have had the same luck—water.

"The claim was invariably made that the water lay in the oil sand, and the inevitable result attained by the different drillers seemed to bear out this theory. Fred had his own ideas in regard to the matter, but until lately conditions were not such that he could put them fully into practice. This week his opportunity came, and that he took advantage of it his work shows for itself. Last Sunday he finished No. 10 well on the Santa Barbara company's territory, and when the men stopped drilling the oil sand rose in the pipe 123 feet. The sand pump was put to work on it Monday afternoon, and up to date (Thursday) has shown that there is not a particle of water in it. The oil sand brought up is black and rich, and when it is set pumping will undoubtedly prove a good producer. The Sarnows, Fred and Lu, have drilled all the wells for the Seaside Company, none of which shows water."

In the course of an article in a recent issue of the Scientific American, on the oil wells of Southern California, the following reference is made to the interesting fact that oil is being pumped from the ground beneath the ocean at Summerland:

"It soon became apparent at the latter locality that the oil-bearing stratum stretched out into the sea, and drills scaffolding, looking like windmills without sails, began in a short time to extend down the little cañon and to creep up the shore in the direction of Santa Barbara. At first they kept along the sides of the hills which breast the sea there; but gradually they turned seaward, until one more adventurous than the rest rose from the water.

"Work was started at an extremely low tide, and finally the tall scaffolding appeared twenty or thirty feet from the shore, rising from the sea. At present there are three borings, which even at low tide are in the water, but at flood tide are completely surrounded, the men working on platforms of various heights, which they successively ascend as the sea rises.

"The drills are worked on the water from an engine on the beach, the fuel being the oil pumped up. This is probably the only place where oil is pumped out of the sea, but undoubtedly the entire coast overlies an oil-producing stratum.

"Off what is known as More's wharf, half a mile out, oil rises to the surface in several places. A spring of fresh water also rushes up there with such velocity that it can be taken up and used if the slightly brackish taste is not objected to. A similar spring is known to exist on the Florida coast."

Big Strawberries.

THE San Diego Sun says: "The strawberries of the bay region are handsomer, larger and more luscious this year than ever before, and the prices today range from 5 to 15 cents per box. This latter price is only obtainable for one variety, however, the German Noble, raised by A. J. McKinney of Lemon Grove. The first consignment of these wonderful berries were received today by Forbes & Halsey, No. 937 Fifth street. The fruit is simply enormous, some of the berries actually measuring 5½ inches in circumference and running eighteen to the large box. The fruit is also remarkably rich in flavor notwithstanding its large size. The plants were brought here last year from Anaheim and transplanted into Mr. McKinney's orchard."

Flouring Mills.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from the San Jacinto Valley to a Riverside paper, states that the Hemet mills are now running fourteen hours a day, and their product is commanding a large share of the trade of Riverside, San Bernardino, Colton and Redlands, and almost all the trade of San Jacinto, Temecula, Murrieta, Wildomar, Banning and Beaumont.

Riverside Rabbits.

RIVERSIDE ought to start a rabbit cannery. The Riverside Press says: "Few people within the boundaries of Riverside county realize the possibilities of the rabbit industry. For three months the County Supervisors offered a bounty of 5 cents for rabbit scalps. The following were the number of scalps received and the amount of bounty paid for the same:

	Number.	Bounty.
February	14,253	\$1969.05
March	40,012	2000.60
April	31,381	1969.05

Total

Supposing that each rabbit weighed three pounds—a low estimate—there must have been 280,938 pounds of rabbits slaughtered. This foots up to the enormous total of 140 tons, or fourteen carloads of ten tons each.

Had the bunnies and long-eared jacks

which were slaughtered during the three months mentioned above been converted into canned chicken or boneless ham, it would have sufficed to give the boys of the Seventh Regiment in the Philippines a meat diet for a month. And had the skins been made into blankets for the boys, each might have had two fur-lined quilts, with 121 to spare.

It is evident that there has been a heap of war provisions wasted in this county since the 1st of February. The matter is respectfully referred to the Supervisors for correction.

San Diego Crawfish.

ACCORDING to the San Diego Vi-dette, San Diego ships her crawfish to Texas, St. Louis, New Orleans and Mexico. The meat is larger than the eastern lobster, and equally as much a delicate morsel. Capt. J. M. Niles brought in 1000 pounds, taken from the vicinity of the Coronados. This field is particularly fruitful, being sandy and rocky, the red-jacketed delicacies of the sea is so much preyed on by the finny tribes that only in the darker hours of day will they leave their coverts, and then merely long enough to appease their appetite. The usual time to haul this product in is up to 10 or 11 p.m.; afterward they remain invincible to bait or trap.

Chino Creamery.

CHINO VALLEY CREAMERY is operating steadily, with most satisfactory results. The Chino Champion says:

"The average daily receipt of milk is about thirty-six hundred pounds, and the average daily output of butter 180 pounds.

"A new cream separator has just been put in, with a capacity of 3500 pounds per hour. This greatly facilitates the handling of the milk.

"The milk test is averaging just about 4 per cent., some testing higher, some lower. W. B. Stine has had remarkably good results, the average of his tests for the month of April being 5.1 per cent., making an average price of \$1.10 per hundred."

Land Roller.

WILLIAM WILDMAN of Spadra was recently awarded a patent for a road or land roller. The following description of this machine is from the Pomona Times:

"Mr. Wildman has had inquiries from Boston for territory. It is his intention to soon build one and prove its value by practical work. Its chief merits are: its weight can be regulated from three and a half to eight tons, thereby enabling a team to easily move it over soft ground, and to complete the work by rolling it a second or third time, increasing the weight to five or six tons for the second, and eight for the third. The machine consists of three hollow rollers, connected so that they will adapt themselves to the contour of the land or road and be easily separated if need be. Two of them are 3 feet long and 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, and one 18 inches long and 2 feet in diameter. The two large ones are connected with hinges, the ends being six inches apart. The small one is some distance in front, supports the tongue and double-trees and covers the space between the large ones, so that all the ground is thoroughly packed. The rollers are also rigged so that the machine can be turned around in small space like a wagon whose front wheels go wholly under the body. This is a great advantage over other rollers. The rollers are hollow and are constructed so as to carry water. Inside is a motor wheel which is operated so as to keep the body of the water to the front of the roller and thereby greatly assist in propelling it. There is a brake attached so that in passing down grades the speed can be regulated by the driver, who sits within reach. There is also a scraper so adjusted as to enable the driver to free the rollers of accumulations of mud or dirt. The machine will require four horses and one man to operate it. The construction in several particulars obviates objections to rollers in use. It is designed to do more and better work with less power, and therefore at less cost. It can be handled under conditions that others cannot. It is the product of about seven years of study in connection with work with such machines."

Lake View.

LAKE VIEW, a settlement in the San Jacinto alley, comprising about ten thousand acres of land, is making healthy growth. The Riverside Enterprise says:

"A few months ago, Col. Hansen sold 4000 acres of his tract to the Lake View Town Company. This portion comprises the upper third, and since the formation of the company, nearly all the lots have been disposed of to bona fide residents, or those who are about to become such. F. E. Brown, the president of the company, was the designer of the Redlands residence tract, and he has prepared a plan which, taking full advantage of the unsurpassed natural beauty of the location, will make this the most charming home spot in all Southern

California. A park and boulevard system are part of the plan.

"The town has at present about three hundred inhabitants, a splendid school, a church, in which regular weekly services are held; stores, post-office and a hotel deserving of more than passing mention. This is appropriately named the Hotel Hansen, after the founder of the town. It is a comfortable and commodious structure, surrounded by a broad veranda, equipped with modern conveniences and commanding one of the most magnificent views of the valley and mountain to be found in the land. Old Grayback, Mt. San Jacinto and Mt. San Bernardino loom up in the distance, with the parti-colored foothills rising terrace on terrace to their more rugged shoulders. San Jacinto Lake, just at hand, is an interesting feature of the winter landscape, and to this flock innumerable ducks and geese in the season, making it a veritable sportsman's paradise."

Pasadena's Population.

THE following interesting statistics, showing the steady and rapid growth of population in Pasadena, are from a recent issue of the News of that city. The figures show the children of school age, between 5 and 17 years, from 1880 to 1898: Eighteen hundred and eighty, 133; 1881, 139; 1883, 274; 1884, 363; 1885, 460; 1886, 527; 1887, 844; 1888, 2033; 1889, 1776; 1890, 1388; 1891, 1412; 1892, 1739; 1893, 1835; 1894, 2043; 1895, 2389; 1896, 2470; 1897, 2547; 1898, 2823.

Wealthy Communities.

SOME time ago a Pasadena paper reckoned up that the deposits in the banks of that city amounted to \$1,500,000, giving an average of \$125 per capita for the population of Pasadena. A Riverside paper then calculated that the million dollars on deposit in the banks of Riverside gave an average of \$143 for each man, woman and child living there. Now comes a Redlands Journal and estimates that the \$705,000 on deposits in the banks of Redlands is equivalent to \$156.66 per capita.

These are certainly remarkable figures, especially when it is considered that the amount of money per capita in the United States, in 1892, when it reached its highest point, was only \$36.21.

Bloom'g Sect'ns.

WHILE complaints continue to come from the greater part of Southern California in regard to the effects of the dry season, there are some favored sections where the farmers seem to be happy and contented. One of these is, according to a correspondent of the Pomona Sentinel, around Campo, in the back country of San Diego county, sixty miles from San Diego, and close to the Mexican line, in a section which most of our people have been in the habit of considering a semi-desert. Hear what the Sentinel correspondent says about the appearance of that country:

"The meadows are covered with grass over six inches high, but it is soft and watery, having only started to grow about a fortnight ago. It is yellow with the flowers of the buttercup, which is the first flower of the spring there and is a fine and rapidly-growing cow feed, to be succeeded by other flowers and grasses in rapid succession and by the permanent grasses and clovers. Measurement of the rain gauge for April 29 and 30 and May 1 showed 3.10. Chowning had 2.50, Cameron 1.75 and Potrero 1.25. It was a godsend to our country and makes sure feed and hay crops in this section. The bee feed, which bee men had given up, is now regarded as assuring lots of honey. The white crocuses are all over the foothills in a sheet of white bloom, and is one of the best honey producers. The white sage, which produces the highest-priced and most-favored honey in the world, is sending out its long, flowering stalks, getting ready to put out bloom; before the last rain it did not seem to mean to do much toward blooming. The Laurestina is a mass of bloom, and so is the buckbrush one mass of lilac from the foot to the top of the ridges, at 5500 feet changing to snow white; in a month from now it will be a white sheet over all our higher mountains. The oaks exude a honey dew at their blooming time, and a second crop when the acorns are forming, which makes lots of honey. If no drying winds come, and if that there is little danger, bee men, hay men and cattle men will have a prosperous year. Our fruit also, is going to be sufficiently abundant to make the good wife go to counting her jars to see that she has enough. Some strawberries are now ripe."

Another section, nearer home, where the farmers are not complaining is in the celebrated peat lands region of Orange county, around Westminster, concerning which the Anaheim Gazette says:

"W. H. Johnson was in from the peat land on Saturday and informs us that that country is looking especially well and prosperous. The celery crop has been harvested, and the farmers, having set the land to barley, are about ready to cut a fine crop of hay off the land. The celery beds for the next season's crop are now being prepared, and the young plants will be set out in July. Mr. Johnson sold his celery crop of seven or eight acres last year for \$125 per acre in the field. He says that

this year the acreage devoted to celery will not be so large as last season, owing to the frost snap sustained some weeks ago and the war scare, but he is going in for celery on a larger scale than ever, and will have in fifteen acres. He cut his alfalfa crop three weeks ago, gathered a ton and a half to the acre, and is now about ready to cut it again, the yield promising two tons to the acre. Last year he made seven cuttings from his alfalfa patch, getting two tons per acre each time. The peat lands are a truly wonderful section of country, and are at this time a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

Ice for a Warm Section.

HANFORD, in Tulare county, now has a first-class ice factory, of which the following description is given in the Hanford Sentinel:

"The enterprise was commenced in January last, by a corporation, the directors of which are John McMullin, president; W. E. Gerber, C. W. Clark, G. W. Peltier and W. F. George. The main building or freezing house is 278 feet long, 52 feet wide and 32 feet high. This building contains the electric motors, the ammonia compressor, pumps, brine and freezing tanks, etc."

"The ice storage house is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide and 30 feet high, and has walls nineteen inches thick, the inside finish being of dressed matched lumber, covered with best orange shellac."

"The cold storage and daily supply house is 60x60 feet."

"All the buildings are substantially erected, finished and painted, and in the construction of the same, half a million feet of lumber was used. The large building contains two and a quarter miles of gas pipes of various sizes, and in the storage room is one mile of pipe."

"The machine is of the type designed by Thomas Shipley of the York Manufacturing Company of York, Pa., and makes ice on the plate plant, brine circulating system. The brine is cooled by direct expansion of ammonia, then circulated through plates upon which ice is formed. The freezing tank is 151 feet long, divided into eight compartments, each of six plate capacity, upon each of which are frozen two plates of ice 16 feet long, 8 feet high and 12 inches thick, thus each compartment yields at each operation twelve cakes of ice, weighing three tons each, or a total of thirty-six tons for each compartment, and the plant has a capacity of ninety tons of refrigeration daily. The machine has a compressor, single acting, with double cylinders, 16x28 inches each, driven by a 150-horse power electric motor, and the pumps, air compressors and line shaftings are driven by a fifty-horse power motor; the electric crane for handling the ice blocks by a five-horse motor, and the tipping table, cutting rig and elevator are handled by power from a fifteen-horse motor. All the machinery is run by power from the San Joaquin electric power line."

"The time required to freeze a 'batch' of ice is from five to seven days. In the manufacture of ice the process goes on in the several compartments, each 'ripening' at a different time. In most plants the harvesting of the product goes on throughout the whole day, but in this plant the daily output is harvested in about one and a half hours' time. By harvesting, is meant the lifting of the cakes from the plates, cutting and storing the ice."

"Ice turned out in this up-to-date factory is made from water pumped from a well 500 feet deep, constructed with screwed casing so all surface water is shut out. The ice turned out is said to be as transparent as glass, and is superior to natural ice also from the fact that it has from 10 to 15 per cent. more cooling effect. It is turned out at a temperature of 12 deg., while mountain ice arrives in this valley at about 32 deg."

"The cold storage room has a capacity of 131,000 cubic feet for the handling and preservation of fruits, butter, eggs, meats, etc."

Sulphur.

REFERENCE has been made on several occasions in The Times to the large and important sulphur deposits below Yuma. Recent advice states that it is now proposed to establish a refinery at the mills. Surveys for the proposed railroad to Yuma are being actively made. The ore is at present being taken from surface workings.

San Joaquin Valley Railroad.

THE long-looked-for completion of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad to Bakersfield is hailed with great joy in that section of the San Joaquin Valley which has hitherto been at the mercy of a road which charges "all the traffic will bear." The San Francisco Examiner recently gave the following outline of the construction of this important line of railroad which, without doubt, will in course of time, be extended still further in this direction:

"It will be two and a half years next week since the company began building the Valley road south from Stockton. The main line from Stockton to Bakersfield is 235 miles long. The Visalia line from Fresno to Visalia is forty-five miles in length. The extension of this latter line from Vi-

salia southwest a distance of twenty-five miles to Joaquina, a station on the Hanford main line, will soon be completed."

"So it may be said that in two years and a half the company has built 365 miles of road in the San Joaquin Valley."

"The first 125 miles of the system from Stockton to Fresno, were built with cash raised by subscriptions to the company's stock. The amount so raised was \$2,445,000. Construction south from Fresno has been carried on with money raised by the sale of the company's bonds. The amount spent on the road south of Fresno has been \$2,000,000. This makes a total of \$4,445,000 for 305 miles of road, together with the eighty-six miles to be built from Stockton west to Point Richmond, are security for the \$6,000,000 of bonds the company has sold to the Heliman syndicate of this city. The system out of this city into and through the San Joaquin Valley will embrace 391 miles, and the bonded debt per mile will be in round numbers \$15,300."

"It must be remembered that of the money obtained by the sale of the \$6,000,000 of bonds only \$2,000,000 has so far been spent. The remaining \$4,000,000 in round numbers will be used to build the road from Stockton to Point Richmond, and then to ballast the entire system with gravel and rock, build many side tracks, make additional station improvements and purchase rolling stock. Ballasting alone will cost \$1000 a mile, or a total of about \$400,000. The \$14,000 per mile the road in the valley has already cost does not include ballasting, side tracks and other improvements that will have to be made. The total cost per mile in the valley, however, will not exceed \$20,000."

"The big tunnel through the Contra Costa hills and other heavy work between Stockton and Point Richmond will bring the aggregate cost of the system when completed up to \$8,445,000. This sum includes the stock and bonds sold as mentioned, and therefore the cost per mile of the entire road, including ballasting, side tracks and rolling stock, will be only \$21,600, in round numbers."

AMERICAN NAVAL HEROES.

Exploits That Should Make Dewey's No Surprise.

[Chicago News:] One of the amazing things about the war, especially that part of it managed by Admiral Dewey, is that any American who knows his country's naval history, should express surprise at the result. The brave man who commands and all the other brave men who officer and man the Asiatic squadron of the United States represent the best tradition of the American navy and have been living up to it, but what they did in the harbor of Manila is the legitimate successor of the brave deeds done in the harbor of Tripoli and, notably, that consummate act of bravery performed by Capt. Samuel C. Reid in the harbor of Fayal in the Azores, on the night of September 26, 1814.

Samuel Chester Reid was an earlier Dewey—and the annals of our navy show many another like him in the gallant days that have gone, just as there will be more to come if the republic needs them in the years that are still stretching before us. He was born in Connecticut at Norwich. Beginning like the rest of them, as a midshipman, he served under Truxton and rose to the rank of sailing master. At the time of the occurrence here to be celebrated he was, however, in command of the staunch little privateer schooner, the Gen. Armstrong, which sailed from New York, September 9, 1814, with instructions to hover around the line of the Brazil fleet. Earlier in the war she had been under the command of Capt. Timothy Barnard and had made no fewer than nineteen prizes. When she returned home, she was fitted with seven long nines and one forty-two pounder set amidships, not a very powerful armament, but one that would serve at a pinch.

The Gen. Armstrong followed her instructions, laid her course for the Azores Islands, and after a rattling voyage anchored in the roadstead at Fayal on the fifteenth day out from New York, seeking water and fresh provisions. John B. Dabney, the American Consul at the port, came out and was able to assure Capt. Reid that no British man-of-war had been seen around those parts for many a long day. But he had not much more than spoken when a spanking British brig-sloop, the Carnation, Capt. George Bentham, eighteen guns, came in sight. She was speedily followed by the frigate Rota, Capt. Philip Somerville, thirty-eight guns, and the big seventy-four, the Plantagenet, Capt. Richard Floyd. Mr. Dabney, the Consul, was quite certain, even after seeing their enormous preponderance of men and guns, 2000 and ninety of one, and 130 and seven of the other, that the British would respect the neutrality of the Portuguese port. Samuel Reid knew better. He could see that the Carnation was clearing for action, so he got up his anchor and began to move the schooner close in shore with his long sweeps. About 7:30 o'clock in the evening of a clear moonlight night it was when he saw four boats filled with sailors put out from the British squadron. He put up a stout boarding net all around the ship, cleared for action and dropped his anchor with springs on the cable, in shallow water. Then Capt. Reid, his duty done so far, awaited the coming of the British. He halted them as they approached repeatedly, and,

falling to get any response, at last opened fire. This was returned from the boats promptly; they came on with a rush and a yell, but before they got within striking distance they acknowledged defeat and retired whence they had come.

Thereupon the British set preparations on foot that would admit of no doubt. Presently the Carnation came slowly in, surrounded by boats. Waiting until midnight the latter, in three divisions of four each, left the shelter of the reef where they had been lying, gave three cheers and started for the Yankee. There was only time for one broadside from the Armstrong when they were laid aboard. The attack on the quarterdeck was first repulsed with enormous losses to the assailants. Then, a slight advantage having been obtained by them on the fore-castle, where two of the American lieutenants had been shot, Capt. Reid led his men to the rescue and the British went tumbling over the side, all that was left of their 400 against our ninety."

Then the Carnation took a little turn. With her eighteen guns she came boldly in, suffered two or three well-placed shots from the Armstrong's long tom and went back more quickly than she came. Thereupon the big Plantagenet turned herself around and the Americans saw that further resistance would be useless—eight guns to seventy-four was not quite fair. So they turned their one big cannon against the hull of the Armstrong, blew a big hole in her and down she went, the wounded having been first removed. Now for the casualties. They were not as disproportionate as at the Manila fight of course, for the British are another breed from Spaniards; but the Americans had two killed, one of them Second Lieut. Alexander O. Williams, and seven wounded, among them the first and third lieutenants, while the British officers admitted to Consul Dabney that there had been more than one hundred and twenty killed as a result of the action, though the official report showed thirty-four killed and eighty-six wounded. But it was a glorious victory and one to be remembered.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

TO THE OCEAN RESORTS.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.		
Time of Passenger Trains, Feb. 21, 1898.		
From Los Angeles to—	Depart.	Arrive.
Glendale, Tropic and Verdugo Park	7:50 am 8:55 pm	10:00 am 6:07 pm
Pasadena, Garvanza and Ostrich Farm	7:15 am 8:15 pm 8:30 pm	8:42 am 10:52 pm 6:55 pm
San Pedro, Long Beach and Terminal Island	7:45 am 8:55 pm 9:10 pm	9:15 am 12:05 pm 6:25 pm
Altadena	8:15 pm	9:52 pm
Catalina Island	8:45 am	10:52 pm
Catalina Island	8:45 am	17:30 pm

*Daily. **Except Sunday. †Sunday only. Excursion rates every day. Boyie Heights, Daily-street and Downey-avenue car lines pass Terminal stations.

S. B. HYNES, General Manager.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's elegant steamers, *San Jose* and *Pomona* leave Los Angeles at 11 A.M. and Fort Los Angeles at 2:30 P.M. for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port Harford, May 4, 7, 11, 13, 15, 23, 27, 31, June 4, 8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and every fourth day thereafter. Leave Fort Los Angeles at 6 A.M. and Redondo at 11 A.M. for San Diego, via Newport, May 1, 3, 5, 13, 17, 21, 23, 25, June 2, 4, 10, 14, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and every fourth day thereafter. The Santa Rosa will not stop at Newport. A 4:30 connect via Redondo leave Santa Rosa at 10 A.M. or from Redondo at 9:30 A.M. Cars connect via Port Los Angeles leave S. F. R. R. depot at 1:30 P.M. for steamers north bound. The steamers *Cos Bay* and *Homer* leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco via Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz at 2:30 P.M. May 4, 8, 12, 14, 20, 24, June 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, and every fourth day thereafter. Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S. F. R. R. (Alameda) depot at 5:30 P.M. and Terminal at 5:15 P.M. For further information obtain folder. The Company reserves right to change, without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

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LOS ANGELES AND REDONDO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Los Angeles Depot, corner Grand avenue and Jefferson street.
EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1898.
LEAVE REDONDO—
8 a.m., 11 a.m., 4:15 p.m.
Saturdays only, 4:30 p.m.
LEAVE LOS ANGELES—
9:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m.
Saturdays only, 11:30 p.m.
Take Grand-avenue electric or Main-street and Agricultural Park cars.
L. J. FERRY, Superintendent.



Oceanic S.S. Co.

Next sailing will be S. S. MOANA, June 14 for Honolulu, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

HUGH B. RICE, Agent,
219 South Spring St.

FRESH LITERATURE.

Reviews by The Times Reviewer.

A Southern Story.

THE WATERS OF CANBY FORD.
By Ople Read. [Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally.]

A COMPANY of Ople Read's characteristically lifeless people stalk through the pages of his most recent effort, carrying on conventionally impossible conversations and turning their inmost hearts inside out for the inspection of an acquaintance of the moment. To be sure, Mr. Read's men and women are never supposed to be conventional, yet even a Tennessee farmer has some reserves, which Mr. Read fails to recognize. "The Waters of Canby Ford" has little to recommend it to the reader who chooses his literature with reference either to its artistic or its human qualities.

Books Received.

VIBRATION THE LAW OF LIFE.
By W. H. Williams. [Denver, Colo.: Temple Publishing Company.]
A WOMAN WORTH WINNING. By George Manville Penn. [Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally.]

Magazines of the Month.

NEW YORK is the birthplace of a new departure in periodical literature that is likely to answer the query made by many people: "How shall we preserve the best of the newspaper literature of the day?" The newspaper magazine might be properly called the newspaper review, since it is compiled of interesting extracts from all sorts of newspaper publications, together with a few good pictures and the cleverest of the cartoons. Howells on present-day fiction and Henry Waterson on "War" are features of the May number.

The leading articles of the Midland Monthly for May is "The Tragedy of the Maine," by Minna Irving. It is illustrated with views of the ship and portraits of her officers and members of the court of inquiry. A bright little sketch by Fanny Kennish Earl describes the visit of a trio of western girls to Longfellow's early home.

A double-page drawing by Paul Renouard illustrating a tiny May Queen receiving the homage of her little subjects is the pictorial feature of Harper's Bazaar for May 7. Some dainty warm-weather gown models and a charming color plate give hints to the summer dressmaker.

Three leading articles of Gunton's Magazine are devoted to the discussion of our present war with Spain. "Spain and Cuba—A Few Facts," is a brief history of Spanish rule in the unfortunate island and a review of its resources and the condition of its people. Prof. Gunton, writing on "What to Do for the Slums," strongly urges the necessity of restricting the stream of European immigration for a few years, at least. Prof. Gunton also advocates the separation of the home and the workshop, that the home may be preserved for social and domestic purposes.

A new publication coming from San Francisco is "The Pulpit and Social Problems." It is not a purely religious publication, as its name might indicate, but devotes itself to the discussion of the labor problem, chiefly, from a secular and scientific as well as a religious point of view. Among prominent names on the editorial staff are those of David Starr Jordan, Prof. Elmer C. Brown, Prof. George D. Herron and many others familiar in educational and pulpit circles.

Little Folks for May is particularly rich in clever drawings, and its stories and verses are by such well-known child-lovers as Abby Merton Diaz and Kate Upson Clark, who have at their finger tips that not-to-be-acquired art of awakening responsiveness in the childish mind.

The Studio's colored frontispiece for this month is a soft, green landscape lithographed from a water color by Henri Harpignies. Frederic Lees writes of the work of this artist, his article being illustrated by reproductions of pen and ink, pencil, chalk and wash drawings by Harpignies. Gleason White, writing of the sgraffito work of Heywood Sumner, describes this unfamiliar form of art as a decoration scratched or incised upon plaster (or pottery) while still soft. Examples of Mr. Sumner's work are given, the "David and Jonathan," in colors, being of particular interest. The department of studio talk contains a number of quaint and delightful designs for screens, panels, menu cards, frieze and tapestries.

Literary Comment.

Inspection in the Sweatshop.
OF MORRIS ROSENFELD, "the tailor poet," The Book Buyer says that he has labored in the sweatshop for years.

He was born thirty-six years ago in a small town in Poland, where his father and grandfather had been fish-

men. His teaching was like that of most boys of his class—much of the Bible, more of the Talmud, but of modern science and languages nothing. Following the custom of his people, he married at 18, and soon afterward went to Holland to learn diamond-cutting. Thence he drifted to England to work at his trade; failing, he found escape from starvation in the sweatshop. Twelve years ago he came to New York, and could find no better work here. His health failed, and he was forced to leave the sweatshop and try to earn small sums by giving readings from his poems at entertainments given by his countrymen in the Ghetto. His reputation spread, and for some time past he has been asked to read before clubs and literary societies, both in New York and Boston.

Kipling's New Accomplishment.

The Academy recently published the following item of interest regarding Mr. Kipling as a designer in South Africa. At Kimberley he was requested by a delegation of the South African League, a company of progressive politicians, to suggest a coat of arms for them. At once, says the account, he sketched a rough design, the main feature being a shield in four colors, red, white, blue and orange, the divisions being by the great rivers of South Africa, the Zambesi, the Simpopo, the Vaal and the Orange. Dominating the whole was the lion couchant, wearing a crown in token of the suzerainty. Beneath there was a scroll, bearing the motto, "Not less than the greatest." "When fiction gives out," adds the Academy, "Mr. Kipling should try the Herald's College."

Miss Corelli Placated.

Leonard Smithers, according to the London Literary World, has forwarded to Miss Marie Corelli, through her solicitors, Messrs. Lewis & Lewis, the following apology, which he authorizes her to make public:

"To Miss Marie Corelli: I hereby express my regret that in a book published by me, called 'Literary London,' statements have appeared which are damaging to your reputation and position as an authoress, and I undertake not to sell any more copies of the book until the passages complained of are eliminated. I authorize you to publish this apology."

[Signed] "LEONARD SMITHERS, 'Royal Arcade, Bond street, London. 'Dated April 15, 1898.'"

We presume that Miss Corelli will now withdraw the suit for libel, which we announced some time ago, as being in contemplation.

Work of a California Educator.

The Macmillan Company is preparing to publish in the fall, under the general editorship of Prof. Charles Mills Gayley of the University of California, an edition in five volumes of "Representative English Comedies," from John Heyward to Sheridan. The edition is to be in five volumes, the first to contain an introduction by Prof. Gayley on the "Beginnings of English Comedy, Dramatic Elements in Miracle Plays, Moralities, etc." Among the dramatists represented in volume first will be the following: John Heywood, edited by A. W. Pollard of St. John's College, Oxford; Nicholas Udall, edited by Prof. Ewald Flugel of Stanford University; George Gascoigne; John Still, edited by Henry Bradley, Oxford; John Lyly, edited by Prof. G. P. Baker of Harvard; George Peele, edited by Prof. F. B. Grummere, Haverford College; "Green's Place in Comedy," by Prof. G. E. Woodbury of Columbia University; Robert Greene, edited by Prof. C. M. Gayley; Henry Porter, edited by Prof. C. M. Gayley; "Shakespeare as a Comic Dramatist," by Prof. Edward Dowden of Trinity College, Dublin.

The Verger of St. Ouen.

The Outlook of London says the old-fashioned verger is not yet extinct, and recommends that one visit the Church of St. Ouen at Rouen, where a typical specimen may be found.

Edouard will surely meet you, and, taking you by the hand, will croon parentally over the glories of the great Gothic monument which he has known for sixty years. He speaks of it as a mother of her babe, brooking neither contradiction nor criticism. Yet with what respect does he recall a conversation with "the only man, an Englishman, who knows more of my cathedral than I." "Edouard," said the Englishman, "I am angry with you. You always overlook, for you cannot see, the most beautiful effects of light in your church; come with me into the choir and I will show." And he showed me beauties of which I had never dreamed. "Who was this artist?" was the natural query. "You would not know him," said Edouard, simply; "he was an old English gentleman; his name was Mr. Ruskin."

Mrs. Brown's Preeminence.

Appropos of a new edition of Mrs. Browning's works, the London Saturday Review gives this generous praise: "No faults of style—and they are more serious and offensive than exist in any other poet known to fame—no

deficiencies as an artist, no errors of undisciplined energy, no lack of breadth, of sanity, of repose, can shake Mrs. Browning's claim to a first place among British poetesses. . . . She stands alone, alone in her unparalleled fertility and many-sidedness. A scholar whose attainments astonished all who knew her, she resembled Macaulay in her devotion to books, being not only versed in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages, but, as her poems, prefaces, letters and dissertation on the Greek Christian poets prove, in their literatures as well. Her knowledge of our literature, particularly our poetry from Chaucer to Scott and Wordsworth, was as minute and extensive as Southey's. And if she touched Macaulay on one side, she touched Jacob Boehmen and Swedenborg on the other. She was a mystic, and never since Norris of Beerton had rapt mysticism found such a voice as it finds in 'The Seraphim' and in 'The Rhapsody of Life's Progress.' But she was neither a pedant nor a dreamer. She entered heart and soul into all the social and political questions of her time, both in England and in Italy. A religious devotee, it would not be going too far to describe her as the poet missionary of the creed which for her summed up all spiritual and ethical truth. In the 'Inni Sacri' of Manzoni alone have we any modern parallel to the fervor and rapture of her sacred poetry. But, above all things, she was a woman—very woman of very woman,—and here lies the secret of her real power and charm as a poetess."

Two Requisites for a Poet.

[Literature:] "Two things go to the making of a poet—something to say and a way of saying it. Each of the two things, thought and expression, must be personal and distinctive; poetry must be something more than adequate—it must arrest attention, or the world has no need of it; we are always eager to hear new stories, but the old songs and lays suffice us. In short, we go out into the highways and the hedges to look for a fresh novelist, but a poet has got to impose himself upon a somewhat reluctant audience. Of course, he may tell stories cleverly and forcibly in verse, but unless the central emotion interests more than the facts, his ballad remains a mere piece of clever writing. For instance, Mr. Stedman tells you how a lady Non-tamere revenged herself on a fickle lover by pushing him in among her wasps, and it is an effective tale, but one classes it simply among short stories. The same thing could be done as well, or better, in prose, and that is its final condemnation as poetry. The truth is that we read a novel or a tale for the story itself; but poetry for the sake of the man who is behind it. The essential thing in a poet is temperament, the charm or the force of his personality. He has got to say the same things that countless poets have said before him, yet he has to say them as if they were new discoveries and say them in a way that is impressive and beautiful. The thing is possible, because the world is new to each one of us and because nature never repeats herself exactly; it is extremely difficult, because every man is extremely like his predecessors, and the resources of language are familiar. Neither temperament without style nor style without temperament will save you."

Literary Notes.

RICHMOND RITCHIE, the husband of Thackeray's daughter, is Lord George Hamilton's principal private secretary at the India Office. He was formerly connected with the finance department in that office.

Andrew Lang is writing a novel in collaboration with A. E. W. Mason, author of "The Courtship of Maurice Buckler."

Frank Stockton's new novel, "Cob-hurst," is reported to be a quick success, 7000 copies having been demanded before the day of publication.

W. Romaine Patterson is the real name of "Benjamin Swift," who has just published a new novel called "The Destroyer." He is the son of a Glasgow physician.

Mrs. Pennell has gathered together her chapters on crossing the Alps on a bicycle, and they will be published in London by T. Fisher Unwin, with illustrations by Mr. Pennell.

Alfred Austin has been described by one of his personal acquaintances as "a man well aware of his limitations," who is "never amused when critics expect him to be a combined Shakespeare, Milton, Shelley and Keats." The laureate is a great reader of modern books, as well as of classics.

Jules Verne, at 70, is living on a diet of eggs and herbs at Amiens, France, in robust health and spirits. He has written seventy-six books, and is still at it. He tells a friend that the hardest work he ever had to do was to read up the stories of travelers in order to write his own stories, for he himself has traveled very little.

The Revue de Paris prints a letter written by Balzac, in which he describes a visit to George Sand at her country chateau. "I found the cambrade," he says, "in her dressing-gown, smoking a cigar, wearing red trousers and yellow slippers. She had a double chin, like a monk." He also states that George Sand went to bed at 6 a. m. and rose at midday, and smoked to excess. She dressed her daughter as a boy.

ART NOTES.

Walter Gilman Page, the Boston artist, has just completed a historical painting representing the Boston massacre. It is one of the largest canvases Mr. Page has ever attempted, and will be put on exhibition at an early date.

Bancel La Farge has been showing recently a stained glass memorial window which he has just completed. Mr. La Farge, instead of being carried off his feet by the overwhelming power of the art of his father, John La Farge, has developed an amount of individuality quite surprising. His work has gone on steadily deepening its note and this window is worthy to be counted among his best performances.

In all the statues of Goethe scattered throughout Germany the poet is represented as he appeared at fifty or sixty years of age. Leipzig is now about to put up a statue of Goethe in memory of the three years, 1765 to 1768, which he spent as student at the University of Leipzig. It is hoped that this statue, for which 30,000 marks have been subscribed, will be ready for August next, in which case the ceremony of unveiling will take place on the 28th of that month, being the 150th anniversary of Goethe's birth.

The statue of Hahnemann, by Charles H. Niehaus, which occupies so prominent a position at the present exhibition of the Sculpture Society, will be set up in Washington later, when all the arrangements are completed. The monument, says the Star of that city, including the elaborate architectural setting, is estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000, a good part of the sum having already been raised by general subscriptions. Those interested in this memorial to the distinguished physician who founded the homeopathic school were anxious to have the statue placed in the Congressional Library grounds, but the resolution granting a site passed by the Senate a short time ago provides for its location only on land "other than the Capitol or Library grounds."

The London papers are not enthusiastic this year over the exhibition of the Royal Academy. The Chronicle declares it is hopeless to expect anything from such an art body, "when proudly shrined in glass and gold, upon a stand in the Water-Color Room, is the address to Her Majesty the Queen, who is the Royal Head of the Royal Academy of Arts, presented on the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, exhibited by special command of Her Majesty. It is an address signed by every member, we believe, of the Royal Academy of Arts, the frontispiece of which was designed and drawn by Sir E. J. Poynter, the president of the R.A., and the initial letter by Briton Riviere, R. A.; but we venture, in all humility, to say that if it had not been signed by these eminent names and thus indorsed officially by the Academy, it would have been spurned as a piece of decoration by any manufacturer with the slightest glimmering of artistic intelligence."

The Sculpture Society believes that the American demand for ideal sculptures in marble, which up to now has been so small as to be negligible, could be enormously increased did men of wealth realize that such covered gardens would be feasible and effective. If this demand could be stimulated the society rightly believes that America could within reasonable time produce a band of men whose work would rank with the best. The majority of public monuments in the United States are so barren of originality or appropriateness, so utterly poor and commonplace in idea as well as execution, that the American public, even that part of it which is comparatively au fait as to good pictures, has very meager information as to sculpture. Any move to familiarize the public with sculpture of the better sort must be called a valuable one. For this reason the National Sculpture Society's exhibition, even though it disclose few works of the first importance, must be accounted one of the most significant art shows ever held in this country.

The great painters of every epoch have painted the life about them, and, being necessarily familiar therewith, have been able to give the convincing touch of sincerity. Even among the earliest of the masters the theme mattered little, and it was the people about the painter who were put on the canvas. Rembrandt painted Dutchmen, Velasquez depicted Spaniards, while Titian represented Italians. Did they masquerade as prophets, holy men or angels, they were Italians first, or Dutchmen, or Spaniards, according to the nationality of the painter, and historical characters afterward. Winslow Homer is a successful American because he enters into the spirit of his race. There are men who possess greater distinction of drawing, a more profound knowledge of the manipulation of pigment and who compose quite as well as this man, and yet he attracts the most serious attention by reason of combining with his excellent technical equipment the psychological side of humanity, and he depicts his own people, and Mr. Winslow's name is mentioned because he is a characteristically eminent painter among Americans.

Mark Twain, it is said, is going to make plays, not from his own books, but from the German.

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Mosquito Joe Wheeler.

THE absence of Gen. Wheeler from the Capitol since his elevation to the rank of major-general recalled to a gentleman at the Capitol a conversation that occurred in the Speaker's room a few months ago. It was about the time that the death of Judge Holman of Indiana, and Seth L. Milliken of Maine occurred. Among the party in the Speaker's room was Gen. Wheeler, whose diminutive stature and agile movements are hardly less remarkable than his military record as a cavalry leader in the Confederate army. Some one remarked that the veteran members of the House were dropping out one by one, and another added: "Gen. Wheeler is still with us."

"Yes," drawled Mr. Reed, "but the Almighty has never yet been able to put his finger on Joe in any one place."

—[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

Shut His Eye.

COMMODORE SCHLEY is described as 5 ft. 9 in. in height, with blue eyes, a mustache and imperial, both gray; his hair is growing very thin on top, but he artfully brushes it so as to hide the bald spot; he weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds, is restless in manner, walking up and down and all around the person to whom he is talking; is modest in dress and democratic in all things. In the civil war, Schley had command of a gunboat under Admiral Farragut, and they tell this story to illustrate how he fights:

Farragut summoned him one morning, and pointing to a Confederate fort, said: "Do you see that place, Schley? Go knock it to pieces."

Schley went and was hammering the fort to bits, when his quartermaster rushed up to him and said:

"Captain, the admiral has signaled us to stop and return to the fleet."

"To—with the signal; I won't see it," answered Schley.

He kept pounding away at the fort until it was in ruins. Then he returned to the fleet. Farragut was angry and summoned him. Before all the officers of the flagship he gave Schley a fierce dressing down for not obeying the recall signal.

"I didn't see it," protested Schley. "You must have shut the eye that you put the glass up to," said Farragut.

After again raking him fore and aft for his disobedience the admiral took him into the cabin out of sight of the other officers and gave him a drink of the finest liquor aboard. —[Syracuse Standard.]

De Wash Lidy.

EVERYONE finds it difficult in St. Louis to obtain reliable help. A colored woman named Matilda Snowball answered an advertisement which called for a woman to do day's washing.

"So you will come to the house and wash?" asked the lady of the house.

"Yes, mum."

"What are your terms for a day's washing?"

"When I comes in the mawning I gits er dram ob whiskey, and about 7 breakfas, wid coffee an' cakes an' beef-steak an' such, an' about 10 I has er pint ob beer an' some crackers an' cheese, an' dat does me ontill lunch; an' arter lunch I works erlong ontill dinner, when I has soup an' ros' beef an' chickens an' peraterses an' termaterses an' inyuns an' sich, an' I allers had puddin' an' pies an' ice cream fur dessert. About free o'clock I has tea or coffee or tea an' some fruits an' cakes, an' dat does me ontill supper. Den when I leabs I gits er \$2-bill."

"Say," interrupted the lady of the house, "how much would you charge just to feed all day long?" —[St. Louis Post Dispatch.]

All Gone.

THE doctor and grandma had not met for 15 years. They knew each other as children, and they went to school together up in West Feliciana. Yesterday the doctor came to town, and he and grandma, both of whom have reached their threescore years, reviewed old times. It was a veritable picnic for them, and equivalent to two picnics for the young folks in the house, who listened to the old-time talk. There are some funny names in and around their native town, and grandma and the doctor struck them last night.

"What has become of Henry Dahm?" asked grandma.

"Oh, Henry, why, he has been dead these years," replied the veteran dispenser of medicines.

"And where is the widow Dahm?"

"She moved to Cadoh Parish three years ago."

"They had five children, did they not, and are they still about the old place?"

"Charley went to New York. Thomas was married a year ago, and moved

to Texas. The other children moved away to one place and another."

"Then the whole Dahm family has gone," added grandma, who, by the way, is the most pious church member in the city, and without a thought of the dangerous suggestiveness of the expression. —[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

More Than His Share.

"MARTHA, dost thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's fondest feelings had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ah, Martha, but dost thou regard me with that feeling the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have tried to bestow my love on all, but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting more than thy share." —[Pearson's Weekly.]

Surprised at His Knowledge.

SILMS recently received private information that his son was not confining himself strictly to the straight and narrow path. There were ugly rumors that the young man played cards and bet on the horses. Silms determined to double his parental vigilance. The other evening he turned to the young man who was deep in a newspaper, and inquired sharply:

"What are you reading now?"

"A column under the head of 'What the Book-makers Are Doing.'"

"I'll tell you what they are doing, sir," said the old man, severely. "They are living luxuriously this winter, and laying their plans to fleece such lambs as you next season. They keep up the race tracks and get rich by fooling noodle plates like you. I've heard all about you, sir, and your wild ways. Order that paper stopped. What are you laughing at, you young rascal?"

"At your surprising knowledge of horse-race methods. I was reading the literary reviews." —[Detroit Free Press.]

Those Were the Things.

GRANDPA (from the country)—Now, Willie, let me hear you say your letters. What's the first letter?

Willie (hesitatingly)—A-a-a.

Grandpa—That's right. Now, what's the second.

Willie—I don't know.

Grandpa (suggestively)—What are those things that fly around my back yard?

Willie—I don't know. I know what flies around our back yard.

Grandpa—Yes, those are the things. What are they, now?

Willie—A couple of goats. —[Chicago Times-Herald.]

Gave His Address.

WETT RIDGE, the London writer, makes a London boy in one of his stories offer the following rather original prayer: "Lord, wilt Thou 'ave the kindness to make me grow strong and tall and with plenty to say for meself, and wilt Thou do this as soon as Thou can find time, so's to save me expense and waste of money that might be used in other ways—says for a cricket bat. Believe me, Lord, Thy obedient servant, A. Martin."

He rose. He was half way into his blue flannel bedgown, when an important idea occurred to him, and he knelt down again quickly.

"Should 'ave mentioned," he whispered, "Elfred Martin of No. 53 Cawtley street, jest over Surrey side of South'ark Bridge."

For His Country.

ONE of the best things that has been told lately to illustrate the ready wit of the Irish was related in a short address the other day by Hira Singh Puri of Punjab, India, who is making a short stay in this country preparatory to resuming his labors in the mission field in India. The occasion was a meeting of a literary club, and the topic under discussion was patriotism.

Well, patriotism had been running riot around there for some time. Two or three soul-inspiring speeches had been made on the subject, with all sorts of references to "the flag," "Old Glory" and the "Stars and Stripes." An old soldier arose, and in a measure threw cold water on the desire of some of the younger recruits to exterminate the Spanish nation. His remarks were not received with marked approval. Mr. Puri was then called on for a speech. He was delighted to see such an overflowing of patriotic sentiment, and said that it reminded him of an Irish celebration that he had once witnessed. The speaker of the occasion was an Irishman, who was making one of the speeches that only Irishmen can make

when on the subject of their oppression by England. The speaker finished his address, and was so worked up that he burst forth with "Euniah for Ireland!"

A man in the rear, who had been rather disgusted with the whole proceeding, answered his outburst with: "Oh, d— Ireland! hurrah for h—!"

The Irishman was staggered for a moment, but recovered himself and howled back: "I can't help admiring you, my friend. Let every man holler for his own country. I hollered for Ireland."

It Wouldn't Do.

INTO the office of a local manufacturing concern, whose product is wire and wire hardware specialties, an elderly customer from out of town recently stalked.

"This here bill," he remarked, "is wrong. You've added where you should have subtracted."

"How's that?" inquired the book-keeper.

"You've got me charged with \$20 when I don't owe you but \$12," replied the stranger.

"But I don't see how you make that out," said the bookkeeper as he glanced at the bill. "Here's one item of \$16 and another of \$4. That certainly aggregates \$20."

"Well," said the aged party, "I'm perfectly willing to stand by the bill. It's your own bill, you know, and I'll pay you what it calls for."

"Well, it calls for \$20."

"Yes, it does, added, but not subtracted."

"What in the world do you mean?"

"I mean this," said the aged patron. And he spread the bill flat on the counter. The bookkeeper glanced at it again. These are the items he read:

"Sold to Mr. Rhineas T. Blank:

4 iron wheelbarrows at \$1..... \$16

1 wooden do at \$4..... \$4

\$20

"Kindly tell me," said the book-keeper, "how you figure that total any lower?"

The aged customer's eyes flashed triumphantly.

"Easy," he cried. "Here you've charged me with four wheelbarrows, \$16. That's all right. And then right below you say that one wouldn't do but instead of taking off the \$4 you add it on. Here's your \$12." —[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Time to Begin.

A RESIDENT in a small suburban town, quite a long distance from Boston, had a visit from a German friend, who knew very little English, but played the violin well. One of the resident's neighbors gave a "musical evening," and, of course, he and his visitor were invited. The German took his violin, and when his turn came he played his best pieces, from one of the great masters.

When he had finished there was an awkward silence and no applause. The people were still looking expectantly at the German, who looked disappointed and flustered. The silence grew painful.

Finally the hostess, quite red in the face, edged over to the side of the German's friend.

"Can't you get him to?" she whispered.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, now he's tuned up. Isn't he going to play something?" —[Utica Observer.]

An Excerpt in Oils.

MRS. MILLION. Oh, so you used to know the Count Macaroni in Italy. He is very attentive to my daughter, you know, and I am somewhat interested in him. He tells me that he worked for years under one of the old Italian masters, and that his specialty is work in oil."

Mr. Globetrotter. Yes, that was his profession when I saw him. He was one of the most rapid sardine-canners I saw in the place. —[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

What the World Said.

A CERTAIN clergyman, well known for his powerful voice and a habit of interspersing his sermons with sudden and spasmodic pauses, was preaching one summer's evening to a crowded congregation in a large West England church. In the course of his sermon on the opinion of the world as affecting the religious life, he wound up by asking in stentorian tones:

"What does the world say to that?"

Here he paused, and while his hearers were pondering in silence on the momentous question, there came from a field just beyond the churchyard a loud and emphatic "Baa!"

Any one who now mentions cold shoulder of mutton to that clergyman does so at considerable personal risk. —[Moonshine.]

Charles Boone, who has been appointed to Annapolis as a cadet, has supported himself and his mother and gained a good education by selling papers in Dayton, Ohio, and was the only one of fifty applicants for the appointment who did not have recommendations from wealthy men.

THE SAUNTERER.

THESE are days when genuine patriotism is bold and outspoken. When the boy and girl, the man and the real woman stand ready to honor the flag and to do reverence to it wherever it waves.

The Saunterer was glad to note that Old Glory was raised above the Ebell Club house on Thursday by woman's hands, while an assemblage of true-hearted, loyal women stood by and cheered it proudly as its folds fluttered forth to the breeze. But there are women who should have been present, who were not there, members of the Ebell, who declined to participate in the ceremonies, because, forsooth, they deemed it "unwomanly" that women should raise the flag and conduct the attendant ceremonies out of doors! These are not the women of Spartan faith and courage, the brave mothers, who for love of the flag and all that it typifies would send forth their husbands and sons and bid them dare and die for it, if need be. But those women who stood there as the flag was raised and with a splendid chorus of voices sang, "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," as the flag's grand folds streamed forth upon the breeze, did not demean themselves, but they were noble, womanly in their patriotic fervor, and their devotion to the flag of our country, beneath whose protecting folds womanhood is honored and free.

A ship hove in sight at Terminal Island some days since, I am told, and the cry was raised that it was a Spanish man-of-war. At once hearts were a-flutter, and there was hurrying to and fro and consultations as to what should be done. And one woman—what did she do? From the roof of her cottage floated our nation's flag—the flag of liberty and freedom—the symbol of safety and hope and peace. Did she remember this? No, but trembling lest the enemy were near and that the dear old flag above her roof might invite attack, she ordered it hauled down and hidden from sight. Yet, woman, to that flag you owe the best you have in life. It is the symbol of all that makes your life worth the living. It means enlightenment and progress, the sanctity of the home, and the right to worship God according to the dictates of your own conscience, and shame to the man or woman who would lower its colors at the advance of the foe!

"O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home
of the brave."

The Saunterer was out on Friday when the sun broke from his cloudy captivity and came out into the clear deeps of blue sky shining as of old. It was splendid to see the clouds roll by after a week of fog and shadows. What has been the matter with nature we do not know, but she has been unlike her semi-tropical self, unsimiling and sulky. But we greet the sun again and bid it welcome, and feel at home once more beneath these skies of blue, untarnished by a cloud.

THE SAUNTERER.

COAST INTERESTS.

Land Decisions, Postoffices and Pensions.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Secretary of the Interior has reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the land case of Elias B. Metzgar. Metzgar on May 21, 1889, made homestead entry for a certain piece of land in the Visalia land district of California, and on which formal certificate was issued August 13, 1891. On May 14 he applied to make an additional homestead entry for other land in the same district under the sixth section of the act of March 2, 1889. The Commissioner of the General Land Office rejected the application on the ground that the original entry was made subsequent to the passage of said act, and Metzgar appealed. Since the decision was rendered, the Department of the Interior has construed the sixth section of the act of March 2, 1889, as affording relief to all homestead entrymen who have made entry to less than 160 acres, whether their original entries were made before or after the passage of said act. The decision appealed from by Metzgar is reversed.

A postoffice was established today at Lillis, Fresno county, Cal. The establishment is effected by rescinding the order issued on April 28, 1898, discontinuing this office.

Mail messenger service was established today between Hollywood, Los Angeles county, Cal., and Pasadena, as often as required.

Pensions were granted to Californians today as follows:

Original—Louis Wilson, Yountsville, \$6; Charles La Bare, Sacramento, \$6; Albert F. Hadley, San Francisco, \$6; Francis M. Beers, Glendale, \$6; John Smith, Veterans' Home, Napa, \$6.

Increase—Thomas Knott, San Diego, \$6 to \$8; Emmer Bowen, South Los Angeles, \$10; Thomas Currey, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, \$6 to \$8.

Mexican war survivors, increase—Robert T. Howard, National Military Home, Los Angeles, \$5 to \$12.

Reissue—Thomas J. Herman, Red Bluff, \$6.

Original widows, etc.—Angeline E. Gleason, Oakland, \$4.

WOMAN AND HOME.

SHOW YOUR COLORS.

THE PROPER HUES FOR FEMININE HUMANITY.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

There is one daring, dangerous alternative open to the woman who is growing a little weary of the predominating blue of this season. Blue of course is well enough in its way and almost a universally becoming color, but a human love of variety has led to the setting up of burnt orange as a rival to this queen among fashionable tints. Though more or less of this eccentric color has been worn for the past six months, it is only just beginning to assert itself. Thus far its influence is felt chiefly on hats and at the glove counter, for there is nothing more exquisite modish one can do than dare wear a pair of six-button burnt orange suedes, stitched and buttoned with silk and pearl, to exactly match the brilliant skin. To do this requires courage, too, for it is only the young, the fair, the clear of skin and limpid of eye who can presume to stand the test of such close associations. She who has a complexion less delicate than a June rose had best make herself content with the more helpful and caressing tones of blue, etc., while a gray-haired woman should avoid burnt orange as carefully as tropical travelers steer clear of the deadly upas tree. With all the pitilessness of an electric searchlight it flaunts in public gaze every wrinkle, and gives gray hair a peculiar dry dead appearance that no self-venerating woman can relish. Strangely, too, burnt orange is not a color the brunette should adopt, or even permit herself the slightest association with. It takes all the color from an olive complexion, and even sheds a gray unwholesome tint over the youthfulest brown cheeks. Par excellence burnt orange belongs to the bright blonde, to the blue-eyed woman or those gorying in chestnut hair and milk and carnation cheeks. These daughters of the northern gods know their advantage and are using the brilliant color on their hats, dash it in as collars, girdles, revers, tucked yokes, shirt waists, etc., with dark gowns, and one pink and white and gold beauty, who is to make her debut at Newport, will wear a mirror velvet gown of burnt orange, relieved only by cream laces and pearls.

There is a distinct tendency among the women who make dress and its perfection the study of their lives, and who therefore are the selected leaders of fashion, to get the broad color effects in their wardrobes to harmonize with the color that predominates in their own visages. For example, there is a marked preference for gray among those on whose hair the hand of Time has, prematurely or otherwise, been laid. Blonde young women, at the first spring functions held indoors, or out, by night or day, wear a conspicuous amount of yellow, and the raven-haired brunettes have only just discovered a fact, which portrait painters have always been aware of, that in black they looked their best. The dark-browed fashionables enliven their somber silks and tissues with blue, in any one of the sixteen popular tones, and so do the nun-like gray-haired women. But this record of the kaleidoscope movement of the modes would be all incomplete if particular stress was not again laid on the steadily growing fondness for white. A month ago a word was dropped about this, since when the wearers of white have been rapidly recruiting their ranks. At the early spring luncheons, breakfasts, weddings and such high-noon festivals the white silk, satin and brocade gowns, not to speak of the white embroidered silk gauzes, crepes, etc., made a most striking appearance. At some of the weddings given recently the province of the bride and her maids was so invaded by the guests that one relative from the country went home in the firm conviction that her cousin had some forty supporters at the altar; for just that number of women attended her reception in costumes fit for the bridal cortege. Up to this moment only the women of great wealth have attended luncheons in white brocades, high-necked and short-sleeved, garnished with lace and accompanied by pearls, white plume loaded hats and shoes of white glace kid. The effect is one of great richness, and such extravagant splendor that it cannot but be admired, envied, and unhappily enough, copied by those of less means and less social pretension.

If any one should ask a leading modiste whither we are drifting, she would not hesitate to say that the whole current of fashion is setting so strongly in the direction of the Princess gown that by next autumn it will be as dominant a rule of dress as the Spanish flounce is now, or the pouched basque front has been. It requires twelve whole months from the date of its inception for a new cut of garment to grow into an accepted fashion. Some cuts, draperies, colors, or fabrics die in the grafting process, and some last, as a fashion, as long as two years. The Princess has been a solid eight months on its way from Paris,

its place of revival, to Columbia's shores, but by next September every woman will be arrayed in Princess, and as familiar with the style as if she had never worn a garment of any other shape. There are right now whole processions of canvas, etamine, challe, foulard, silk warp bareges, and gowns of fancy transparent and striped goods, traveling countryward daily in women's trunks, and every one is a Princess model. The skirts have all curtain fronts, that is, they open in two parts over their trimmed foundation petticoats, and an imposing contingent hook their bodices together in the back, also on the left shoulder and under the arm. The Princess style was always calculated to show a gracious, round feminine figure off to the utmost advantage, and it is going to do it again, by throwing the fat and the flat-chested women into the cruelest contrast and sharpest relief. The autumn, therefore, may be anticipated with some qualms and questions by a large feminine majority.

Spangles reached the high tide of their popularity last winter. The recession movement in this pretty mode has now unmistakably set in, for spangled goods are down on the bargain counters. However, the smartest of women will wear the bright ornament steadily through the summer and if any feminine soul, hampered by a restricted pocketbook, still hankers after the pretty decorations, let her satisfy her yearning now. If she wants to keep step with the march of style, however, she must adopt her preferences to appliques, and satisfy her craving for the beautiful in shirring and narrow ruffling. She may be also sure that a little later on embroidery will come to hold a most honored place in the world of dress. Out of the East, where the most exquisite needle work in the world is done, specially woven and decorated fabrics are being brought for American trade. Bullion worked gauzes, tulle and silks are coming from India, Turkey, North Africa and Persia, and a very delicious novelty in shirt waists comes from Madras. The garment is of cream white Madras, as soft as silk, tucked in squares and then chastely decorated in little gold wreaths, along the basis of tucks, down the front pleat and on the cuffs. This gold embroidery can be washed repeatedly and lose none of its luster, and it is the artistic quality of design and the stability of the workmanship that has brought the eastern embroidery into such demand.

In the flotsam and jetsam of the mode all are artists of charming trifles that deserve patronage, before their time for service passes. For example, with exceeding wisdom the manufacturers are turning out gloves in what they call summer weight; a quality of kid that goes under the French name of peau des aigles. The assumption is that angels have very thin and exceedingly pliable complexions, for these gloves are scarcely more than a veil over the hands, and all of them are stitched in colors of silk that exactly match the kid. They have now achieved as well as the art of coloring pearl buttons any tint or shade desired, which adds much to the beauty of this hand-gear. Made up neck bows have veered around, before the wind of fancy, and ribbon stocks do not twist their coquettish knots either in front or behind. Tie your bow under your left ear and let the loops and ends stick out just as far as you please. In the lists of new neck ties are noticed narrowest folds of gros-grain silk. This is esteemed as far more modish than the long-tried and more wanting satin. The gros-grain ties knot in the most miniature bows in front, for all neck decoration with shirt waists runs now to one of two extremes. Novel shirt-waist collars are of two species, either very, very high, regular ear clippers, else bands of white linen, that have very narrow turn-overs, of faintly tinted or speckled percale. Collar buttons of gun metal, with tiny diamond chips set in their tops, are among the tempting trifles, and it is the custom now to wear separate cuffs, deep rolling bands, or with white shirts, straight narrow little colored linen bands.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF FASHION.

Embroidered muslin queens it easily over all other thin goods this season, and of the two gowns shown here one is a pale rose-colored Swiss, offset by scarlet embroidered dots. This little garden party dress has its skirt decked with a deep Spanish flounce set in on points, and the bodice bears a flounce of lace similarly draped across the bust from shoulder to shoulder. The waist line of this gown is finished by a girdle made of scarlet satin, to match the stock of ribbon knotted to the side.

The second gown is a sheer white silk gauze, made over a cache corset and petticoat of turquoise blue taffeta. All the rear breadths of the skirt are corrugated with tiny flowers of silk gauze, each one edged with turquoise blue velvet ribbon. The body is similarly trimmed with little flutings, while a Roman sash, barred in three tones of blue with white, clasps the waists. A

sailor tie of blue liberty satin encircles the throat and ties low upon the bust.

The beauties of millinery grow with the advancing season, in color and picturesque shape and decoration. Lovely woman cannot therefore be upbraided for extravagance when such artistic specimens as the three hats pictured this week are set as snarls in her shopping pathway. No. 1 is a shepherdess shape of black lace; the crown belted and banded with burnt orange ribbon, garnished with a lustrous brilliant buckle and topped by a great pale blue feather. No. 2 is a white chip garden frame trimmed with puffs of black chiffon, a garland of myosotis flowers and a swathing of pale green taffeta. The third shade shape, in yellow oat straw, is piled with broad yellow roses, gray-green foliage, and a tuft of black silk grenadine ribbon runs in the rear.

TYPICAL WESTERN WOMAN.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

A certain very interesting touch of originality has surrounded most of the plans of the Transmississippi Exposition in Omaha, but nothing more uniquely clever than the composite picture which will be reproduced on the official medal. Forty-four of the hand-uality, one might as well look for a somest women of the Western States were chosen, by competent judges, and their pictures forwarded to the official photographer. These women illustrate the strongest type of western womanhood, and the result in composite form has been most thoroughly satisfactory. The picture shows a face, at once strong and lovable, a fine profile, with

woman's board. In forming the composite of such an amount of intellectuality, one might well look for a strong and lovely face.

LIVING ON \$5 PER WEEK.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

Recently an article appeared in a daily paper about a family of six named Morris in Chicago, who lived on \$5 per week.

The family, so the article stated, had a hunted, hungry look, owing to the lack of sufficient nourishment.

Mrs. Morris said she did not know how she could get clothing for her family during the cold winter months, for she would not accept charity.

If Mrs. Morris would pause and consider how and where she could cut down expenses she would not be in such a deplorable condition.

The first item of expense to be reduced is the rent.

We cannot expect to live in a palace and be feasted on the fat of the land on a small salary, any more than we can live in a four-room cottage and pay \$3 a month on a salary of \$5 per week.

Therefore, Mrs. Morris should look about and find a cottage of about two rooms, or two rooms with some respectable private family for about \$4 per month.

Mrs. Morris having selected, say two rooms, she could arrange them very comfortably and nicely for her family. The two elder children could have their bed in the back room where the kitchen stove is.

Of course it is objectionable to have a bed in the kitchen, but it is better and healthier in this way than to have so



a strikingly intellectual cast. On one side of the medal will appear an Indian in the act of spearing a buffalo, the ensemble suggestive of the strides made by the people of the West, in civilization and broad culture, within the past fifty years. Referring to those women whose faces have been incorporated in this typical photograph, special mention must be made of Mrs. Winona S. Sawyer of Lincoln, who has been wisely chosen as president of the women's board. She embodies in her general characteristics a singularly broad, comprehensive spirit, which brings every one into happy accord where she presides. Mrs. Thomas Kimball, the first vice-president, is well known as a public-spirited woman, whose wealth and leisure have been devoted to the best in woman's interests. Mrs. Harford is chairman of the Executive Committee, and will preside over all its deliberations. She is among Omaha's most prominent club women, and has an unusual share of ability and rare judgment. Miss Harford is a close ally of her clever mother, and a valued assistant, as well as Mrs. N. P. Ford, whose charming personality and social qualities will make her one of the exposition's ablest assistants. She will devote much of her time to the social side of the fair. Miss Edith Reed is of Council Bluffs, and as vice-president of the Executive Committee, brings an unusual amount of culture and strong, well-balanced opinions to the work. Miss Anna Foss is the secretary of the board, and is very much occupied at present with the various congresses that will meet in Omaha early in the season. Mrs. S. R. Town served for two years as president of the Omaha Club, and with her experience and tact, is a valuable member of the

many sleeping in the same room.

If the rooms are well aired every day and kept neat and clean, there can be no cause for complaint.

In the matter of food, most people imagine they must eat plenty of meat to be healthy and strong.

This is a mistake. They should drink more good milk, eat more sugar and less meat.

Out of the week's salary Mrs. Morris should lay aside \$1 for rent.

A twelve-pound bag of the best flour can be purchased for 40 cents. This will make six loaves of bread for the week and biscuits for Sunday.

Three cakes of compressed yeast can be purchased for 5 cents. One cake will make two nice large loaves in winter.

One quart of lukewarm water, in which is dissolved the yeast, one-fourth cup (or more if desired) of sugar, a lump of lard the size of an egg, and a tablespoonful of salt will mix flour enough for two large, long loaves.

One loaf is sufficient for breakfast for a family of six.

One pound of butter, 20 cents, must last one week for breakfast, with oatmeal, milk and coffee.

The oatmeal can be eaten with sugar and milk, if desired.

Two meals and a light lunch at night are enough for any family.

For dinner, corn bread and vegetables can be eaten. For instance, cabbage, bacon, potatoes, onions and corn bread. Monday. Soup, beans, bacon and corn bread. Tuesday. Turnips, potatoes, pork and corn bread. Wednesday. Vegetable soup and bread. Thursday. Lima beans, seasoned with butter, hominy and bread. Friday. Meat stew, potatoes and dumplings and bread. Saturday. Chicken or roast, sweet potatoes, rice, mock cauliflower

and Irish potatoes, cake and pie, Sunday.

We will now make out the bill and see if it is not less, and with better food than when Mrs. Morris paid \$9 rent and gave her family poor meat and stale bread.

Milk	.....	35
Flour	.....	40
Yeast	.....	05
Lard	.....	10
Sugar	.....	25
Coffee	.....	10
Cornmeal	.....	10
Oatmeal	.....	05
Butter	.....	20
Hominy	.....	05
Cabbage	.....	05
Bacon	.....	10
Irish and sweet potatoes	.....	10
Can tomatoes	.....	05
Soup bone	.....	05
Lima beans	.....	10
Pork	.....	10
Stew meat	.....	05
Apples for pie	.....	05
Chicken, roast or steak	.....	25
Rice	.....	05
Onions	.....	05
Soup beans	.....	05

Total groceries	.....	\$2.70
Rent	.....	1.00
Coal	.....	.50
Incidentals	.....	.15
Insurance	.....	.30
Sunday paper	.....	.05

Grand total\$4.70
There are other edibles which could be substituted for the above.

The grocery bill could be made even smaller, thus leaving more for clothing. Five cents should be invested every Sunday for a paper. It not only furnishes good food for the mind, but Mrs. Morris can see where great bargains can be found.

Each member of the family ought to be insured, so 30 cents is put aside for that purpose.

If insurance is not desired, the 30 cents must be laid aside and not used until the year is up.

There will then be \$15.60 in the treasury.

Four or five dollars out of this should be spent for a barrel of flour. This will last four months. The 40 cents heretofore spent for flour can be laid aside with the 30 cents, and at the end of another year there will be \$24.40 in the treasury, after purchasing two more barrels of flour. The balance of the first year's savings can be expended for clothing. But a small sum should be kept in reserve in case of sickness.

During the first year the children will have to stay indoors for lack of clothing. They can get fresh air daily, if Mrs. Morris will open the doors and windows and let them play going sleigh or street-car riding. The chairs can be arranged for this purpose, and the children wrapped in some of the bed clothes. They will enjoy themselves in this way as much as if they had really gone out riding.

The 30 cents balance, left from the week's salary, can be expended for clothing for Mr. and Mrs. Morris.

By watching the announcements of bargain sales in the paper, a good pair of shoes can be bought for 75 cents, or 80 cents, and calico for 2 cents and 3 cents per yard. Other goods can be purchased in proportion.

A great deal depends upon the management of affairs. Thus, in cooking, there are many nice little dishes which can be prepared at small expense.

Nothing must be wasted. Even the crumbs from the table can be saved for a pudding.

There are thousands of little things in the way of economy, but I have said enough for this time. Rest assured, though, that what I have said is true, and, if practiced, the result will be a healthy, happy family.

AUNT RUTH.

FOUGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

Military records contain quite a number of instances in which women, disguised as men, have entered the army, and distinguished themselves on the battlefield, their sex not being discovered for many years afterward.

In 1872 a soldier who had enlisted under the name of Paul Daniel, attracted the attention of a sergeant while drilling a body of recruits at Portsmouth. At the conclusion of the parade, he sent for Daniel, and stated his suspicions in regard to the recruit's sex. In seeing that the game was up, Daniel confessed that she was a female, and burst into tears when she was informed that she could no longer continue with the regiment. It appeared that her husband, after getting through a large fortune, had fled to Germany where he had enlisted, and his wife performed the deception in the hope, that, as a soldier, she might be dispatched for service in that country, and thus discover her unfaithful partner.

A most remarkable woman was found to be serving as an ordinary soldier in a certain German corps toward the end of the last century. Her sex was revealed owing to a false charge of theft being made against her, after she had been performing her military duties of the regiment for over six months. Before this she had served in a regiment of cuirassiers for two years, in one engagement receiving a wound in the arm, and afterward joining the Grenadiers. Being captured by the enemy, she managed to make good her escape, and promptly enlisted again in a regiment of volunteers, and but for the unfortunate charge referred to,

might have spent her life in military pursuits.

In 1769 a woman made a determined effort to enlist in the East Indian company forces. Although she was disguised perfectly as a man, her voice and her manner gave her away. When the magistrate told her that her application was hopeless, she burst into tears, saying that this was her only chance of seeing her husband again, who was then serving in India.

A woman who boasted that she had a unique career, died in 1782 at Poplar. For the greater part of her life she had served as an ordinary seaman, on several men-of-war, where her true sex was not once suspected.

As opposed to these women who have fought in the ranks there are no less than eight women colonels in the German army today, several of whom draw their pay regularly. They are: The Empress of Germany, the Dowager Empress, widow of the late Frederick Charles of Prussia; the Queen Regent Sophia, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Connaught, and Queen Victoria.

DAINTY SPRING DISHES.

[FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.]

Folded potato omelette served with a soft egg omelette gives a combination that will be found the very thing for at least one morning in the week. If properly made it is of snowflake lightness and yet full of nourishment. Like its accompanying dish, it should be sent to the table as soon as cooked, as it loses much of its delicacy if allowed to stand for above five minutes. To serve with an omelette of four eggs, allow a cup of cold mashed potato, which must be whipped until very light, with half a cup of hot milk (half cream is still better.) Beat three eggs, the whites separately, add the yolks but reserve the former until the very last. If using plain milk add a little melted butter. Pepper and salt to taste. The frying-pan must be very hot, and when ready for breakfast a teaspoonful of butter is to be tossed about therein, the whites are now added to the potato, they are to be well whipped once more, then spread in the pan and put on a rather hot part of the stove, a broad-bladed knife plunged underneath to the center to allow the hot butter to run down and prevent burning. The edges must be lifted to watch for the right stage of browning, and when this is accomplished the pan must be drawn to a cooler place or popped in the oven, when the contents have "set" like custard, all is ready for folding. When served with omelette the two should be cooked simultaneously and a more appetizing breakfast or luncheon dish can scarcely be imagined.

AS TO FISH.

For those who desire dainty fare at the smallest possible cost, salt cod may, with but slight extra trouble, be made delicious. Soak a thick piece in cold water over night, wash carefully, scrape away any discoloration, tie in a cloth, boil the same as fresh fish, but be sure to change the water once, and have fresh boiling water at hand to renew. The cod will turn out white and firm, and with a smooth white parsley sauce thrown over can scarcely be told from fresh fish, while the cost is much less.

HOME-MADE KOUMISS.

Even in town milk may be had so thoroughly fresh and rich that it is an easy matter to make koumiss at home. Lager beer bottles with the patent crockery tipped corks are the best for keeping this drink, but if those are not at hand the ordinary sort may be tied down securely with fine wire if they taper properly and fit well. To make put a third of a cake of compressed yeast in half a teaspoonful of warm (not hot) milk, add two teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved, pour into the bottle, fill with hot milk, shake well, cork, put in a cool place, and it is ready to use the next day.

THE FIRST SWEET YEAR.

What can be dearer than a fond young bride? See how she, blushing, stands close to my side:

The heavens smile with radiance all serene,
There is no cloud to mar the happy scene;
I thought there could be ne'er so fair a day
As that bright Tuesday, eighteenth day of May.

And now a year of life together spent,
In which our natures have been closely blent;

Has added depth and meaning to the love
That drew our hearts and prompted every move:

Until today the bride that used to be
Is twice ten thousand times more dear to me.

What can be dearer than a fond young bride?
I'll tell you what—a wife well loved and tried;

The bride was but the promise of delight;
The wife, its grand fulfillment; and the sight
Of her dear face, to welcome, bless and cheer.

Is love's great triumph of the first sweet year.

FRED W. PEARSON.

May 18, 1888.

Mr. Swinburne left Oxford without taking a degree, and takes a pride in avowing his illiteracy. Notwithstanding this fact, he is a perfect master of Greek and French.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, is a great-niece of Benjamin Franklin.

There is a rumor in London that Miss Marie Corelli is not of mingled Italian and Highland parentage, but is an Irish woman.

The first woman appointed by the government as superintendent of nurses in the civil war was Miss Dorothy Dix of Worcester, Mass.

Queen Margherita of Italy has become a golf enthusiast. She took to the game originally with the hope of successfully combating her increasing obesity.

Thirty-one young women are said to have expressed their willingness to marry Gen. Cassius M. Clay should the aged Kentuckian get a divorce from his erratic young spouse.

A monument, designed by the Princess Louise, has just been placed over the grave of Mrs. Mary Ann Thurston, who nursed the children of Queen Victoria from 1845 to 1867.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth of Saratoga, one of the founders of the G.A.R., has issued a call to all patriotic women of the country to form a national corps of sanitary volunteers.

After a long tour among the continental operahouses, Mme. Emma Nevada has returned to Paris and recently appeared there in "Lakme," the opera in which she won some of her first successes.

Miss Maude Stephens, who unveiled a monument to the memory of Confederate privates in Crawfordsville, Ga., the other day, is the grand niece of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, the all-around-the-world missionary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is now in San Francisco, where she will be the guest of honor at the convention of Christian missions.

The Imperial German Yacht Club has just elected the Empress of Germany to membership. She is extremely fond of yachting, and has received from the Emperor the gift of the schooner yacht Iduna, to qualify her for membership.

Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg's creditors at Nice having failed to make her father, the King of Belgium, pay her debts, has attached the trunks and clothes of her husband, Prince Philip, who is trying to obtain a divorce from her.

Princess Furstenberg, daughter of the late Duc de Sagan, is engaged to her cousin, the Comte de Castellane, who is much younger than herself. She gives up the rich dowry from her late husband, who died two years ago, in order to contract the marriage.

Miss Emma Teller, the daughter of Senator Teller, who recently married a Denver man, was a graduate of Wellesley College and a member of an alumnae club called "The Saturday Afternoon Spinsters' Club." The club had ten members, and Miss Teller was the ninth to marry.

Mrs. Day, wife of the Secretary of State, is the only surviving member of her family. Since she became a woman she has lost her mother, her father, a sister and a brother. She was the eldest of three children and she inherited the fine old homestead in Canton, where she was born and raised.

The wife of the late Earl of Bradford had a sister of whom it was said she was the only woman who refused offers of marriage from two prime ministers. She was a Miss Forester, and in her youth refused Lord Palmerston. She married the Earl of Chesterfield, and as his widow refused Lord Beaconsfield.

Dr. Emma Sutro Merritt, eldest daughter of ex-Mayor Sutro, of San Francisco, is to be president of the Sutro Electric Railway. She was graduated from Vassar in 1877. In the School of Medicine in Paris she received one of the few degrees ever granted to an American woman. She is married to Dr. Merritt.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson will visit England in May, but it is possible that she may return to this country to live for a time, though she will eventually return to Samoa, from which, she says, she can never get away. The Samoan home, Vailima, is up for sale, but difficulties have arisen in regard to the disposal of it.

Mrs. Robley D. Evans, wife of "Fighting Bob," has a larger personal interest in the navy than most women. Her husband commands the Iowa, her brother commands the Indiana, her son is on the Massachusetts, her son-in-law is on the New York, and her two daughters and her niece have volunteered as nurses, and are now taking instructions at a hospital.

Miss Blanche Sully, who has just died in Philadelphia at the age of eighty-four years, was a daughter of Thomas Sully, the famous portrait painter, and had the distinction of posing in the royal robes and jewels worn by Queen Victoria at her coronation, for her father's portrait of that monarch, now owned by the Society of the Sons of St. George, in Philadelphia.

Lady Aberdeen has again added to her unpopularity in Canadian society. She publicly rebuked a number of young women of Ottawa the other day for constantly monopolizing all

LOST BEAUTY

Means woman's chief charm is lost. Woman's best aid to beauty, and the safest, surest, and most effective cure for an impoverished skin, facial blemishes and faded complexion is

LOLA MONTEZ CREME

the great tissue builder. It nourishes, builds up and beautifies. Used by thousands of beautiful women. I use it myself regularly. 75c jar lasts 3 months.

TRIAL POT FREE

If you send 2 cents in stamps for postage.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON,
DERMATOLOGIST.

40-42 Geary St. San Francisco.

the men and refusing to present them to women who were visiting in the Canadian capital, thus allowing the latter to be wall-flowers. Her hearers were much exercised over her remarks.

The young women students at Northfield, Mass., seminary serenaded D. L. Moody at his home one evening last week, singing principally patriotic songs. Among the students was a Spanish girl. Mr. Moody asked her if she was loyal to her country. She replied, "Yes," Mr. Moody said, "That's right; you shall not stand alone. I will stand with you. We do not want to hurt Spain—just whip her."

"I saw," says a Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph, "Mme. Alfred Dreyfus, attired as is her wont, in black, walking quietly down one of the large thoroughfares in the neighborhood of the Opera, with her children, two little mites, a boy and a girl. The poor lady was not recognized, and, even if she had been, she would have attracted no undue notice, as everybody fees deeply for her."

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria, who is now living in the royal palace at Buda, has a new Greek teacher in the person of an Englishman named Barker. He accompanies her on her rambles, which are very extended, for she is a passionate pedestrian, and reads to her aloud from the daily papers the while. A servant in attendance bears a pack of miscellaneous newspapers in the English, French, German, Italian, Hungarian and Greek languages, and Mr. Barker is expected to translate from all these.

Truth, London, notes that Kate Greenaway's drawings have revolutionized the dress of the children of this generation, and continues: "The late Mr. du Maurier did much to popularize black stockings for a while among little girls. The late Sir John Millais, too, to some extent, affected feminine fashion by the costumes he painted in certain of his pictures. Marcus Stone, George Leslie and Luke Fildes have, doubtless, given hints in some of their paintings which milliners and modistes have been glad to avail themselves of; but Miss Kate Greenaway, as I have already said, has done much more than this." The critic remarks that she might proudly say, with Sir Christopher Wren, "If you seek for my monument, look around me."

CLEVELAND'S

Wives Who Cook.

There are thousands of them. Noble women, too. Trials by the million. No wonder they are worried sometimes. They should try

Cleveland's
Baking Powder

It always makes light, wholesome food. It surely saves money and is healthful, which can be said of few other brands.

"Pure & Sure."

BAKING-POWDER

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

NEWS ABOUT BROWNIES.

PALMER COX TO TAKE THE LITTLE PEOPLE TO EUROPE.

(BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

Palmer Cox, whose stories of the Brownies, are known to young and old the world over, is about to travel through Europe, taking the Brownie band from their wanderings here, across to sea to indulge in new adventures and fresh scenes and sports at well-known European centers.

During the sixteen years of Brownie history, Mr. Cox has received an enormous quantity of amusing letters from readers of all ages; in fact, as soon as a book is circulated, the letters begin to accumulate. A great proportion of them are from children just able to write, telling what they think of favorite Brownies, while most of those from older children make new suggestions, and requests that the band visit certain localities, or take up certain sports.

"You can tell what locality most of the letters are from simply by the suggestions they make," said Mr. Cox recently. "The letters from Maine, for instance, would ask to have the Brownies sapping trees or making sugar; boys out west would want to see cowboy Brownies on broncos fighting jack-rabbits; southerners would suggest their own sports, and state that they never have skating or sleighing, etc."

"The Brownie band originally were all of a kind. My idea was to interest children by telling of a race of little nymphs who were always on the alert, and did their deeds at night. The little figures or infant-fairies were made attractive by the fiery, staring eyes, large head and body and slender limbs. At about the third story, I introduced the Dutchman, and other national types were then added. Then many of the letters received suggested new characters, many of which were tradesmen that could only be identified by tools or surroundings. The policeman and Uncle Sam were next admitted, and one day, in making a drawing of Brownies running, it seemed necessary to have something trailing to show that they were going fast. The dude with his long coat-tails was the result. He is the favorite because he is dressed so well. He seems out of place among the rough band which goes through

Here are some common questions: "I would like to know if you are a brownie or a man?" and "Is it very hard to catch brownies?"

Coming from other parts of the country, children frequently urge their parents to bring them to the house of the brownies, to see what they are like. When they come in the studio they stare around and look disappointed, when Mr. Cox has to explain that they are not to be seen in the daytime.

The following letter is a sample of new characters suggested:

"My Dear Mr. Cox: Will you please make a Huntsman Brownie not the kind who hunts wild beasts, but the kind that rides after a live fox and wears a pink coat like Papa. We think all the Brownies are just dear and lovely."

"GILBERT MATHER." Another suggests "a little darky brownie with a raison in his boot so he can steal chickens for the others to eat while the policeman is away." Other candidates are, "a monk dressed in a long gown with just a fringe of hair around his head," a "canable," a clown and Santa Claus.

A large number of letters come from people connected with hospitals and mothers of sick children, telling of the value brownies have been in keeping patients' minds employed. A surgeon stated in a letter that he kept one of the books on his desk and after coming from distressing scenes, could depend upon picking up the book and having renewed spirit and vigor.

In one of the stories, the band, having more seed than they could plant, scattered some along the roadside. A letter came from a child who thought this must have been near his house. Having found an Indian plant on the roadside, he inclosed it and wanted to know if the Indian brownie had not planted it.

BEES USED IN WAR.

(BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

There are at least two recorded instances in which bees have been used as weapons of defense in war. When the Roman general, Lucullus, was warring against Mithridates, he sent a force against the city of Themiscyra. As they besieged the walls the inhabitants threw down on them myriads of swarms of bees. These at once began an attack, which resulted in the raising of the siege. These doughty little in-

ously killed by a Tripolitan commander. The latter was singled out for attack by Decatur, as soon as he got aboard, and a fierce hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The Turk was a large, powerful man, and grappled Decatur, both men falling to the deck. Just then, another Tripolitan officer aimed a blow with his sword at Decatur's defenseless head. Reuben James, an American sailor, both of whose arms were temporarily disabled by wounds, saw the impending blow, and, dashing forward, he interposed his own head to save that of his daring captain. Fortunately the blow was a glancing one, but it made a terrible gash in his skull. It was a long time before he recovered from the effects of the blow; and his brave act was suitably recognized by Congress, which granted him a pen-

THE MODERN MESSENGER BOY.

(BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

If in any large community a medal should be offered for unusual brightness in any class of individuals it would surely be carried off by the modern messenger boys. They are, indeed, wise in their generation, and precocious to a degree that would greatly have shocked Lord Byron, for to him:

To see a child precocious
Was to see a thing atrocious.

They know both sides of life, coming in daily contact with riches and poverty, joy and sorrow, and to both they are alike indifferent. It is simply important to them that a message has to be delivered in a limited time or in some way they will be punished. It



IN DECATUR'S FIGHTS.

sion, though he continued in active service.

Besides being a brave man, James was also a philosopher of the Diogenes type, though he, probably, had never heard of that wise old man's interview with the great Alexander. When his injuries had healed, and he was again ready for duty, James was asked by Decatur what he could do for him. The sailor, who was quarter gunner on the vessel, and had charge of the men's hammocks, touched his hat in the customary salute and, after a moment's reflection, replied, "Nothing, sir, as I know of, 'cept you might let some 'un else give out the hammocks, when they're piped down."

Reuben James was a true type of the old-time tar, of the kind who looked upon a mere landman as an individual to be pitied, if not despised. He was a native of Delaware, and became a sailor when a mere lad. In 1787, he was captured by a French privateer and suffered great hardship. That experience only intensified his love for a life on the ocean wave, and upon his liberation he shipped aboard the Constellation in 1799, and he took part in the battle between that frigate and the French warships Insurgent and Vengeance. In 1804 he joined the famous frigate, United States, and was one of those who volunteered to accompany Lieut. Stephen Decatur, when that fearless spirit determined to destroy the American warship Philadelphia, which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and lay in the harbor of Tripoli. He remained under Decatur's command, and took part in the numerous fierce conflicts, which mark America's naval war with the Tripolitans.

He followed Decatur to the Enterprise, the Constitution and the Congress; and was with him in the United States when that frigate captured the Macedonian. He was also with his old commander aboard the President, when she had to surrender to a whole British squadron in January, 1815, on which occasion James was wounded three times before he would go below to have his injuries attended to. He took part in the naval war with Algiers, and during the long peace that followed, he was constantly cruising about in one or the other of the United States warships in the West Indies, the Mediterranean or the Pacific Ocean. He used to say that he had taken part in "ten fights and as many scrimmages."

The London newspapers are a unit in declaring that Sir Henry Irving's Tragnenna in "The Medicine Man" is the greatest character he has yet appeared in. Ellen Terry also has a fine part.

matters little where the message leads them. Besides possessing an unusual amount of shrewdness they are happily jacks of all trades.

Not long ago one was seen washing the windows of Mr. Vanderbilt's New York house. On being questioned he replied that the family were returning home sooner than they had been expected, and that a extra hand was required to get things ready for them. He had been sent in answer to the call. He also said that he thought the house fine, but he preferred that of the elder Mr. Vanderbilt.

It is required of the boys taken in the ranks that they live at home with their parents. They come, therefore, from the respectable, poorer classes, and in all cases have mastered reading, writing and arithmetic. One boy used two of these accomplishments to advantage in rather an amusing way. He answered a call from the home of one of the wealthiest German families in the city, and was directed to the private apartments of the madam. On entering the room he was told to close the door. He did so, and the German lady motioned him to a seat by her side.

"My dear," she said, "I have a secret that I can disclose to none other than to one in your blue suit and buttons. You alone have the powers of forgetting." She then explained to him that, although she could speak English, she had never learned the writing, which was now placing her in a most embarrassing position. Her son had become engaged, and she wished to send the news to her relatives in Germany. It would never do for them to know that she could not write the English. The note, she said, was complete in her mind, but that it was necessary for him to place it on paper for her. The boy gave her the assurance that he wrote a beautiful, lady-like hand, and she dictated to him the following letter:

"My dear mother: I have today communicate to you a great news. Rudolf has engaged himself with a young and pretty lady in his eyes, who will be well adapted to him in age and disposition of heart. Of consequence, you will send him your amiable wishes. Affectionately, your daughter in America."

The German lady was enchanted with the letter when the boy had finished, and sped him on his way with a substantial proof of her appreciation of the service that he had rendered.

Nothing amuses the messenger boy quite so much as to hear the follies of youth condemned, for up his sleeve he has catalogued such a long list of the follies of old age. Many of them are placed at the beck and call of club men that send them on errands, and one boy boasts that he has taken care

I enclose sample of my drawings.
Roe Hobbs.



THE BROWNIES IN CHURCH.

mud and climbs knotty fences," says one child, "but if it were not for the Chinaman (Brownie) his shirt bosom would not be so bright." The band soon grew to forty-two, when occasionally I left one of the characters out of a book. This would surely bring a host of letters asking what had become of it. The king Brownie was left out once, and then children asked if they had killed their king."

The requests for live Brownies are very numerous. "One child was willing to exchange her baby brother for the dude and promised to make clothes for him. Here is one request:

"Dear Mr. Brownie Man: If there is any really brownies please send me one why I ask you for one is because I would like to have one to play with. Please send me a girl brownie. I think I would prefer a girl brownie because I am a girl if you have not a girl I do not care what kind of a brownie you send me just so you do not send me the policeman or the indian or the chinaman. I am not pettiur which one only so it is not those brownies Yours truly,

"EDNA ANDERSON."

"P.S.—I am going to ask my friend Bob where you live."

sects were also once used with equal success in England. Chester was besieged by Danes and Norwegians, but its Saxon defenders threw down on the siege the beehives of the town, and the siege was soon raised.

A BRAVE AMERICAN SAILOR.

(BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

The naval history of the United States is replete with instances of individual bravery and heroism, that have made Uncle Sam's sturdy tars especially dear to the hearts of all patriotic Americans.

One of the most remarkable of these heroic deeds, the usual character of which has given it a special page in the naval annals of this country, was that of Reuben James, an ordinary seaman, who saved the life of his commander, the famous Commodore Stephen Decatur, by a deliberate act of self-sacrifice that has hitherto remained unequalled.

During a battle with Tripolitan war vessels, in the early part of the present century, Decatur boarded one of the enemy's ships to revenge the death of his brother, who had been treacher-

of everything that breathes, from a poodle dog to an infant, and that he has held in his hand every valuable from a marquis, ring to a thousand-dollar bill.

When the Leinster Regiment had their maneuvers at Bermuda, Col. Glancy, who is the youngest and one of the ablest generals in the British army, tested the efficacy of messenger boys mounted on bicycles for delivering messages. He found that they could slip in and out of narrow paths; could conceal themselves behind rocks and bushes, and at the same time could deliver their messages in less time than by any other known means. The noiselessness of the bicycle is of great advantage, for while an enemy may be planning his campaign a messenger boy may be concealed in his close vicinity, ready at the slightest alarm to steal away as swiftly and quietly as he came.

SOME AMERICAN MEDALS. HONORS BESTOWED ON OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The first medals ever presented by Congress were given to the officers of the American army and navy during the revolutionary war, and of those, only twelve were issued. Gen. Washington was the first American who received a medal from his government. Gen. Gates received one because he beat the British at Saratoga; Gen. Wayne for attacking and capturing Stony Point, on the Hudson; Gens. Greene, Lee, Morgan and five other American officers for victories obtained by them over the enemy. Congress presented Paul Jones with a medal for successful sea fights against the British battleships. At the close of the war, when Washington was elected the first President of the United

States, Congress had struck off in his honor a medal. As it was one of the first given to anyone during times of peace, a short description of it may be of interest to the boys who read this article. The medal was about the size of the present silver dollar; on one side was stamped the head of Washington, with the inscription: "Washington, President, 1791." On the reverse was an eagle, arrows and laurel wreath, and the words: "Unum E Pluribus." An earlier medal, made in 1785, was of copper; it was stamped with a sun surrounded by thirteen stars, a laurel wreath entwined about the letters "U. S.," and bore the inscription: "Liber-tas et Justitia, 1785." Nearly all of the first medals presented by the American Congress were made in France.

During the war of 1812, Congress presented twenty-seven medals of honor to the nation's soldiers and sailors, but most of these were given to commanders in the navy. Hull, the first commander of the frigate Constitution, received a medal from Congress for his victory over a British ship. It was also the custom in those days for Congress to give a sum of money to the captain and crew of a victorious ship, and for the citizens of the city at which they first landed to get up a banquet in their honor.

Four medals were given during the Mexican war, but it was not until the late civil war, in 1861, that the presentation of medals by an act of Congress gained any headway. In 1861, Congress directed the Secretary of the Navy to have made medals of honor to be given to petty officers and sailors in the navy, who distinguished themselves by acts of bravery. Three hundred and twenty persons received them, which were in the shape of a five-pointed star. Other medals were also presented by Congress to men in the army and navy whom the government wished to honor. It has always been the purpose of Congress to recognize brave actions among American sailors and soldiers, by presenting a medal, and the small number which have been given out make them all the more valuable.

Perhaps the most famous peace medal, and certainly one of the first which was ordered to be struck by Congress, was the one in commemoration of the treaty of peace between the United States and English govern-

ments and which ended the war of 1812. It was widely circulated and was eagerly welcomed by the people. England also caused to be made a peace medal in honor of the treaty.

The custom of giving a medal to such chiefs as visited Washington, was begun at a very early date in the history of the government. The most famous of this class was the one presented to Red Jacket, a noted chief. He was very proud of the honor conferred upon him and always carried it in a prominent place.

One of the first medals presented during the civil war is shown in the cut; Maj. Anderson received it for his brave defense of Fort Sumter. This was more simple than those given by the government during the war of 1812. As shown in the cut, one side was stamped with the head of Maj. Anderson; on the reverse was a soldier planting the American flag upon the top of a fort. This medal was presented by the Chamber of Commerce of New York to the commander of Sumter, and to each man of the garrison.

F. K. SCRIBNER.

MEN OF NOTE.

Sir Thomas Lipton is establishing many restaurants in London, which he proposes shall supply substantial dinners for about 8 cents each.

The first Korean in the world to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts will be graduated at Roanoke College in June. His name is Kin Beung Surh.

The will of the historian Friedrich von Raumer, directed that his valuable library of 12,000 volumes should pass into the possession of the Prussian government upon the death of the last member of his family. This event has now occurred, and the library will probably be turned over to the former

wrote much chamber and pianoforte music, and also several larger works for orchestra and chorus.

F. W. Ramsden, the English Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who asked to have an English warship sent there from Jamaica, is the same man who in 1873 let the world know of the massacre of a portion of the crew of the Virginian, and helped thus to save the remainder.

The Kentucky recruits of Theodore Roosevelt's regiment of rough riders are led by Roger D. Williams of Lexington, Ky., one of the best-known cross-country riders in that State. He is vice-president of the National Fox Hunters' Association, and an all-around sportsman.

The Geographical Society of Vienna has decided to bestow the Hauer medal upon Fridtjof Nansen, who will be the sixth person to receive it. The explorer has delivered an address before the society, and honors are being showered upon him from all parts of Austria-Hungary.

B. L. Stevens of Atlantic City, who was a gunner under Commodore Dewey when the latter was a lieutenant on the Mississippi at New Orleans in 1862, says that Dewey directed the shot which put the Manassas out of the fight, and that he showed wonderful nerve in the battle.

Among the dug-up things about Admiral Dewey is an impression of his hand taken by Dr. C. L. Perin, a palmist of Washington, two years ago. Dr. Perin's reading of the hand tells many things which the Spaniards would have found useful if they could have had it in time.

One of the officers of Commodore Dewey's squadron, Commander Benjamin P. Lamberton, is a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1865 the second ranking officer of his class. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1885. He is at present commanding the Boston.

Rear-Admiral Dewey will not be the only hero of the battle of Manila Bay to wear a handsome presentation sword. The Common Council of Baltimore has appropriated \$250 toward getting a sword for Capt. M. N. Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore, and public subscription will raise this sum to \$1000.

Emperor William never wears an evening dress suit, and there is an imperial regulation ordering that wherever possible courtiers and guests shall wear the frock coat a l'Anglais, otherwise the newly-introduced court dress is de rigueur. The black swallowtail is thus fast being forced out of German court circles.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has three brothers, all living within a few miles of Fredericksburg, Va. They are Maj. John M. Lee, Capt. Daniel M. Lee and one Robert Lee, who is eccentric enough to be plain "Mr." Capt. Lee's residence is on an estate called Highland Home, and with him lives the venerable mother of the family. She is 90 years old, and for some time has been totally blind.

When M. Zola was riding on his wheel at Medan the other day a number of rustics ran after him and jeered. The novelist, who throughout the Dreyfus business has shown a disposition to argue with all who disagree with him, dismounted for the purpose of having the matter out, but the rustics were not in an argumentative mood. They answered his arguments by throwing stones at him.

The inventor of Volapuk, Johann Martin Schleyer, is a retired Catholic priest at Constance, Germany. He first advanced his ideas in 1879. He was born in 1831 at Oberlauda in Baden, Germany. At present he lives in Constance. His first grammar of Volapuk appeared in 1879. Schleyer is said to be more or less familiar with

fifty languages, and to be a poet as well as a musician.

An interesting story is told of Dr. John Contee Fairfax of Northampton, Md., who is entitled to sit in the British House of Lords, as Baron Fairfax, and who is so recognized in Debrett's Peerage. Some time ago a lady asked him to join a certain American order of descendants of noble families beyond the sea. In his reply he said: "As I have never formally claimed a British title, I have no desire to seek an American one. You ask me if I approve of the objects of your association. Frankly, I do not. 'Good wine needs no bush,' and a man of long or distinguished ancestry has no need to advertise his family history."

Military Novelties.

[Chicago Tribune.] Russia is experimenting with giant searchlights mounted in balloons and containing electric burners connected with dynamos upon the ground. The largest of these yet reported is of 5000 candle-power. At a distance of only 600 yards above the earth it will illuminate a circular area below 500 yards in diameter to the brightness of day.

The French lately patented for their field telegraph lines a series of Indian bamboo, which they can readily carry about with them on the march.

The German pioneers carry with them a collapsible boat-wagon, containing a sailing boat dissected and compactly stored away so as to be fitted together and fully rigged at a moment's notice on reaching a body of water.

Experiments are being made in the Russian army with tall observation towers, which may be readily unjointed and distributed among the men during a march. In their drills with these squads of sixty men can erect complete structures in twenty minutes. When not supplied with the pieces already made, they can, by chopping down a few trees and properly cutting them, put up a tower of almost the same kind in half an hour.

The Prussians now have an excellent system of military observation balloons, whereby the approach of an enemy by land or sea may be seen from great distances. A camera hanging from one balloon has a telescope objective lens, which makes the snap shots wonderfully clear and distinct when the balloon is far out of reach of guns. The exposure being made, the negative is placed into a small elevator and let down the cable. After the printing has been accomplished the photograph is rapidly traced into the form of a war map.

The Austrians have recently adopted for their army a shelter tent which, when not pitched, is separated into pieces cut to fold over and form storm coats for the soldiers. The material is a light, strong, waterproof linen, bound along the edges with braid and provided with cords which serve the double purpose of fastening either the tent or coat. Upon halting for the night the soldiers remove or unpack their coats in pairs, tie them together, and form the tent upon their two rifles, which, with bayonets fixed, are stuck into the ground to form tent poles.


The officer in charge of the military swimming school, Vienna, has invented various styles of inflated balloons for floating both men and horses across a river, a pair to be fastened to belts round the waists of the men and to the harness of the horses. When not in use the air is exhausted, and they take up little room in the field kit. The Austrian army lately adopted floating foot bridges about fifty yards long by one wide. On the march these are disjunct, the parts being equally distributed among the soldiers. In use each end of a bridge rests upon a folding boat of canvas. A chain of such bridges may be rapidly formed on reaching a wide river.

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EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

THE largest affair of the week was the euehre party given Tuesday afternoon by Miss Ivy Schoder.

Miss Lucile Daniel entertained the Evening Card Club on Wednesday, and Miss Charlotte Miller the Afternoon Card Club on Thursday.

Society is promised a temporary enlivenment for the next two or three weeks in the form of wedding festivities, and this week's programme includes several teas for brides and brides-elect, in addition to a wedding, a luncheon and several card-club entertainments.

One of the prettiest affairs of the week was the luncheon given Friday by Mrs. A. H. Nafziger, at her residence on Portland street. The guests were Mesmes. I. N. Van Nuys, J. E. Plater, Frederick C. Howes, Bittenger of Riverside, Charles Forman, L. C. Goodwin, John T. Jones, W. S. Hook, John H. Norton, Witherbee of Sacramento and Miss Dean of San Francisco. The table was charmingly decorated with pansies and ferns, arranged in three low, broad dishes and scattered over the cloth. Corsage bouquets of the flowers and ferns, tied with purple and yellow ribbons, were laid at each place. The room was decorated with ferns, honeysuckle vines and smilax, and the buffet and mantel were banked with pansies and ferns. The luncheon was served by Reynolds.

Mrs. and Mrs. T. E. Gibbon gave a charmingly informal dinner Friday at their residence on Beacon street. The guests were Maj. and Mrs. W. G. Wedemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Rule, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cline, Mrs. Victoria Harrell and Miss Owen. The decorations, which were all in pink, were exceedingly pretty. A broad band of pink satin ribbon was laid diagonally across the table, terminating in smart bows and connecting the other two corners was a garland of pink geraniums and foliage, ending in large clusters. The table was prettily lighted with pink candles set in silver candelabra and softened with shades of green, trimmed with small rose-colored flowers.

A luncheon was given by Mrs. W. T. McFie Wednesday at her residence on West Twenty-ninth street. The guests were Mesmes. W. H. Bradley, Burt Estes, Howard N. W. Blanchard of Santa Paula, Charles McFarland, A. J. Salisbury, S. B. McFie of Ontario, E. A. Miller, Miss Hobbs of Maine and Miss Libby Anderson. The table was decorated with a basket of long-stemmed La France roses, and about the drawing-room were arranged red roses.

The Echo Musical Club was delightfully entertained on Friday afternoon by Miss Edith Kirkpatrick at her home on South Grand avenue. The following programme was rendered:

Piano duet—The Misses Edith Kirkpatrick and Celia Roberts.

Vocal solo, "Could I" (Tosti)—Miss Gerta Hatch.

Piano solo, "Dedication" (Schumann-Liszt); encore, waltz in E minor (Chopin)—Miss Clara Bosbyshell.

Vocal solo, "Happy Days" (Sterbsecki)—Miss Ethel Mullins. Violin obligato by Miss Mary Mullins.

Reading, "That Old Sweetheart of Mine" (Whitcomb Riley)—Miss Maud Newell.

Vocal solo—Miss Florence Oliver.

Violin solo "Consonetta" (Roeckel); encore, "Vieille Chanson" (Herman)—Miss Mary Mullins.

Vocal solo, "He was a Prince" (Lynes)—Mrs. Frank Colby.

The accompanists were the Misses Celia Roberts, Edith Kirkpatrick and Lou Winder. Refreshments were served at the close of the programme.

The guests present, beside the club members, were Mrs. Butler, the Misses Charlotte Miller, Ada Patterson, Ivy Schoder, Gertrude Gooding, Myrtle Brotherton, Clara Bosbyshell, Mary Mullins, Ethel Mullins, Genevieve Smith, Elizabeth Shankland, Camilla McConnell, Florence Jones, Edith Parker of Boston, Mabel Hatch and Hornbrook. The next meeting of the club will be held on June 3 at the residence of Miss Gerta Hatch, No. 1101 Westlake avenue. The programme will be devoted to Wagner.

The members of Epsilon Chapter, Alpha Upsilon San Fraternity, were entertained by C. DeForest Howry Friday evening at his home on South Hill street. The regular programme was followed by a supper. The rooms were decorated in the national and fraternity colors. The members present were Messrs. Paul Clark, Olin Wellborn, Mark Slosson, Charles White, Jr., Roscoe Sanborn, Edwin Bosbyshell, Roy Hillman, Virgil Owen, Earl Knepner, Walter Krug, Frank Barham, Clark Briggs, C. DeForest Howry.

The meeting of the literary section of the Ebell was unusually interesting

last week. Miss Grace Dennen reviewed Crane's "Red Badge of Courage," and "The Little Regiment," and "Ground Arms" by the Princess von Suttner, books that set forth the horrors of war, its privations and the intense moral and mental struggles of a soldier while passing through the stages of youthful enthusiasm in the defense of some principle or the ambition for personal fame to a condition of abject cowardice, when for the first time the terrors of battle are upon him, and shot and shell are bursting overhead, to finally a stoical and hardened indifference, which results when meeting the enemy in a fierce and ungodly malice, a wild fury and hideous desire to kill. After the singing of the "Red, White and Blue" by Mrs. Whitney of Millbury, Mass., Miss Dennen attacked these realists on their own ground by citing many incidents of genuine heroism, and noting the magnanimous and glorious response the country has given in its present struggle for the vindication of its own honor and the gaining of freedom for a depressed and suffering people.

The T. W. F. M. Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church held a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wannop on W. Washington street Thursday evening. The decorations were flags and flowers. An interesting talk on India was given by Miss Julia Spencer, a solo by Mr. Van Gorton, and a talk on the laws of India by Leslie R. Hewitt. In the game, "Hidden Characters," the prize, a picture of the battleship Maine, was won by Miss Julia Spencer. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Chick, Dr. and Mrs. Philip, Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Eurch, Mr. and Mrs. Hillis, Mr. and Mrs. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Curran, Mr. and Mrs. Blaney, Mr. and Mrs. Whittier, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mesmes. Maynard, Raymond Healy, the Misses Stansbury, Jackson, Custer, Gastren, Bertha Oliver, Elizabeth Oliver, Spencer, Davis, Anna Davis, Elwood, Hawthorne, Crowe, Ellis, Cook, Messrs. Fruhling, Majors, Hewitt, Van Gorton, Batchelor, Oliver, Weaver, Tiffinbacker, Morris.

The celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Bucke's second anniversary at their home on South Broadway Wednesday evening, was a very pleasant affair. The rooms were artistically decorated with masses of roses, vines, potted plants, and the national colors. Games, dancing and singing of national airs were the features of the evening. The prizes, a silver-mounted comb, a fern and a jewel case, were awarded Miss Bilburne, Mrs. Bucke and Mrs. Hillis. A supper was served at the close of the games. Those present were: Mesmes. Davis, Kimble, Hillis, Boone, the Misses Grace Pease, Jessie Pease, Anna Pease, Carrie Conger, Nettie Conger, Belle Smith, Kilbourne; Messrs. H. M. Eickelberger, O. C. Thompson, M. E. Hillis, S. S. McKinney, L. Dennis, E. D. Boone, A. Hughes, D. W. Davis, L. W. Collins, W. R. Crain.

A pleasant birthday surprise was given Will McKee last Monday evening, at the home of his parents on Pasadena avenue. The party was arranged by Leon Conklin. The rooms were very prettily decorated in the national colors, large flags forming the portieres. Hearts was the game of the evening, after which refreshments were served. The first prize, a patriotic belt, was won by Miss Nina Fallin; the second, a box of patriotic stationery, was drawn for by Messrs. Wier and Holmes, the former winning. The consolations were won by Miss Gist and Mr. Bullard. Those present were: Mesmes. John Stockwell and G. W. Bentley, the Misses N. Fallin, M. Fallin, C. Wiederman, L. Wiederman, Bigler, Meyer Adams, Powell, Koberle, Kennedy, Conklin; Messrs. John Stockwell, G. W. Bentley, J. Gist, Holmes, Tyler, Travers, Conklin, Manion, Kennedy, Bullard, Wier, Dockstadter, Hayward, Leeds, C. E. McKee, W. H. McKee, Jr.

Mrs. R. B. Ashley of West Sixteenth street entertained Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Frank Upton and Miss Ella Hildreth of Rochester, N. Y. A dainty luncheon was followed by a social afternoon. Among those present were Mesmes. Claius, Upton, Merriman, Mossin, Reeves, Ellis, Hunt, Shipman, Pratt, C. C. Ashley and Miss Hildreth.

Mrs. Sara B. Hickman of Santa Barbara, in response to numerous requests from her Los Angeles friends, will give a lecture-recital at Music Hall on the afternoon of Friday, June 3, when she will repeat the paper on "The Mission of Music," presented by her at the Woman's Parliament last October. Mrs. Hickman will preface the paper with another, briefly treating of "The Piano in the Home," which will be illustrated by several of her pupils. The lecture will begin at 3 o'clock, and admission will be by invitation only. The follow-

ing ladies will act as patronesses: Mesmes. G. A. Caswell, D. H. Morrison, W. A. Spalding, J. F. Sartori, W. F. Botsford, S. C. Hubbell, Modini-Wood, J. S. Vosburg, T. Massey, D. G. Stephens, Earl B. Millar and W. W. Stillson of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Clara B. Baker, Miss Edith White, Mrs. Charles Legge and Mrs. C. D. Daggett of Pasadena.

The members of Zeta Chapter of Gamma Eta Kappa Fraternity were entertained at the residence of Hugh Shinn on West Eighth street Thursday evening. Those present were Messrs. Tom McCrea, Russel Taylor, Fred Engstrom, Otto Brobeck, Gurney Newlin, Carl Tufts, Robert Campbell, Vaughn Tomlin, Russ Avery, Harry Gregory, Tom Haskins, Hugh Shinn, Albert Co. K. Clarence Hubbard, Simpson, Sinsbaugh, Homer Donnell.

Mme. de Seminario gave a delightful musicale Thursday evening at her residence on South Flower street. The rooms were very prettily decorated with profusions of roses and pansies, smilax and large bows of pink satin ribbon. Musical selections were rendered by Miss Lillian Scanlon and the hostess, Messrs. F. Wallace, Grainger and Charles Eberle. A supper was served by Reynolds at the close of the programme. Mme. de Seminario was assisted by Mrs. J. F. Conroy. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton Blagge, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Conroy, Mrs. William A. Banks, Miss Scanlon, Messrs. Kaiser and H. S. Eberle, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pomeroy, Messrs. Luckert, Frank Wallace, Eberle and Grainger.

George Bassenman was given a surprise party by his daughter Wednesday evening at his residence on North Hope street, in honor of his 64th birthday. The decorations were roses, callas, carnations, maidenhair, smilax and the national colors. Music was contributed by Mrs. Walker, John Korbel, Miss Katrine Bassenman, Mrs. John A. Rice, Miss Siegel of New York and others. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Klefer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rice, Mrs. John Korbel, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martin, G. B. Rice, Margie Rice, Miss Siegel of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John Bloeser, Mrs. Swain, Paul Klefer, Mrs. Ramsey, John Korbel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Roehr, Miss Hardwick of Pasadena, D. Galbraith, J. Galbraith, Miss Georgie Bassenman and Miss Katrine Bassenman.

Miss Lucile Daniel, whose approaching marriage is the raison d'être for a number of affairs this coming week, was the guest of honor yesterday afternoon at a smart tea, given by Miss Genevieve Smith, at her home on South Flower street. The hostess, who is to be one of the bridesmaids, was assisted by the other maids, the Misses Kate Landi, May Cobleigh, Bessie Bonsall, Bird Chanslor, Hattie Chapman and the maid of honor, Miss Lelia Daniel. The decorations were all in rose color, masses of La France roses and sweet peas being used throughout the rooms. The lights were shaded in pink and in the dining-room the table was decorated with a huge bowl of sweet peas, resting upon a centerpiece of point lace over pink satin. The buffet was massed with picturesque chestnut foliage, iris leaves and La France roses. The ices and other refreshments were carried out as far as possible in rose color. In addition to those already mentioned, the guests were the Misses Wellborn, Lillian Wellborn, Gertrude Johnson, Tuttle, Sada Johnson, Eleanor Tuttle, Edna Bicknell, Julia Winston, Etta Bicknell, Sara Innes, Minnie Prentiss, Dorothy Groff, Lou Winder, Bertha Fiken, Rie Anderson, Charlotte Miller, Gerta Hatch, Eleanor Patten, Florence Jones, Goodrich, Ada Patterson, Harriet Goodin, Anna Fay, Ruth Pickering, Irene Stephens, Beatrice Chandler, Marie Burnett, Elizabeth Jordan, Fannie Lockhart, Maude Newell, Mary Babcock, Gertrude Gooding, Christine Kurtz, Edith Neustadt, Maud Edwards, Julia Mercereau, Edith Kirkpatrick, Chancie Ferris, Hattie Crippen, Campbell of Ohio.

Mrs. B. O. Webb entertained the Bon Ami Club Thursday afternoon at her home on East Fifth street, with an ascension day party. The rooms were prettily decorated with sweet peas, callas and pepper boughs. In the ascension contest, Mrs. Palm won the first prize and Mrs. Fernald the second, both books pertaining to Ascension day. Those present were Mesmes. T. M. Barrows, E. L. Eurgoin, J. S. Cannon, Wilhelmna, Gerdes, B. W. Fernald, Ralph Hagan, Fred Harrington, Charles W. Palm, Harry Pettigrew and L. A. Scholes.

N. Newby was surprised by a number of his friends Friday evening at his new residence on South Grand avenue. The evening was spent in games, the prizes being won by Miss Jessie Lotspelch and Mrs. Guthrie. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Holmes, Mrs. J. A. Pirtle, Mrs. Guthrie and Col. Joseph Hamilton, the Misses Lotspelch, Holmes, Kerns, Upthegrove, Pirtle, Cocke, Moores, Puffer, Hill, Wilkinson, Lindsey, Hamilton, Stancer, Messrs. N. Newby, John Morgan, McGinnis, Olin Harris, H. L. Pierce, Robert Fowler, J. D. Bryson, W. R. Kemper, Jr., E. H. Wilson, B. A. Holmes, Jr., John Cocke, Stanley Benedict, Hugh Cocke.

The Kenilworth Club gave a dancing party on Thursday evening at its hall on West Washington street. Among

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the members present were: Mesmes. Schumacher, McFadden, Snowden, Bowden, the Misses Lawrence, O'Farrell, Butler, Seward, Heald, Hannis, Powers, Maxwell, Rowan, Walker, McDonald, King, Burnett, Tidball, Jones, Mohl, Warren, Gambley, Messrs. Powers, Hannis, Packard, Miles, Storr, vanfleet, Peckham, McGarwin, Havill, Besch, Right, Tidball, Harris, Painter, Schumacher, Warren, Gomer, Drysdale, McFadden, Lawrence and Badham.

A patriotic luncheon was given Mrs. J. Swanburg of Brent street, Monday, in honor of her birthday. The decorations were ferns. Those present were Mesmes. A. Sidney Jones, Dan Reichard, P. H. Austin, James Byrne, J. Q. Bradbury, Charles Williams, Fargo, Hillen, Travers, William Ferguson, the Misses Flora Bradbury and Anna May Reichard.

Mrs. E. J. Ensign entertained the officers of the Ladies' Aid Society and the chairmen of the various committees of Immanuel Presbyterian Church at her home, on Orchard avenue, yesterday afternoon. Those present were Mesmes. Salisbury, Clute, Stillson, Akin, Lecky, Parker, Fullwood, Clark, Campbell, Patterson, Hartwell, Snedaker, Danskin, Mathuss, Walker, Miner, Mrs. Ensign was assisted by the Misses Works and Bessie Burr.

Mrs. Ray Fairchild of San Francisco was the guest of honor at a very pretty luncheon given by Miss Kate Spence on Wednesday. The others who were there were Mesmes. Jack Jevre, Perte Johnson, D. Sale, the Misses Fairchild, Helen Fairchild, Gertrude Johnson, Sada Johnson, Hattie Chapman, Elizabeth Shankland and Eleanor Patten. Patriotic decorations were carried out in many unique and effective ways. The centerpiece was a mirror dotted with a fleet of tiny ships, each flying an American flag inscribed with its name. From each ship to the covers ran red, white and blue ribbons bearing numbers by which the guests found their places, and attached to the guest of honor's ribbon was the miniature flagship, New York, appropriately laden with orange blossoms. At each place was a pile of confectionary cannon balls and a toy pistol with which the guests fired a salute before they sat down. Red, white and blue flowers and ferns were artistically arranged among the more warlike decorations.

Miss Russell Brown entertained very pleasantly last Friday evening at her home on South Hill street. The house was effectively decorated in pink and green, the dining-room being especially pretty with pink sweet peas and maidenhair. The guests were the Misses Burks, Frances Barber, Elizabeth Lebus, Edith Barber; Messrs. Heineman, Holman, Perry Parker, Rice, E. Barber and Dr. Holman.

The Saturday afternoon Card Club was entertained by Mrs. O. A. Vickrey yesterday at her residence on Constance street. Mrs. J. H. Call assisted. The parlors were effectively decorated with La France roses. The club prizes, a Dalton plate and a decorated cream pitcher and sugar bowl, were won by Mrs. Van Gleson and Mrs. J. S. Briggs, and the guest's, a cut-glass cream pitcher, by Mrs. Mercer. The guests, in addition to the members, were Mesmes. W. H. Davis, C. C. Parker, Earl Rogers, Richard Mercer, W. S. Porter, W. F. Kennedy, E. H. Moore, H. C. Gooding, A. Harber, William Vickrey, F. L. Moore, Hewes, Bally, and Miss Ivy Schoder.

Mrs. J. H. Braly gave an informal luncheon yesterday at her residence in St. James Park, in honor of her niece, Miss Mabel Cory. The other guests were: Mesmes. A. H. Braly, Cory, Phil Thompson, H. G. Broadrem, Miss Ringen of St. Louis and Miss Wharton of Kentucky. The table was decorated with carnations and maidenhair arranged in a large centerpiece.

Mr. and Mrs. Gail Johnson of Ingleham street entertained at dinner Friday evening. The table was decorated with pansies and maidenhair ferns. The guests were: Dr. and Mrs. Millbank Johnson, Miss Norris of Chicago,

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marsh, and Miss Phila Johnson.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The As You Like It Club will be entertained on the afternoon of June 1, by Mrs. W. F. Kennedy, at her residence, No. 1449 Constance street.

Mrs. W. T. Miller announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Charlotte Miller to G. S. Dyer of San Francisco.

Mrs. Marian Calvert Wilson of Tucson, Ariz., the author of several very popular stories, is at Hotel Brunswick for the summer.

Miss Charlotte Miller will give a tea on Tuesday, from 3 to 5 o'clock, in honor of Miss Lucile Daniel.

Miss Carrie Longstreet, after an absence of two years in Europe, has returned from Paris to spend the summer at her home on Rockwood street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Shawhan of San Francisco are visiting in Southern California on their wedding tour.

Mrs. J. Q. Adams of Chicago and Mrs. George H. Hutton of Santa Monica are the guests of Mrs. S. J. Egleston of South Hill street.

Miss Jessie H. Kent entertained the Clematis Club at her home on Patton street Tuesday evening with a musical and literary programme. The rooms were elaborately decorated with flowers and ferns.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Le Sage are spending a few weeks at Martin's Camp on Mount Wilson.

Mrs. W. W. Brandon of Scranton, Pa., will return to her eastern home Wednesday.

Mrs. C. E. Pemberton entertained with a pink luncheon Friday, in honor of Mrs. William S. Pemberton and daughter, who will leave shortly for the East.

Miss Eleanor Roddy of Pittsburgh, who has been spending the past year in Banning, is at present the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. W. Nellis of No. 1504 West Twenty-eighth street.

At the meeting of the Friday Morning Club last week, Mrs. Rebecca Spring read a very interesting historical sketch given her by Hans Andersen and gave reminiscences of her own travels in Sweden.

Mrs. A. P. Kerchhoff of Covina and Miss Kerchhoff entertained informally with cards Friday afternoon at the latter's home on South Main street.

Mrs. J. Walter Gray is spending a fortnight in San Bernardino, where she is visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Mandel of San Francisco, accompanied by their son Frank, are stopping at the Van Nuys.

The engagement is announced of Ed B. Laventhal to Miss Lillian Rothchild of San Francisco.

Mrs. Macdonald is visiting her daughters at their home on Hill street, and will remain for the summer.

The Young Ladies' Minuet Club will give a dance Wednesday, June 1, at Illinois Hall, for the benefit of Co. A, C and F, Seventh Regiment.

Charles Anslin of this city and Miss Alice Mason of Buena Park were married at Buena Park Wednesday. They will be at home at No. 2839 East Fourth street, Boyle Heights, after June 1.

Miss Emma Graves gave a musicale yesterday afternoon at her home on South Pearl street.

Miss Ponet entertained a few friends at luncheon Tuesday.

The T.S.C.'s were entertained Friday evening at the home of Harry Hough. The prizes in a guessing game were won by Miss Adeline Stanton and Horace King. The colors of the club were carried out in the refreshments. Those of the members present were the Misses Carrie Stanton, Emma Lenz, Ada Shradder, Adeline Stanton, Luella Cook, and Messrs. Roscoe Shradder, Walter Lenz, Arthur Tandy, Horace King, Charles Reynolds, Harry Hough.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ponet gave a dinner Monday evening at their residence on Pico street, in honor of Consul-General Guisband of Belgium.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hines are receiving congratulations on the advent of a little daughter in their family Friday.

Mrs. John W. Edwards of Redlands is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frankenfield. Covers were laid for twelve.

OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.

Santa Ana.

THE G.G.G. Society was entertained at the home of the Misses Chaffee on Tuesday evening, at a patriotic party. The parlors were decorated in red, white and blue, and the favors were cards bearing in one corner a picture of Commodore Dewey, and on the other an American flag. The guests were entertained with a book-guessing contest and bean-bag throwing. Those present were the Misses C. D. Fairbanks and L. P. Hickox, and the Misses Nina Mansur, Clara Wright, Celia Cotter, Lida Crookshank, Anna Martin, Clara Adams, Anna Johnson, Pearl Glenn, Sallie Peabody, Maude Steadman, Grace Grigsby, Jessie Flook, Lottie Padgham, Edith Barrett.

Miss Edna Bristol entertained the Eta Theta Chi Society of the High School at her home on Knob Hill on Friday evening. Dancing and games occupied the attention of the young people during the evening.

A quiet wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents on East Fourth street last Sunday afternoon, when Miss Jessie Patton and William

Starke were married. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Isaac Jewell and was witnessed only by relatives. After the wedding, luncheon was served, and the couple left on the evening train for Mt. Lowe. After visiting places of interest in Southern California, they will be at home to their friends in San Bernardino.

James F. Snowden of Yuma, Ariz., and Miss Kate Greenleaf of Santa Ana were married at the home of the bride's mother in the northwestern part of town Wednesday afternoon. After a short honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden will take up their residence in Arizona.

Another wedding of the week was that of Harry Lewis and Miss Lena M. P. Russell, which took place on Monday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Iler. After a short honeymoon in Los Angeles, the couple took up their residence on Cypress avenue, where they are now at home to their friends.

The ladies of the W.H.M.S. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, gave a social on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. George Huntington. A literary programme was rendered and refreshments were served.

The Y.P.S.C.E. of the Tustin Presbyterian Church gave a leaf social at the home of the Misses Diffenderfer on Thursday evening. A literary programme was rendered.

Miss Lukie Forster of Capistrano gave a dancing party at her home on Tuesday evening.

Miss Cora Mills of Los Angeles spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. I. D. Mills, and attended the wedding of Miss Jessie Patton.

Miss Maud Steadman of King City, Cal., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. H. A. Peabody.

Miss Mae North, who has been visiting Mrs. J. F. Taylor for the past week, returned to her home in San Bernardino Thursday.

Miss Lulu Howe has returned from a several months' visit in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant Talbott visited in Los Angeles last week.

Mrs. W. A. Harris of San Bernardino is the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. McCloud, of this city.

Miss Viola Sanborn of Tustin visited friends in Los Angeles last week.

Miss Alice Witmer of Los Angeles visited her parents the first of the week.

Mrs. W. J. Beckett of Woodstock, Ont., who has spent the past two years with her son, Deputy County Clerk W. A. Beckett and family of Garden Grove, returned to her home the first of the week.

Mrs. D. D. Armes has gone to Minneapolis to attend her brother, who is very ill.

Mrs. T. B. Spears and daughter of Los Angeles were guests of Mrs. Spears's sister, Mrs. W. M. Garnett, last week.

Mrs. J. W. Landell is visiting relatives at San Juan Capistrano.

E. A. Huff of Tempe, Ariz., visited his sister-in-law, Mrs. A. Chase and family, the first of the week.

E. E. Richardson of Victor visited in Santa Ana last week.

R. A. S. Wade has returned from Victor, where he has been for several weeks, on account of his health.

Frank Hunt has returned from Stanford University to spend the summer vacation with his parents.

Ex-County Clerk B. Q. Wickham of Los Angeles visited friends here the first of the week.

Charles Browley of Marshalltown, Iowa, is visiting friends in Santa Ana.

Emerson Marks and Clyde Westcott are home from Berkeley to spend the summer vacation.

Santa Barbara.

A NOTABLE wedding took place at the residence of Henry Tallant, on Brinkerhoff avenue, Wednesday noon, when his daughter, Miss Elizabeth B. Tallant and Col. C. E. Bigelow of this city were married in the presence of only the near relatives and most intimate friends of both families. Rev. W. H. Ramsay of Trinity Church was the officiating clergyman. The bride has been reared in this city, and has a host of friends. Col. Bigelow is a prominent, patriotic and popular citizen, and has resided in this city many years. Col. and Mrs. Bigelow departed by afternoon train for a trip to Colorado and other southern resorts, and will return here for permanent residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Packard of Laguna street entertained about sixty of their young friends Wednesday evening, with music, various games and refreshments.

Mrs. G. E. Marquis of Carpinteria entertained the C. L. Club last Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. H. L. Williams and daughter of Lower Montecito have returned from a visit to San Francisco.

Mrs. A. M. Litzburg of Los Angeles is the guest of her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Ott of Summerland.

Mrs. W. J. Moore of Carpinteria left last week for a summer with relatives in the East.

Mrs. C. S. Nixon has returned to her home in El Montecito for the summer season.

Mrs. A. B. Doremus left Thursday for a trip to Silver City, N. M.

Mrs. Jean Waterman left Tuesday by stage for a trip to Ballard.

J. K. Harrington has returned from San Francisco.

Mrs. J. A. Fithian and son, Joel

Fithian of Miramar, Carpinteria, departed for Philadelphia Thursday.

E. S. Rogers of Mission Cañon went to Buffalo, N. Y., Friday.

J. A. Gammill, brother of Judge Gammill of this city, has just been graduated at the State University, and will visit his old home here before settling down to his law studies in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bentz of this city went to San Francisco Thursday, en route for Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Lyons of Ballard have gone East for the summer.

Miss Sadie Holloway of Pasadena is the guest of Mrs. Vandever of De la Vina street.

Rev. W. H. Ramsay, rector of Trinity Church, this city, preached the ordination sermon at Sierra Madre last week, when Rev. D. Weymouth was ordained to the priesthood in the Church of the Ascension.

A picnic party was given in Franklin's Cañon Saturday, by the young people of the Carpinteria Epworth League.

Murray M. Harris of Los Angeles is visiting Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Westenberg, and will assist the choir of Grace Methodist Church Sunday.

Hon. Rowland Hazard and party left Wednesday for their Providence, R. I., home, after spending the season at their winter residence on Mission Heights.

Mrs. J. C. Macfarlane of this city is visiting relatives in Los Angeles.

Miss Polk of the High School entertained her pupils of the Christian Sunday School Saturday evening, with a varied and interesting musical and literary programme, followed by refreshments.

Miss Mamie McClelland and Miss Mae R. Bradley, assisted by Mrs. J. P. Warren, gave a very enjoyable dancing party in Pollon's Hall in El Montecito, Wednesday evening, May 11. Supper was served at 11:30, after which dancing was resumed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bell and daughter, Mrs. Chesbrough and the Misses Chesbrough and Miss Adeline Jones, enjoyed an al fresco luncheon at Fern Falls Saturday.

John Lavery of the Arlington Hotel has departed for a summer at Juneau, Alaska.

Mrs. Schermerhorn of San Francisco, formerly of this city, is spending a fortnight with Judge and Mrs. Paul R. Wright of De la Vina street.

Riverside.

MR. and Mrs. James F. Hunsaker of Allentown, Pa., who have been visiting at the home of W. H. Hillagus, have gone to San Diego.

Miss Mamie Roe has returned from Los Angeles, where she has been engaged in art studies for several months past.

The 64th birthday anniversary of E. M. Reed was pleasantly celebrated on Monday evening at the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. M. Jackson, on Eighth street. The rooms were tastefully decorated, and over fifty guests were present to wish Mr. Reed happy returns. A banquet followed at a downtown restaurant.

Mrs. C. B. Bagley left on Wednesday for an extended visit to her former home in Carlin, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Perley, who have been guests during the winter at the home of H. R. Greene, left on Tuesday for their home in Monmouth, Iowa.

Mrs. Anderson and her son, Charles F. Anderson, one of the most popular of the young men of Riverside, left on Wednesday for Ashville, N. C., where Mr. Anderson goes in the hope of benefiting his health.

Miss Eva Comstock left a few days ago for Kansas City.

Mrs. William Bradford has returned from a trip to Silver City, N. M.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Elmer Bell and daughters, the Misses Bessie and Edna Bell, left on Wednesday for Ohio, where they will visit relatives.

Mrs. A. J. Twogood and daughter, Miss Louie Twogood, who have been

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will make the hair beautiful, glossy and natural, no matter how bleached or gray it may be.

It is clean, odorless, lasting. It does not contain an atom of poisonous matter. Baths do not affect it, neither does curling or crimping. Incomparable for the BEARD on account of its durability and cleanliness.

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No. 7 Ash Blonde. Price \$1.50 and \$3.00.
Sole Manufacturers and Patentees: Imperial Mfg. Co., 32 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
In Los Angeles: For Sale by all Drug-gists and Hair Dressers.

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Now is the time to order your Tailor Gowns. Our sale lasts only 10 days more. Every two suits sold during this month. Our \$30 suits are the talk of the city. No others like them, no others equal them in quality or style. Select your material from the piece, and not from small samples. We carry the largest importations of Woollens, Venetians, Coverts, Serges and Broadcloths in the city, suitable for ladies' trade. We have a large line of silks and give \$1.25 value for 80 cents per yard. Compare them. WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE. Why does your husband pay \$30 for a made-to-order suit, when other tailors advertise the same thing for \$15? It is because he can not get good material and fine work at shoddy prices. See the point? No deposit required in advance—we depend upon our work to satisfy our customers. We will be more than pleased for ladies to call and make comparisons. See our window for styles. 300 yards of braiding on one gown. Nothing like it west of Chicago.

ALFRED NEUMAN.

Ladies' Tailor,

33 SOUTH BROADWAY.

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spending several months in Los Angeles, have returned to Riverside.

The art class of the Woman's Club met Thursday afternoon in Odd Fellows' Hall. Miss Clara Dunbar rendered a piano solo, and Mrs. George Reynolds read an interesting paper on "Interlachen and Jungfrau." On Friday afternoon Miss Whitcomb lectured under the auspices of the music class.

San Diego.

ONE of the most memorable society events of the season was the reception given by the Elks in their new quarters on Sixth street. The rooms are very elegant and artistic decorations increased their beauty, while the proverbial hospitalities of the order were again exemplified. Among the guests who filled the rooms between the hours of 8 and 12 were many of the most prominent society people of the city. Music, dancing and refreshments were the order of the evening.

A coming event of considerable interest is the wedding of Harry Woodward, son of Dr. W. B. Woodward of this city, to Miss Shaffe of San José. The marriage will take place early in June, after which the couple will go to Berlin, where Mr. Woodward expects to continue his medical studies.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Rowan, Jr., gave

an informal musicale Wednesday afternoon at their studio in the opera house.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Nichols of the Florence Hotel will return to Manitou, Colo., this week.

A patriotic party was given at the home of Mrs. Kate Wyatt on Second and Beech last Thursday evening. The young ladies appeared in costumes of the national colors.

Miss Laura Anderson, sister of Mrs. Whitson of this city, has sailed for Europe.

The meeting of the Florence Heights Art Club was held at Miss Grace Storey's on Tuesday evening.

The Country Club house has recently received handsome additions in the way of furnishings, and the golf links have been much improved.

The necktie party, given at St. Paul's Rectory by the Junior Altar Chapter, was a delightful affair. Among those participating were the Misses Stockton, Smith, Conover, Lane, Clark, Gardiner, Teggart, Stevens, Smenner, Waddell, Gould, Phillips, McLeod, Dye and Gilbert, and Messrs. Bent, Metcalf, Harland, Akerman, Stenhouse, Teggart, Arey, Puterbaugh, Earle, Cornell, Chanter, Wells and Dr. Goff.

Arthur M. Perry, the violinist, is expected soon to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Rowan, Jr.

James Martin, of Los Angeles is in the city on a visit. He is receiving congratulations upon his engagement to Miss Jeannette Pauly, one of San Diego's most charming daughters.

Wheeling parties to Coronado have become quite a fad, and a very delightful one on Wednesday night was participated in by the Misses Ludlum, Baker, I. Ludlum, Mrs. Pearsall, Messrs. Arey, Hodge and Baker.

Mrs. Graham Babcock of Coronado left Thursday for a visit in Pasadena. Miss Alys Klauber is at Campa for an outing.

A musical and literary entertainment was given Thursday evening by the ladies of St. James's Mission. The attendance was large.

Mrs. Waldo F. Chase of Los Angeles will be the guest of Miss Way at the Southwest Institute for the coming week.

Miss Florence Merchant gives a recital next Thursday evening at Birkel's music rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Drummond left Thursday for their home in Newark, N. J.

Mrs. George Geddes and Miss Sharon gave a luncheon Thursday in honor of Mrs. Dodge, mother of Capt. Dodge of Co. B. The decorations consisted of roses, carnations and sweet peas. The guests were Misses Dodge, Carruthers, Hitchcock, Dievendorf, and Miss Judson of Paris, Ill. After the luncheon Mrs. Carruthers entertained the ladies with inimitable burlesques of oratorio and opera.

The San Diego Club met with Mrs. Carey on Tuesday afternoon. A paper on the Mohammedan religion was read by Mrs. Hinkle, after which the ladies joined in an animated discussion of the subject. Mrs. Hale read a paper on "Mosque Architecture," and Mrs. Carey dwelt upon the lack of benevolence found in that religion. A formal discussion on "Hereditary vs. Environment" followed.

The Wednesday Club met at its room on Third and Fir streets, and an interesting paper on "James Russell Lowell as a Man" was read. The paper was the first of a series which will treat Lowell as statesman, poet, etc.

San Bernardino.

MRS. A. G. KENDALL and daughters, the Misses Beulah, Marion and Georgia Kendall, left on Thursday for Williamsburg, Va., called there by the serious illness of Mrs. Kendall's father.

Miss Caroline Holland left on Saturday for the East, where she will make an extended visit.

One of the most elaborate social events of the season was the hop given Friday evening at Armory Hall. The Committee of Arrangements was composed of Messrs. H. M. Corlette, Grove Ketchum, W. C. Fogg, John Anderson, Jr., C. A. Whitmore and C. W. Foy. The Reception Committee consisted of Mrs. W. H. Stiles, Mrs. A. H. Koebig, Mrs. G. B. Rowell, Miss Olive Lape, Miss Frances Anderson and Miss Lulu Woodling. The hall was prettily decorated for the occasion and music was furnished by Erbe's Orchestra.

Santa Monica.

THE ladies of the Presbyterian Church gave a garden party at the church Thursday afternoon and evening. The place was elaborately decorated with flowers, flags and bunting. Several kinds of refreshments were served from as many booths and music was rendered by the Klaus Lady Orchestra. In the evening a musical and literary programme was presented.

Mrs. D. J. Kernally is at home after having spent several months in Europe. Miss Maud Nelson is spending a week with friends in Pasadena.

A. M. Jamison has returned from a pleasure trip to points in Southwestern British Columbia.

Anaheim.

THE society event of the season was the entertainment and ball given Friday evening by the Young Ladies Club of this city, under the management of Mrs. John Hartung, for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. The ball followed the entertainment at the opera house, which was crowded to the

doors. The house was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting and flowers.

Pupils of two rooms of the public schools were given a delightful picnic at Santiago Cañon Saturday by their teachers, the Misses Rector and Horr.

Miss Leona Browning and Miss Margaret Landell entertained the Young Ladies' Euchre Club Monday afternoon at the latter's home. The first prize, a carved belt, was won by Miss Sophia Rimpian. A decorated, silver-mounted candlestick, the second prize, was won by Miss Winifred Melrose.

A delightful driving party to Orange and Santa Ana Thursday afternoon included the Misses Melrose, Higgins, Rimpian, Smythe, Zens, Heiman, Fay, Lewis, and Messrs. Bocks, Scott and Hahn.

The Santiago Cañon picnic postponed from last Sunday on account of rain, will be held today.

Miss Mary Boltz entertained at her home Tuesday evening with cards and dancing.

Mrs. E. Russell and daughters, the Misses Edna and Morie, will leave Monday for Seattle to spend several weeks with friends.

George W. Sponable left Thursday for Chicago to remain permanently.

S. K. Holman has gone to North Hatley, Quebec, to spend the summer.

A. H. Carrill has returned from his eastern trip.

Mrs. Charles Rogers has returned from San Francisco, where she was to see her husband off for Alaska.

The Anaheim Band and Turners will unite in giving a picnic at Santiago Cañon next Sunday. The proceeds will go toward the erection of a band stand in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Middleham and Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruse are at Laguna to spend a few weeks.

La Cañada.

A MAY picnic given at Lanterman's Grove Saturday in honor of Miss Jean Graham of Los Angeles was enjoyed by over twenty school children. Their teacher, Miss Margaret Wagner, chaperoned the boys and girls. Starr Barnum and Della German were crowned with flowers and placed in a tree to rule as king and queen while their subjects danced around them. Those who attended the picnic were Arthur Jones, Mabel and Starr Barnum, Flossie Blain, Rowena and Max Green, Vena, Della and Oia German, Lester, Willie and Viola Marriott, Roy Rogers, Agnes, Edna and Ruby Burrows, Katie, Fannie, Bernie, May and Gertie Kane and Miss Wagner.

Miss C. Cameron of Altadena has been visiting the Misses Carroll on Wabash avenue.

Mrs. L. C. Jones and son Arthur will leave today for Minneapolis to make an extended visit with relatives.

Oscar Schurmer and Miss Jennie Wagner of Los Angeles spent Sunday visiting Mrs. Margaret Wagner.

Soldiers' Home.

COL. AND MRS. A. J. SMITH entertained Mrs. A. W. Barrett and D. Clough of Sacramento at luncheon on Tuesday.

Capt. George M. Dixon left for his old home, Dayton, O., on Friday for a month's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Kling of Los Angeles were the guests Saturday and Sunday of Supt. and Mrs. O. E. Goodale.

Mrs. Clark of Waco Tex., wife of F. M. Clarke, clerk in the quartermaster's office, has joined her husband at this place and is occupying rooms in the Ellsworth cottage at Barrett Villa.

San Pedro.

THE wedding of Miss Mary Gillis, niece of Romulo Pico and Mrs. Anita Muller, and Peter L. Larsen, took place at San Pedro Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Kern of Wilmington, and was followed by a dinner. The bride and groom were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Romulo Pico. Mr. and Mrs. Larsen have gone to Seattle to reside.

Pomona.

MRS. PHIL STEIN gave a party Wednesday afternoon to a large number of friends, in honor of Miss Ida Needham of Glendora. The parlor was decorated with pink roses and the dining-room and library with bunting, white flowers and foliage. Music and recitations added to the pleasure of the occasion.

Mrs. Nathan Cohn gave a luncheon Thursday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Herman Cohn of Los Angeles. The residence was beautifully decorated with bunting in the national colors. Among the floral decorations were two battleships, the flowers being of the national colors.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gammon of Pasadena spent several days in Pomona last week, as guests of S. I. Ford and family.

The wedding of Miss Laura Stanley and Charles Arrowsmith is announced to take place on June 20.

Mrs. H. G. Tinsley entertained Wednesday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Herman Cohn of Los Angeles. A missing-word contest was a feature, the prizes being won by Mrs. W. H. Sanders, Mrs. E. M. Keller and Mrs. A. W. Burt.

Mrs. G. P. Barnett spent a portion of

the past week with friends in Los Angeles.

Mrs. F. D. Crank entertained the Ladies' Afternoon Whist Club Monday.

Mrs. M. D. Vincent has gone to Fresno to remain for a time with a daughter.

Mrs. Lee Matthews left Tuesday for a visit with friends in Fremont, Ill. Charles D. Whitehouse of Los Angeles spent a portion of the past week with his mother in Pomona.

Maj. George F. Robinson, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by his son, George P. Robinson, and his brother, E. T. Robinson, has gone to Massachusetts for a visit.

Mrs. A. A. Dudley and family entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Way of Manchester, Vt., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Stein entertained J. M. Studebaker of Columbus, O., a portion of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vincent will leave soon for a visit in Wisconsin and Iowa, after which they will visit the Omaha Exposition.

Miss Tina Rose spent the past week with Miss Lucile Daniel in Los Angeles.

Mrs. S. A. Northcraft of Los Angeles is visiting her son, C. L. Northcraft.

Ed Pendleton was in Santa Rosa the past week, as delegate to the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Covina.

THE wedding of Miss Alice S. Cook and Carlton F. Clapp, both of Covina, was solemnized by Rev. W. J. O'Brien at the Church of the Holy Trinity (Episcopal), Wednesday evening. The bridal party gathered beneath a bell of white roses. The groom was attended by Arthur B. Clapp and the bride by Miss Helen E. Clapp and flower girls. A reception was given the relatives at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony.

Ventura.

THE graduating class of the High School was tendered a reception on Friday night by Superintendent and Mrs. George L. Sackett at their home on Oak street. The High School and Grammar School teachers, numbering about twenty, were also present.

Robert Whitelaw of Messina, San Bernardino county, and Miss Alma Bradley of this city were married at the residence of L. I. Webster, Tuesday morning. Rev. A. Blanchard officiating. Only the intimate friends and relatives were present.

Miss Edith Shepherd entertained the Young Ladies' Whist Club at her home on Chestnut street, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Arneil entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Rice of Tustin.

The Friday Afternoon Club was entertained by Mrs. J. B. Wand last week.

A surprise party was given Miss Rose and Bert Starkweather on Friday evening.

Mrs. Evan McMillan of Oakland is visiting relatives in this city.

Mrs. Addison Blanchard has returned from Michigan.

Miss Bonnie Darr is visiting in Los Angeles.

H. D. Ley is in San Francisco.

Dr. J. Bert Saxby of Santa Barbara was in the city on Monday.

Mrs. A. M. Forbes has returned from San Francisco.

Frank Saxby is visiting in San Francisco.

Oliver B. Dunn was in Los Angeles last week.

Miss Orpha Foster is visiting the Yosemite.

Mrs. J. B. Wesley and Miss Bessie Farnsworth of Denver are here to spend the summer.

Last Saturday evening a musicale, the first of its kind, was given at the Christian Church by Miss Dilla Hoppin. In honor of the occasion, the church was artistically decorated with ropes of roses and a large flag. Miss Hoppin, who is the daughter of Dr. Henry I. Hoppin of this city, received her musical education at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, and was for two years a pupil of Prof. Skele of that institution.

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AMERICA.

It is a long, long march from savagery To the heights of Freedom, where man looks forth

Glorious in manhood's fullness, king of The world, master of self, ruler of his Own passions, with soul aflame With godlike longings, aspiring upward To the great and true, which are immortal. Mere existence is not life. To truly Live, the soul must be awake with all its Powers. It must be up and doing, and winged with

Mighty purposes, warm as the blessed Sunlight, active as the winds which walk the World and sweep the far-off skies. There is no Limit that we know to man's attainment. Forever on and on is being's law; Forever up and higher tends the soul When true unto itself. 'Tis thus we walk, 'Tis thus we rise, till, lo! the savage in Our nature dies, and man is made fit for Freedom. O Starry Banner! emblem of the free!

How hath the race moved onward 'neath thy folds! A continent to liberty hath here Been born beneath thy stars; and where once

Roam the savage, lo! today the grandest People that Old Time hath known doth high-souled

Walk the path of progress. Humanity Doth feed their hearts with pity for the weak, And their souls are tender for the needy. The Stars and Stripes speak to the listening world,

Of humanity's great brotherhood. The Very air seems freer where they wave, and Stirred by tenderer pulses. Free from stain Is the grand starry flag of the free and the brave

As the blue of the heavens overhead. When the day shineth clear of a cloud and The glory of sunlight filleth the world With its light. Land illumined with splendor, Fair as the sun, with a story as white As the stars, no blot on thy name, no step That leads backward, but on, ever onward For freedom and man doth America Press while watcheth the whole world with

amazement.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

May 19.

Mention has already been made of Rosenthal's successful return to the concert stage in London. He seems fully to have regained his powers. He will give concerts in Italy and Switzerland this month, and come to America in the fall.

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May 19.

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PANTHER KITTENS.

HOW THEY WERE RETURNED TO THEIR SAVAGE MOTHER.

Found by the Old Panther in Their New Home—The Mother Panther Makes a Woman Understand Her Distress.

[New York Sun:] "I lived in the Pocono district when there were lots of panthers there," said Aaron Parker of Newark. "They were not so plenty as house cats are now up there, but there were always enough panthers to keep you guessing, though I must say I never of one tackling a man unless it was wounded or cornered so that it thought it had to fight to get away. Another thing: I never heard the scream of a panther. I have heard them spit and snarl and I've heard them purr, but I never was within earshot of that terrible scream I have so often read about, and, moreover, you can't make me believe that the panther ever does open up and give the blood-curdling screams that some folks are so fond of describing. Often when in lumber camps at night I have had my attention called to a noise and some bark-peeler would rise on his elbow and say: 'That devil of a panther is around again.'"

"I knew the sound well, and my thoughts went out to the gray-breasted loon sporting on the lake or millpond near by. I've heard the hoot of an owl put down to a panther, and one day a French Canuck came in scared by the racket raised by a kingfisher which he didn't see, but thought was a panther. I believe they are about the silentest and sneakiest beasts in the world, but that ain't what I started to tell. I think I know about the last family of panthers ever seen in those diggings, and there is an interesting story about them.

"Lew and Wel Carey, father and son, lived over the mountain not far from Tobyhanna, in a clearing of hemlocks, edging on the big barrens. Wel was just married a few months, and his wife, a strapping big and fine-looking girl, kept house for them, while they hunted, fished and trapped when it wasn't really necessary for them to peel bark or cut timber to get money for food, tobacco and jig-water. One day in summer Lew and his son were coming in from a trout-trip when Wel saw a couple of cub panthers in a hollow log asleep. Lew told him to let them alone, because he didn't know how quick the mother might follow, and they had only birdshot in the gun which the old man always took along, no matter what his errand was. Wel was not on taking the kittens home and showing them to Naomi, his wife, but in spite of the old man's advice he put them under his coat and carted them off. They got a lift on a bark wagon when they reached the road and were soon home with the kittens. Naomi was immensely pleased with them until old Lew told her that the old cat would be bound to come and claim them the next day and would make trouble.

"Wel said that the she panther would never find them because their riding home part of the way in the wagon would throw her off the scent. His wife was quite willing to believe him, because she kinder cottoned to the pretty little kittens, and had a notion that they could make proper good pets if they got the right kind of raising; so she put them into her wash-basket with a sheepskin mat, and shoved them back of the stove in the kitchen. The days came and went, and no

mother panther showed up. The kits lived on bread and milk, and kept fat and sleek. They were as playful as house kittens, and never once tried to scratch any of the family, but any dog that came had to look out.

"Naomi was a little leery of letting them run outdoors, except when the sunning was bright in the middle of the day, when, she was told, no old panther ever ventured out. She was alone most of the time in the day, and found her pets a great comfort to her. They'd play around the kitchen floor, pull at her dress, and get mixed up with her feet the livelong day. Everything went along all right for about a month, and the whole Carey family came to look upon the panther cats as part of their outfit. Old Lew when he came home evenings would set one on each knee and try to set them fighting. Wel used to delight in pressing one of them under his foot and holding it back down on the floor, until it got swearing mad and clawed and bit at his cowhide boot. Naomi said one night that this had got to stop, because it was making her pets quarrelsome, but it didn't make much difference to her the next night, because the kits were no longer there.

"Wel and the old man got out early next day to hunt up a bear that was seen the day before by some berry-pickers near Paradise. They were away all day, and came home just before dark without any bear meat. Meanwhile poor Naomi had the experience of her life. It was a dull day, and she stayed in the house most of the time until late in the afternoon, when she took a bucket and went to the spring about six rods from the house to get a bucket of water, leaving the young panthers asleep in their basket. After filling the pail, she turned to go back to the house, when she saw a full-grown she panther standing in the path and switching her tail while she licked her chops. Now, I dare say that there are gals in Monroe and Pike that would have given one hoot and shoof that panther away with a flit of an apron or gown, but Naomi was not built that way. In fact, she was not much used to the woods, being brought up near town, down Stroudsburg way, and having lived in Easton a good part of her time. All she did when she saw the beast was to give a gasp and set down her pail. Then she set down herself, there being a handy stump right beside her. She was limp with fright, and, dropping her hands in her lap, shut her eyes and waited for the critter to jump on her and begin eating her up, for that was just what she says she expected the beast to do.

"Instead of leaping, the panther walked up and smelled of her. Then she walked around her a couple of times, purring like a cat, only louder, and coming closer each time until she brushed Naomi with her yellow flank. Then she leaned up against Naomi's knees and rubbed her sides just as a cat does around a woman. Naomi did not dare to move, nor yet to open her eyes until she felt the lips of the panther against her hand. She not only felt the lips, but the sides of the teeth, too, as the beast rubbed her paws against Naomi's fingers. Finally she lapped out her long, rough tongue and rasped the back of Naomi's hand, with what was meant for a caress. This was too much, and Naomi jerked her hand away and opened her eyes. There was the head of the ugly beast lying right in her lap.

"She says she felt and smelled the beast's breath, and in spite of herself she laid her hand on the panther's head and stroked it. The beast did not look her square in the face, she says, but there was a mournful and far-away look in the eyes of the panther, and when she found that Naomi was no

longer scared she moved up the path toward the house, and showed plainly that she wanted Naomi to follow. Naomi was some time making out what the critter meant, but after the panther had gone through its begging motions several times the thought came to her that she was asking for the kittens. Up she jumps and says, as if talking to a baby: 'Shall have my kittens, yes it shall,' and started for the house, with the panther leaping and capering ahead.

"She had her mind on the little panthers as she followed their mother, but she did not fail to notice the tracks of the panther in the garden and on the doorstep, showing that the beast had visited the house while she was at the spring, and probably knew that her kittens were inside. Naomi opened the door and went in, but the panther did not follow. She was too much afraid it was a trap, I reckon. Now, you may say that Mrs. Wel Carey was a fool for not slamming the door and getting a gun, but that did not occur to her. She was too fair-minded a woman to do it after promising the panther her young ones. She just left the door wide open, and going to the basket took a cub by the nape of the neck with each hand and fetching them outdoors set them down in the path. The old panther paid no attention to her after that, but started to lick all the man and woman off the kittens, talking to them the while, and urging them toward the woods. Naomi watched until they disappeared in the thicket, but just before the old she panther reached cover she turned and stared back at Naomi for a minute. She said that then the thoughts of what she had deprived herself of came to her like a blow and the tears came to her eyes. She hoped then that the old panther was thinking of bringing them back, but in a moment she saw another big tawny figure at the edge of the brush and recognized it as the father panther. Then she knew that she had lost her pets.

"Naomi had a queer way of explaining why the old he panther had not shown up during the negotiations. She said:

"You see, they both knew we had their babies, but old Tom did not think he would behave proper in making a bargain with me. He said to Tabby: 'You are the one to do it. I am too husky and rough to deal with a woman. You can come and smooth over her and stir up her feelings. It's your place to ask her for your kittens and I'll watch out and if she tries to play any tricks I'll be on hand for a fight.'"

"When the two men came home that night they found Mrs. Carey crying, and when she dried her tears and told what she had done Wel was mad and called her a blamed fool. Then she bridled up and said:

"I just don't care two straws what you think, Mr. Wellington Carey, I'd do it again if I was called on to give them up in the same way. How would I like if one of my children was taken from me?"

"Wel kissed her and said that she was right, and when their boy came along a couple of months later he told her to look out that the panthers did not get it. She said that she believed that she could trust her old she panther to take good care of the child if she just asked it to mind the boy for half a day.

"The she panther and her two cubs were killed early that winter by Mort Whalley and his son on Pocono and the he one was gathered in by old Lew Carey next fall. I have often seen Wel's boy lying on the panther's skin."

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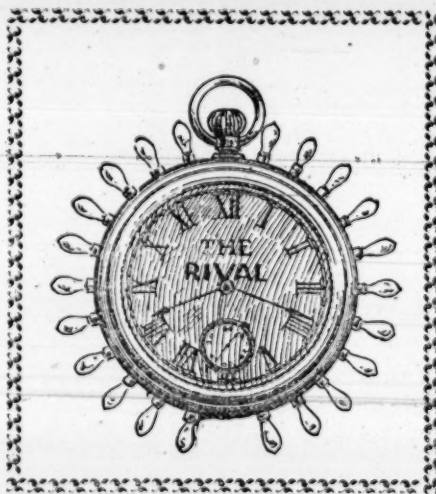
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